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THE
GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF
THE CROKE FAMILY.

ORIGINALLY NAMED

LE BLOUNT.



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GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

THE CROKE FAMILY,

ORIGINALLY NAMED

LE BLOUNT.

BY

SIR ALEXANDER CROKE, D. C. L. AND F. A. S.

OF STUDLEY PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE.

OIKOGEN MATETE.

PINDAR.

VOL. II.

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BOOK THE THIRD.

OF THE YOUNGEST BRANCHES, THE DESCENDANTS OF SIR WILLIAM
LE BLOUNT, THE SECOND SON OF SIR ROBERT LE BLOUNT AND
ISABEL ODINSELS.



Le Blount

1176000

- First, the Blounts of Sodington and Mawley.*
Secondly, those of Kinlet, Eye, Kidderminster, and other places.
Thirdly, the Lords Mountjoy, Devonshire, and Newport.
Fourthly, those of Izer and Maple-Durham.
Fifthly, of Grendon, Bromyard, Orleton, and Eldersfield.
Sixthly, of Burton-upon-Trent, Osbaston, and Tittenhanger.
Seventhly, such other Blounts as are not reducible to the preceding families.

Good Speed - 25000 (2/1/10)

THE
GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
 OF
THE CROKE FAMILY.

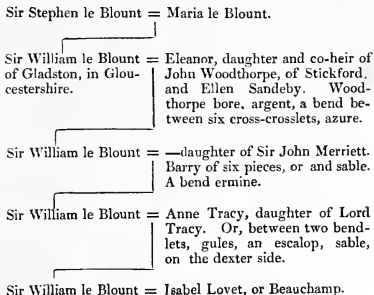
CHAPTER I.

The Blounts of Sodington in Worcestershire, and Mawley in Shropshire.

HAVING finished the two elder branches, the Barons of Ixworth, and the Lords of Belton, including the Croke family, I proceed to **SIR WILLIAM LE BLOUNT**, the second son of Sir Robert le Blount, and Isabel Odinsels, from whom are descended all the younger branches.

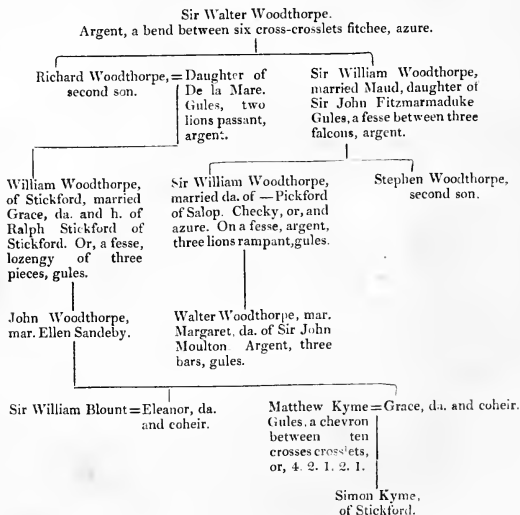
Sir William le Blount married a lady named Isabella, whose maiden name, and whether she was of the Seymour or the Beauchamp families, or both, is differently stated by the genealogists^a. By Bigland she is called

^a Bigland, and some other pedigrees, introduce here *three* Sir William le Blounts before Sir William le Blount who married Isabel Beauchamp, in the following manner.



the daughter of Sir John Seymour^b: by Collins she is said to have been the sole daughter, and heiress, of Sir John Saint Maur, or Seymour, Lord Beauchamp of Hache, in the county of Somerset^c. In the pedigrees of the family in Rawlinson's manuscript, and likewise in the Dugdale pedigree of Blount, it is said that Sir William le Blount married Isabel,

And the following pedigree of Woodthorpe.



The three Williams are omitted in Dugdale's, and the Illuminated Pedigrees, and in Habington, and Collins. In that of Rawlinson they have a mark of uncertainty as to whose son the first Sir William was.

In addition to these authorities against the three Williams, it must be observed that the time does not admit of them. If Sir Robert died in 1288, and Sir Walter Blount of Rock about 1316, the admission of the three Sir Williams would allow only twenty-eight years for five generations.

^b Maple Durham Genealogy.

^c Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 368. vol. iii. part ii. page 666.

the daughter of Beauchamp; and the illuminated pedigree says expressly that she was the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, which I believe is correct^d: for the following reasons.

Bigland gives as the arms of Isabella Seymour, argent, two chevrons, gules, in chief, a label of three points, azure. The ancient baronial family of Seymour, which bore those arms, seems not to have been related to the other Seymours, who had for their arms two wings, and came in with William the Conqueror; and which last were the arms borne by Seymour of Hache. The chevron Seymours had lands in Devonshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire. No Sir John Seymour, or Isabella, or any marriage between a female of that family with a Sir William le Blount, appears in any of their pedigrees at the Herald's College. Alice, who was born in the tenth year of Henry the Fourth, was the last heiress, and married Sir William le Zouch*. Nor does it appear upon what authority Bigland assigned those arms to Isabel.

Collins's account is extremely confused, and full of errors. The first Lord of Hache, of the Seymour family, was Sir Roger Seymour, who acquired that estate by his marriage with Cecily, one of the co-heirs of John Beauchamp, Lord of Hache. John Beauchamp died in 1343, and Hache was assigned to Cecily in 1362. A Sir John Seymour, Lord of Hache, does not occur till the reign of Henry the Fifth, and Seymour was not created Lord Beauchamp till that of Henry the Eighth. None of the Beauchamps, Lords of Hache, before the marriage with the Seymours, left an heiress^f.

Habington^g says, "I will endeavour to discover what this Isabel was. "Because her surname is silenced, I must guess by the scale of Peter le Blount, which being to a deede without date, it is curiously cut with "fowre scocheons^h. The highest a fesse between six cross-crosetts, the "arms of the Earl of Warwick. And below, as it were attending the "first, Barry undee, the coate of Blount. Next, a fesse between wolfs'

^d Rawlinson's MSS. B. vol. lxxiii. fol. 110. Blount.

^e Dugdale, Baron. vol. i. p. 89.

^f Peerage. Seymour Duke of Somerset, and Genealogy No. 5. the Beauchamp family.

^g MS account of Worcestershire families, sub nomine. In biblioth. Societ. Antiq. ^h See an engraving of this seal, after in this chapter.

“ heads, being Lovett’s. The last, a fesse, between six martlets, the wife
 “ of Blount and Lovett. And, if the last had the coullors, might be the
 “ arms of Walter Beauchamp, second son of William Beauchamp, Earl
 “ of Warwick. For Walter Beauchamp dyd beare gules, a fesse between
 “ six martlets, orⁱ. And this Lady Blount dyd carry, gules, a fesse ar-
 “ gent, between six martlets, or. As appears in the church of Elmley
 “ Lovet.

“ And to prove Lady Blount of a greater extraction than the Blounts,
 “ Sir William le Blount, the younger, who married Margery de Verdon,
 “ leaving the arms of his grandfather Sir William le Blount, and of his
 “ mother, and co-heir of Sodington, sealed with the arms of his grand-
 “ mother Isabel, Lady le Blount^k.”

As to the arms, in painted glass in Elmley Lovet Church, there is Habington’s description. “ In the east window of the church, on the left
 “ hand (for the dexter pane hathe, I thinke, lost the arms) is gules, a fesse,
 “ or, between six martlets argent, Blount. And the coat which Sir
 “ William le Blount, the younger, Lord of Sodington, ever used. Which
 “ persuadeth me, that it was the arms of Isabel his grandmother, wyddowe
 “ of Henry Lovet, and Sir William le Blount, and that she was an inheritrix
 “ of some great family, (it may be of some Beauchamp.)” Before he stated
 the fesse to have been argent, and the martlets or. But these arms are still
 extant, and by Nash appear to be gules, a fesse between six martlets,
 argent.

It is then a mere conjecture of Habington that these were the arms of Isabel and Beauchamp. Now we are informed by the manuscript of Rawlinson, that the arms, gules, a fesse between six martlets, argent, were borne by the descendants of William le Blount, who came over with the Conqueror, and hence were borne by some of his later descendants: but there is no proof whatever that they were the arms of Isabel.

Habington’s reasoning, to prove the martlet arms, on the seal of Peter le Blount, to have been those of his mother Isabel, and of Beauchamp, being founded upon the coat of arms in the window, is of course equally

ⁱ Beauchamp of Powyke. Habington.

^k Sir William’s seal is engraved, after in this chapter.

inconclusive; and there are other circumstances which shew it to have been the arms of Blount, and not of Beauchamp. It differs from the Beauchamp arms in colour, in which it agrees with the Blount arms. The undisputed coat of arms of Beauchamp is on the upper part of the seal, and it is not probable that two coats of that family would be introduced. Walter Beauchamp, the second son of the Earl of Warwick, might indeed have borne a coat with martlets, but it appears to have been first assumed by him, to have been peculiar to himself and his descendants, and not the usual arms of the family. It was not likely therefore to have been borne by Isabel, although a Beauchamp, unless she had been Walter's descendant; which has never been supposed.

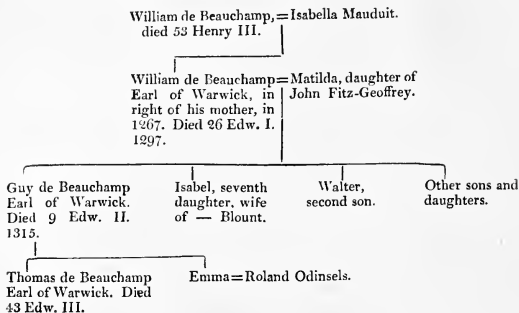
Although Habington is erroneous in attributing this coat of arms to Isabel, and from thence forming his deduction that she was a Beauchamp, yet I think that from another part of the seal, the same inference may be drawn with greater probability. The upper coat of arms is a fesse between six cross-crosslets, the arms of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and which is expressly assigned to Isabel in the Illuminated Pedigree. The arms of her first husband Lovet are introduced likewise, because her son Peter, whose seal it is, inherited some of Lovet's lands. Beauchamp was thus placed in the most honourable situation, as being of the highest "extraction."

The inference to be drawn from this seal is rendered certain, and not only the family, but the parents of Isabel, are ascertained by the pedigree drawn up by Dugdale. She there appears to have been the seventh daughter of William de Beauchamp, the first Earl of Warwick, by his wife Matilda, the daughter of John Fitz-Geoffrey^r. The time agrees perfectly, for Earl William died in the twenty-sixth year of Edward the First, 1297, and Sir William le Blount was living in 1320. From the intermarriages between the Seymour and Beauchamp families, and from Seymour's afterwards becoming Lord Beauchamp, the confusion and mistakes as to the family name of Isabel have probably arisen.

^r Dugdale's Baronage. Sub nomine.

^s See the history of the family in the Peerages. Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Part of Dugdale's genealogy :



The second William de Beauchamp, the father of Isabella, on the death of his uncle, William Mauduit, in 1267, succeeded, in right of his mother Isabella, to the Earldom of Warwick, and was the common ancestor of the Beauchamps, Lords of Bergavenny, Powick, and St. Amand; of the Lords Beauchamp of Kidderminster, &c: of the Beauchamps of Bletso, Hache, and Essex. He bore for his arms, vary, argent and azure, which was common to most of the subsequent branches; and likewise he bore, gules, a fesse, or^t. But to this latter coat he added cross-crosslets, which were not borne by his father. Whether as a testimony of a pilgrimage performed, or intended, to the Holy Land, Dugdale says he could not determine. His arms were then, gules, semè of cross-crosslets with a fesse, or, as they appear on Peter's seal^a.

To return from this long discussion, which the eminence, in the genealogical science, of the persons who have given such different accounts of this lady, had rendered necessary. At the time of her marriage with Sir William le Blount, she was the widow of Henry Lovet, by whom she had a son named John, who dying without male issue, his property fell to his two daughters, Cecilia, and Alicia Lovet.

Henry Lovet was a man of considerable wealth, and as the principal

^t Edmondson's Baronage, vol. iii. p. 283.

^a Dugdale's Bar. vol ii. p. 226.

part of his estates centered in the Blount family, it may be proper to enumerate them.

The *manor of Timberlake*, in the parish of Bayton, in Worcestershire, and adjoining Mamble, belonged to him, and was assigned in dower to his widow Isabel. The inheritance descended to his son John, and then to the daughters of John, by whom it was conveyed to Peter le Blount, eldest son of Sir William le Blount, and Isabel. Peter transferred it to his younger brother Walter^z.

The translation of the deed by which John Lovet assigned Timberlake to his mother, for her dower, is as follows.

“ Be it known to all who shall see or hear this present writing, that I
 “ John Lovet, Lord of Amnet, have delivered and granted to the Lady
 “ Isabella, my mother, the wife of William de Blount, the whole of my
 “ manor in Timberlake, with all lands, rents, and appurtenances, thence
 “ arising, for her life, rendering yearly at the Nativity of our Lord one
 “ penny.” It has no date. The witnesses are, William de Porter, Philip
 de Upton, John de la Herdwicke, Dominus F. Chaplain, William de
 Berton, Clerk, Reginald de Veteri Aula, Dominus Stephan. de Betton,
 Chaplain, and others. The seal is a fesse between three wolves’ heads,
 for Lovet^a.

By a deed without date, or seal, John Lovet, Knight, Lord of Elmly, released to Walter le Blount, his brother, four shillings rent for a garden in Wernesley^b.

John and Walter, sons of Walter le Blount, by a deed executed at Worcester, in the sixteenth year of Edward the Second, 1322, granted to Isabella le Blount the manor of Timberlake. The witnesses were William le Blount, Dominus Thomas le Blount, Knights, Rodulphus le Blount, Parson of the church of Hampton Lovet, &c.^c

Timberlake thus transferred from the Lovet family to that of the Blounts of Sodington has continued in that family.

The manor of *Elmley Lovet*, in Worcestershire, was the seat and the

^z Appendix, XV. Art. 1. the deed is in page 130.

^a Harl. MS. No. 6079, page 130. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 3. and Ashmole's MSS. vol 846 fol. 19.

^b Harl. MS. Appendix XV. Art. 7.

^c Ibid. Art. 12.

property of Henry Lovet, and was assigned to his widow Isabel, as part of her dower. In that right she presented to the church there in 1316, the ninth of Edward II. After the death of the heiresses, Cecilia and Anne, it fell to Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, as right heir to Lord Thony, who held it in Domesday. By what means it came into the possession of the Lovets does not appear^d.

Broughton Hacket, or *Brocton*, in Worcestershire, was likewise the property of the Lovets. In the twenty-eighth year of Edward the First 1299, Walter Beauchamp and John Lovet were seized of lands here. That part which belonged to the Lovets came to the Blounts, and to Lord Montjoy^e.

It does not appear when Sir William le Blount, Isabel's second husband, died, as there is no inquisition taken at his death in the records of the Tower^f. The issue of their marriage was two sons, Peter and Walter. By Bigland and some pedigrees Peter is said to have been the youngest; but as he came into possession of some of the family estates before his brother Walter, to whom he conveyed them, it seems most probable that he was the eldest, according to other accounts.

Sir Walter le Blount was usually styled of Rock, from his residence at that place, which adjoins Mamble and Bayton in Worcestershire, and is near Sodington. He married Johanna de Sodington, whose brother, William de Sodington, dying without issue in the thirtieth year of Edward the First, 1301, his lands were divided between his three sisters: Martha, the eldest, who married Reginald le Porter; Eustachia, the second, the wife of William de Doverdale; and Johanna, the third, who married Sir Walter le Blount. By her he acquired the estate at Sodington, which is in the parish of Mamble, or Mamele, in the hundred of Dodington, the county of Worcester, and the Diocese of Hereford; and where the family

^d Nash, Worcester. vol. i. p. 377, 381. ^e Ibid. i. 179.

^f The best evidence in the descents of families are the *inquisitiones post mortem*, or *escaetae*, *escheats*, which were taken by the Escheators in each county, upon the death of any of the King's tenants, to enquire of what lands he was seized, their value, the tenure, who was the heir, and of what age; to ascertain the profits due to the Crown. They were abolished, with the feudal tenures, in the reign of Charles II. The records of them remain in the Tower, from the early part of Henry III. to the third year of Richard III. and from that time to their abolition in the Rolls Chapel. The Calendar of them was published by the order of Parliament. I have had recourse to the originals.

has ever since been seated. The coat of arms of Sodington is, argent, three leopards' heads, jessant-de-lis, sable^g.

Of the history of Sir Walter le Blount of Rock no particulars are known. A few deeds relating to his property have been preserved in records, or by the industry of antiquaries.

By a feoffment without date, Sir Walter le Blount, with the consent of Johanna his wife, gave to William the son of Ralph de Doverdale, and Eustachia his wife, all his part in Hanrugg, in the county of Gloucester, which descended to him by the inheritance of his wife Johanna, after the decease of William de Sodington, her brother. The witnesses are, John Lovet, Peter le Blount, Richard le Botiler, Richard de Actone, William de Porter, Richard de la Lowe, John Allot, with many others^h. This deed is as follows :

“ Sciant &c. quod ego Walterus le Blount ex assensu et consensu
 “ Johannæ uxoris meæ dedi, concessi, et hac presenti charta mea confir-
 “ mavi, Willō, filio Radī de Douerdale, et Eustachiæ, uxori suæ, totam
 “ partem meam de Hanrugg in Com. Gloucestr. quæ mihi descendebat
 “ ex hereditate predict. Johæ uxoris meæ post decessum Willmi de Soding-
 “ ton fr̄is sui cum oībz, &c. hīs testibus dño. Johne Lovet, inde dño.
 “ Petro le Blount, Rico le Botiler, Rico de Actone, Willō de Porter,
 “ Rico de la Lowe, Johanne Allott, cum multis aliis.”



^g Bigland, Nash, &c.

^h Harl. MSS. No. 6079, fol. 130. b. See Appendix XV. Article 4.

By another deed, without date likewise, William the son of Ralph de Doverdale, with the consent of Eustachia, his wife, gave to Walter le Blount, and Johanna, the lands of Bradfeld, in Hounlanynton, in Wiltshire, which came to him as the inheritance of Eustachia, in exchange for his part of Hanrugg, the inheritance of Johannaⁱ.

In the nineteenth year of Edward the First, 1290, a messuage at Brudeport, in Dorsetshire, was granted by the crown to Sir Walter le Blount and his heirs^k.

Upon an assize held at Southampton, in the thirty-first year of Edward the First, 1302, it was found that Richard, the son of Reginald le Porter, William de Doverdale, and Eustachia his wife, Walter le Blount, and Johanna his wife, had been disseised of a tenement in Tadley, which had been conveyed to Ralph de Sodington, and had descended from him to his brother William, and from him to his three sisters^l.

By the following charter, Peter le Blount granted to his brother Walter, the manor of Timberlake in the county of Worcester, which Isabella le Blound, his mother, after the death of Henry Lovet, her husband, held in dower, and which Peter had by the gift of Cecilia and Alicia Lovet, the heirs of Sir John Lovet, son and heir of Henry Lovet, to hold of the capital lords of the fee^m.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Ego, Petrus le Blound, dedi, et concessi, et hac presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Waltero le Blound, fratri meo, totum manerium meum de Timberlake, in Comitatu Wigornie, quod Isabella le Blound, mater mea, per mortem Henrici Lovet, mariti sui, aliquando tenuit in dotem, et quod habui de dono, et concessione, remissione, et quietâ clamanciâ Cecilie Lovet, et Alicie Lovet, heredum Domini Johannis Lovet, Militis, filii et heredis Henrici Lovet predicti, habendum et tenendum predicto Waltero le Blound, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum manerium de Timberlake predictum, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, bene et in pace, et jure hereditario, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, faciendo eisdem pro predicto manerio cum suis pertinentiis

ⁱ Dugdale, MSS. vol. xxxix. fol. 47. et sequent. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 11.

^k Rot. Chart. in anno.

^l Harl. ibid. Art. 8.

^m Harl. MSS. vol. 6079. fol. 130. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 1. Vincent's Visitation of Salop. No. 134, in Col. Arm. and in the Maple-Durham Pedigree.

servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego dictus Petrus le Blound, heredes mei, et assignati, predicto Waltero, heredibus suis, et assignatis, predictum manerium de Timberlake, cum suis pertinentiis, ut predictum est, contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Dominis Willielmo Corbett, Henrico de Ribbesford, Edmundo de Graf-tone, et Roberto Stormy, Militibus, Richardo de Bellocampo, Thoma de Solneye, Thoma Conan, Ada de Molendino, Thoma Allayn de Toyth, et aliis.



Peter le Blount, on his seal, bore four coats of arms; *first*, a fesse between six cross-crolets, for Beauchamp, which came to him from his mother Isabel. *Secondly*, a fesse, between six wolves' heads, erased, for Lovet, on account of his possessing the manor of Timberlake, which belonged to that family: for arms were frequently considered as territorial, and went with estates. *Thirdly*, the nebuly arms of Blount, and *fourthly*, a fesse between six martlets, the other arms of Blount; which were borne by the descendants of Sir William le Blount, brother to Sir Robert^a.

All that I have been able to collect farther respecting Peter le Blount

^a The seal is etched from the drawing in the Harl. MS. In the others the arms of Lovet have only three wolves' heads, which I believe is the most correct. See book ii. ch. 3.

is, that in the seventh year of Edward the Third, 1315, Peter le Blount, and Richard de Cromewell, Chamberlains of the King, levied two fines^m. And that in the ninth year of the same King, 1315, he was one of the executors of the will of Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwickⁿ.

Sir Walter le Blount died, according to Bigland, in the ninth or tenth years of Edward the Second, 1315, or 1316; but certainly before the year 1331, because in deeds of that date, hereafter introduced, his wife Johanna is described as the widow of Sir Walter le Blount. There is no inquisitio post mortem of Sir Walter le Blount to be found amongst the records in the Tower.

By Johanna de Sodington Sir Walter le Blount of Rock had three sons, William, John, and Walter^o.

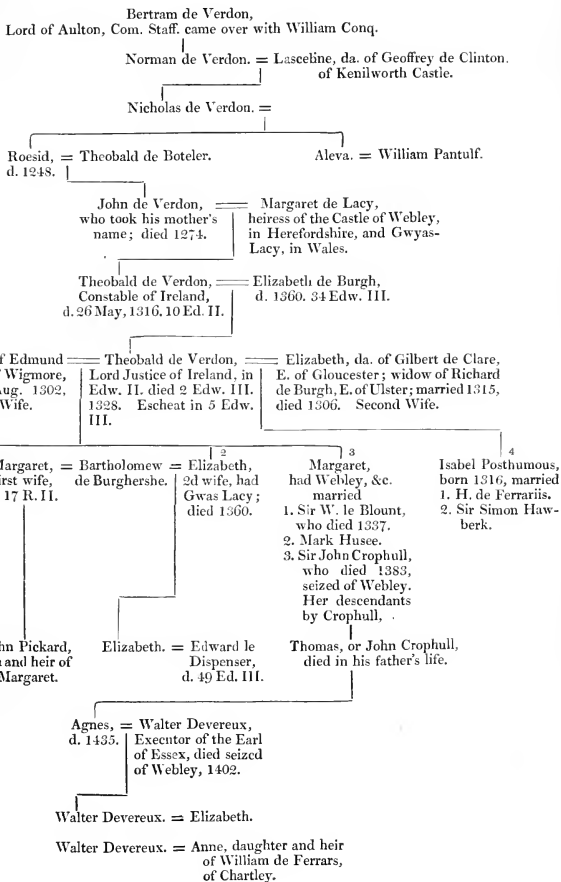
SIR WILLIAM LE BLOUNT, the eldest, married Margaret, the third daughter, and one of the heiresses of Theobald de Verdon^p.

This was a family of great wealth and antiquity, and their ancestor, Bertram de Verdon, Lord of Aulton in Staffordshire, came over with William the Conqueror. By them were founded the monasteries of Croxden, and Gracedieu, in Staffordshire. Theobald de Verdon was Lord Justice and Lieutenant of Ireland, and died in the second year of Edward the Third, 1328. Upon the inquisition which was held after his death, in the fifth year of Edward the Third, his property was valued at £375. 12s. 5d. a year^q. By his first wife, Maud, the daughter of Edmund, Lord Mortimore of Wigmore, he left three daughters; Johanna Dynicia, or Eynicia, the eldest, who in the partition of his property succeeded to the castle, and manor of Alveston in Staffordshire, and married Thomas de Fournival, son of Lord Fournival, and died in the fourteenth year of Edward the Third, 1340. Elizabeth, the second, had the castle of Gwyas-Lacy, in Herefordshire, and Stoke upon Terme in Shropshire, married Bartholomew de Burghershe, and died in the thirty-fourth of Edward the Third, 1360, leaving an only daughter of her own name, married to Edward le Dispenser. The third daughter, Margaret, was born in 1310,

^m Petrus le Blund, et Richardus de Cromewell, Camerarii Domini Regis, coram Domino Rege venerunt, et proferunt manibus suis propriis, duos pedes finium. Placit. in Dom. Cap. West. in anno.

ⁿ Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scacc. * Bigland's two Genealogies, &c. † See Genealogy, No. 6.
^o R. Dods. MSS. vol. lx. f. 6.

GENEALOGY OF DE VERDON.



and inherited the castle and manor of Weobley, in Herefordshire, and Hethe, in Oxfordshire, and married Sir William le Blount, who had livery of her estates in 1328. The fourth daughter, Isabel, was posthumous, born in 1316, and was by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. She married, first, Henry de Ferrariis of Groby; secondly, Sir Simon Hawberk; and had Lutterworth, and other lands^r. The arms of de Verdon were, or, a fret, gules^s.

There is a deed dated at Schulton, on the sixth of April, in the fifth year of Edward the Third, 1331, by which Johanna, formerly wife of Walter le Blount, grants to her son William le Blount all her lands, with the villains, and their appurtenances, in Sodniton, and Momele, and le Orchard in the manor of Abbodelegb. If William should die without heirs, to revert to her, and her heirs. The witnesses are Nicholas Charneles, William Motton, Radulph Mallore, Hugh Turville, and others. The seal is the three leopards' heads of Sodington^t.

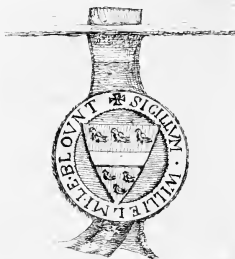
This is followed by another subsequent deed, dated at the same place, on the Sunday before the feast of Saint Barnaby, in the same year, by which William de Blount grants to Johanna, his mother, the manor of Sodington, with the appurtenances, and one messuage, and a carucate of land, at a place called le Orchard, which he had of the gift and feoffment of the said Johanna^u. It is as follows.

Ista presens indentura testatur, quod Dominus Willelmus de Blount tradidit, concessit, &c. Johannæ, quondam uxori Walteri de Blount, matri suæ, manerium de Sodinton, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, in comitatu Worcester, in hundred. de Dodnigtre scilicet, et unum messuagium, cum una carrucata terræ, apud quendam locum qui vocatur le Orchard, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, que quidem tenementa idem Dominus Willelmus predictus habuit ex dono et feoffamento predictæ Johannæ, matris suæ, habendum &c. hiis testibus, Domino Henrico de Ribbesford, et Roberto de Stormy, militibus, Johanne de la More, Waltero de Shakenhurst, Richardo de Porter, et aliis. Data apud Schelton, die

^r R. Dods. vol. lx. f. 6. vol. ii. f. 87. vol. lxxxiii. f. 28. vol. cxxx. f. 90. vol. cxxxii. f. 101. See a fuller account of this family in Nichols. Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 640. ^s Bigland.

^t Harl. MSS. 6079. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 5. ^u Ibid. Art. 10.

dominico proximo ante festum Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii à conquesto quinto.



We have before seen, that Sir Walter le Blount of Rock sealed with the nebuly arms, that his brother Peter le Blount used both the nebuly, and the martlet arms, and here Sir William le Blount, the eldest son of Sir Walter le Blount of Rock, has the martlet arms only. The nebuly and martlet arms were therefore borne promiscuously.

Another deed, of the same day with the last, written in French, recites that deed, stating that the grant was for the life of Johanna, and further gives her all the goods and moveable chattels upon the said lands. Sealed with the same seal*.

In the sixth year of Edward the Third, 1332, Margaret joined with her husband in conveying her estates to a trustee for the use of her husband's heirs. As they were held of the king *in capite*, a fine of ten pounds was paid for his licence, and Nicholas de Coleshall, Chaplain, was enfeoffed of the castle and manor of Webbeley, in Herefordshire, the manor of Balterderley, in Staffordshire, and six marks, five shillings and seven pence, of rent, in Bydulf, Rammesore, and Fenton-Culvers, in the same county[†].

In the ninth year of Edward the Third, 1335, he had a command in the wars in Scotland[‡].

* Harl. *ibid.* Art. 9.

† *Escaet.* 6 Edw. III. Sodington Deeds from Harl. No. 6079. Appendix, No. XV. Art.

6. Ex origin. de An. 6 Ed. III. *Anecd. Coll. Arm.*

‡ *Dugd. Baron.*

He died in the eleventh year of Edward the Third, 1337, and, on the inquisition, his property is stated to have been the castle of Webbeley in Herefordshire, Balterderley, and rents in Fenton, Romesore, and Bidulfe, in Staffordshire. His estates at Sodington, Timberlake, and some others, do not appear upon this inquisition, having been held not of the King, but of the Earl of Warwick. He had an only daughter, named Alice, who died before him without issue, and Sir John Blount, his brother, was his heir, and was of thirty years of age^a.

After the death of her husband, Margaret married, first, Mark Husec, and afterwards Sir John Crophull, of Sutton Borington, in Nottinghamshire, who died in 1383, and by whom she had issue^b. Notwithstanding the feoffment to Nicholas de Coleshull, as her two first husbands died without heirs of their bodies, the manor and castle of Webbeley went with her to her third husband, and, with her grand-daughter Agnes, was transferred to the Devereux family. And by a deed dated at Leicester, in the twenty-second year of Edward the Third, 1348, John le Blount, of Sodington, released to Margaret, the wife of Sir John Crophull, Knight, late wife of Sir William le Blount, and her heirs, all right and claim in the manor and castle of Webley^c. The manor of Balterderley, and the rents at Fenton, Bydulf, and Romesore, went to Sir John Blount, as they appear afterwards amongst his property.

The third son of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, named likewise Walter, had a wife named Maud, who survived her husband, and they died without issue^d.

SIR JOHN BLOUNT, the second son, succeeded as heir to his brother Sir William in 1337^e.

He was servant to the Earl of Lancaster, who gave him the manor of Passenham in Northamptonshire for life, with remainder to Earl Henry and his heirs. In the second year of Edward the Third, 1328, Henry Spigurnell held five messuages, six virgates of arable land, and two acres of meadow, of John de Blount, Lord of Passenham^f. The Earl granted him likewise lands in Holland, and Duffield, in the county of Derby, in the fifth year of Edward the Third, 1331^g, and an estate at Tiberton in

^a Rot. Escaet. in anno.

^b Dugdale, Warwickshire, fol. 29. *b.* and R. Dods. *ibid.*

^c Lansdown MSS. vol. 259. fol. 6. *b.*

^d Bigland, and Harl. vol. 6079. Appendix, No. XV.

^e Escaet. ^f Escaet. Placit. Coron. Bridge's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 285, 305. ^g Vincent's Visitation of Salop. In Col. Arm. No. 134. page 94.

Gloucestershire^b. In the pleas in the King's Bench of the fifth year of Edward the Third, 1331, it appears that John de Widevill, and Henry son of Robert de Keresbroke, demanded of John, the son of Walter le Blount, the manor of Passengham, in Northamptonshire, as their right and inheritance, as the sons and heirs of Alicia and Margaret, the sisters and heirs of Henry de Passingham. To which John le Blount pleaded, that he held it for his life by the demise of Henry Earl of Lancaster. And judgment was given in favour of John le Blount, and the Earlⁱ.

Sir John Blount married two wives. The first was Isolda, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Mountjoy, the son and heir of Sir Ralph de Mountjoy, to whose property he succeeded. Since the Blounts acquired very considerable estates by this marriage, and, when a branch of them was advanced to a peerage in the reign of Edward the Fourth, assumed the title of Mountjoy, in compliment to this family, it will be proper to give some account of it^k. The coat of Mountjoy was, gules, three escutcheons, or^l.

The earliest document which I have found relating to the Mountjoy family is a deed, without date, in which Sewall, the son of Fulcher, confirms to William de Monjoy all his father's lands in Gildesley, Mornshall, and the half of Brieltritefeld, to hold of himself, and his heirs, by the service of one knight's fee, as freely as his father held them in the time of Eadulphus, son of Ethelbert, the grandfather of Sewall^m.

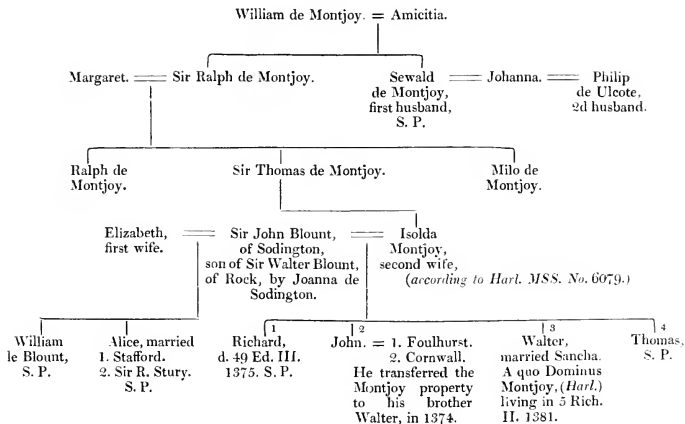
In the pleas of the King's Bench, in the thirteenth year of John, 1211, for Derby and Nottinghamshire, Philip de Ulcote, and Johanna his wife, demanded of Ralph de Montjoy, and Amicitia, his mother, the third part of the land which they held, and which belonged to Sewald de Monjoy, formerly her husband, in Gildisley, and Windsore, as her dowerⁿ.

Upon an inquisition taken at Derby, in the fourth year of Edward the First, 1275, Ralph de Monjoy was fined two marks and an half for refusing to be knighted^o.

In the sixth of Edward the Second, 1312, Henry, son of Egidius de Meignell, granted to Ralph, the son of Ralph de Monjoy, certain lands in Tottingley^p.

^b Inq. post mortem. ⁱ R. Dods, vol. 130. f. 131. See ADDITIONS. ^k Bigland, General. No. 7. ^m Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 15.
ⁿ Ibid. Art. 14. ^o Ibid. Art. 13. ^p Ibid. Art. 12.

GENEALOGY OF MOUNTJOY.





The seventeenth of Edward the Second, 1323, Ralph de Monjoy granted to Henry de Kniveton, and Agnes Gilveyne, certain rents in Gayton ^a.

In the same year, William, the son of Henry de Kniveton, granted to Ralph de Monjoy, and Margaret his wife, the fourth part of the manor of Gayton ^r. And a fine was levied, of lands in Gayton, between Ralph de Monjoy, and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas de Denston, the lands to remain with Ralph ^s.

A deed, in the fourth year of Edward the Third, 1330, between John de Kniveton, Lord of Bradeley, of one part, and Richard Blount, and Ralph Bakpus, of the other, witnesses, that whereas Ralph Monjoy had lately granted to Sir William Kniveton, the grandfather of John, a certain rent of eleven marks, twelve shillings and eight pence, issuing out of Gayton, it was agreed that if Richard Blount and Ralph Bakpus would pay one hundred shillings yearly, they should be exonerated of the rent ^t.

21 Edward III. 1347, Thomas Barinton, knight, and Margaret his wife, appoint Henry de la Bene of Frowdeswall, their attorney, to deliver to Thomas de Montjoy all their lands in Brichinfeyld, Mournsale, Longesden, and Tottinley, in the Peke, and in Shawesdale, in Derbyshire ^u.

In the thirtieth of Edward the Third, 1356, Agnes Giloeayne released to Ralph Monjoy all her right in Gayton ^x.

Milo, son of Ralph Monjoy, gave to Ralph Monjoy, his brother, his lands in Brichtritfield. This deed has no date, and is sealed with two squares interwoven ^y.

However dry these recitals of ancient deeds may prove to the reader, they are not altogether without their use. Where no other memorials of our ancestors have been preserved, it is something to collect a few particulars relating to their property. It settles, at least, the time of their existence; and, in this instance, it will appear hereafter, that it will have been material to ascertain what were the estates which Isolda brought into the family, and which all appear here as having belonged to her ancestors.

In what year this marriage took place is not known, but certainly in or before the year 1347.

In the twentieth year of Edward the Third, 1346, Sir John Blount was assessed three shillings and fourpence for the twelfth part of a knight's fee

^a Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 17.

^r Ibid. Art. 18.

^s Ibid. Art. 32.

^t Ibid. Art. 29.

^u Ibid. Art. 20.

^x Ibid. Art. 19.

^y Ibid. Art. 16.

in Barford, (perhaps Befford,) in Leicestershire, towards the aid for knighting Edward of Woodstock, the King's eldest son^z.

There is an indenture dated at Winlegh, the 16th of May, 1347, by which Roger de Tissington grants to John le Blount, and Isolda his wife, ten acres of meadow in a place called Alderscroft^a.

In the twenty-third year of Edward the Third, 1349, John de Blount of Sodington gave to Thomas de la Putt, Vicar of the church of Domebrugge, and Ralph de Barton, Chaplain, all his lands, goods, and chattels. The deed is dated at Holland. The next year, by a deed dated at Hazlewood, the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Gregory, John Blount, and Isolda his wife, assigned Roger de Baledon, Chaplain, to receive seisin of all the lands which they had of the gift of Thomas de la Putt, and Ralph de Barton^b.

By another deed, dated at Uttoxhether, in the thirtieth year of Edward the Third, 1356, John de Blount de Sodynton granted to Thomas, Vicar of the church of Donnebrugge, and Rauf de Barton, Chaplain, the manor of Sodington, and the reversion of the lands which Dame Johanna de Carru (quere if not Johanna le Blount his mother) held in dower in the same manor; the manor of Timberlake, and le Orchard, in Worcestershire, and 24 souls of rent in Bradefield in Wiltshire, and the manors of Uttoxhether, and Haselwood; all his lands in Wynley, Nidham, Hordlowe, Holand, Scropton, Tuttebury, and Orrchynon, Ayonby, Nedwode, and all his lands in Leicester and Defferd; to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever. Pendant is the seal of John Blount, with the three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis, the arms of Sodington^c.

It seems to have been an usual practice to convey away estates, in appearance absolutely, but in reality under secret trusts, to avoid the feudal burthens upon descents. Hence we see that frequently very few estates are found upon the inquisitions *post mortem*. This practice will explain many of the deeds relating to this family.

By his first wife Sir John Blount had two sons, Sir Richard and Sir

^z Rot. Aux. 20 Edward III. Nichols' Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 586.

^a Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 11.

^b Harl. Ibid. Art. 15. 14.

^c Dugdale. MSS. vol. xxxix, fol. 47. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 8.

John. From this marriage and inheritance the Sodington family, the descendants of Sir John and Isolda, have always quartered the arms of Mountjoy, gules, three escutcheons, or.

His second wife was Eleanor, whose maiden name was Beauchamp, but who was then the widow of Sir John Meriet. She was the second daughter of John Beauchamp of Hache in Somersetshire, who died in 1343^a. His son John Beauchamp, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, died the 7th of October in the thirty-fifth year of Edward the Third, 1361, without issue^b. His heirs were two, *first*, his sister Cecily de Beauchamp, then forty years of age, and who married first Sir Roger Seymour, and afterwards Richard Tuberville of Bere Regis in Dorsetshire: and *secondly*, John Meriet, the son of Eleanor his other sister, who was then fifteen years of age. The partition of the property was made the year after his death^c. And thus ended the eldest male line of the Beauchamps of Hache. In the division of the estates, the manor of Hache, with other manors, was transferred with Cecily to Sir Roger Seymour, in whose family it long continued, and who was the ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset. Eleanor, who first married Sir John Meriet of Meriet in Somersetshire, son and heir of Sir Simon de Meriet, had by him this son Sir John Meriet, who succeeded to her property, as well as his father's, and died in the third year of Richard the Second, 1380, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to a Seymour^d. After the death of Sir John Meriet, Eleanor became the second wife of Sir John Blount, by whom he had two sons, Sir Walter Blount who married Sancha de Ayala, and was the ancestor of the Lords Mountjoy, and the family at Maple-Durham, and who will be the subjects of the *third* and *fourth chapters*; and Thomas, who died without issue^e.

The dates of these events, which are correctly known from the records,

^a Illuminated Pedigree.

^b Escaet. 35 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 229.

^c Rot. Fin. 36 Edw. III. m. 27. 42 Ed. III. m. 12. See Genealogy, No. 5.

^d Harl. MSS. No. 1052. fol. 114. No. 1156. Camden's Britannia, Monmouthshire and Somersetshire. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 252. and from him, Collins's Peerage, Seymour, Duke of Somerset, vol. i. p. 163. Collinson's Somersetshire in Hatch. vol. ii. p. 170.

^e The Illuminated Pedigree, and see Book II. Chapter 3.

perfectly agree with the fact, that this Eleanor Beauchamp was the wife of Sir John Blount, and not the wife of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, who died in 1322, as is stated by Bigland in his two pedigrees. As John Meriet, Eleanor's son, was fifteen years of age at the death of her brother John de Beauchamp in 1361, he was born in 1346, when her first husband Sir John Meriet may be supposed to be living. Isolda, Sir John Blount's first wife, died the year after in 1347. After that event, as soon as Eleanor's first husband Sir John Meriet was dead, of which the time does not appear, as there is no inquisition upon his death, Sir John Blount might have married her. And between the death of his first wife in 1347, and his own death in 1358, there was a period of eleven years, which was amply sufficient for the events of the death of Sir John Meriet, Sir John Blount's marriage with his widow, and the birth of his two children.

Eleanor's second husband Sir John Blount is not mentioned by Dugdale, because his account of her is taken from the inquisitions relating to her property, which came from her brother, and went to her son John Meriet, and therefore Sir John Blount did not appear in them. All the subsequent accounts are echoes of Dugdale. The Blount family therefore did not inherit any of the Beauchamp property, but all of that family who were descended from Eleanor have always quartered the Beauchamp arms, *vairy*, *argent*, and *azure*, as the Mountjoy, and Maple-Durham branches.

Before his death, Sir John executed a deed for the settlement of some of his estates on his sons, by which he granted to John de Doverdale and Maud his sister all the lands which he had of the gift and feoffment of the said John de Doverdale and Maud in Sodington and Mamle, and the reversion of the lands which Johanna (his mother) held in dower, to hold to John de Doverdale and Maud for their lives, and then to Richard his eldest son in tail; then to John, then to Walter, then to Thomas, then to the right heirs of John de Blount. Dated at Sodington the Friday before the Octave of the Purification, in the ——— year of Edward the Third^f.

^f Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 17. The date is not clear. It seems to be the 32d of Edw. III. but this cannot be, as John died in the 31st year, as appears by the Inquisition on his death.

GENEALOGY OF THE BEAUCHAMP FAMILY OF HACHE.

Robert Beauchamp, of Somersetshire, of Hache,
 Sheriff of Somersetshire; died 1211.
 Descended from the same family as the Earls of Warwick.

Robert Beauchamp. 2 John, 1200.

Robert Beauchamp. 20, 25 Hen. III. 1235, 1240.

Robert Beauchamp, = Alicia, da. to the Lord Raynold
 held the manors of Stokes, of Mohun.
 Morton, and Shipton, Gloucestershire, died Hen. III.

John Beauchamp, = Cecilia, da. of William de Fortibus,
 Baron of Hatch, descended from the Earls Ferrars, and
 12, 29 Edw. I. William Earl of Pembroke, Marshal
 1281, 1301. of England, 14 Edw. II. 1321.

John Beauchamp, = Johanna, or Honora, daugh. of Sir
 of Hache, and Beirton, Oliver Keynes, died 3 Edw. III.
 in Cornwall, died 1335, Azure, a bend wavy, cotized plain,
 9 Edw. III. argent.

John Beauchamp, = Margaret,
 of Hache, eldest son, d. 9 Nov.
 d. 17 Edw. III. 1343. 1361. 35
 Edw. III.

Geoffrey de Beauchamp, = Elizabeth Tregoze.
 second son. Or, two bars gemalls.
 In chief a lion passant, guardant, all
 gules.

John de Beauchamp,
 of Hache, married
 Alice, da. of Thomas
 de Beauchamp, Earl
 of Warwick, widow
 of Sir Matthew Bur-
 ney, died 35 Edw.
 III. 1361, without
 issue.

1
 Cicely Beauchamp,
 born in 1321, eldest
 daugh. coheir with
 John Meriet, mar^d.
 1. Sir Roger Sey-
 mour: 2. Richard
 Tuberville.

2
 Sir John Meriet, = Eleanor Beauchamp, =
 first husband, second wife,
 dead in 1361. dead in 1361.

Sir John Blount, = Isolda
 died in 1358, Mountjoy,
 32 Edw. III. first wife,
 died in
 1347.

John Meriet,
 born in 1346, died in
 1380, coheir with Ci-
 cely Beauchamp, and
 heir to his father and
 mother.

3. Sir Walter Blount,
 married Sancha.
 4. Thomas Blount,
 S. P.

1. Richard Blount,
 S. P.
 2. Sir John Blount,
 of Sodington.

Elizabeth Meriet. = Seymour.

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He died in the thirty-second year of Edward the Third, 1358. The inquisition taken at his death states his property to have been the manors of Rodeley and Tiberton in Gloucestershire; in Staffordshire, in Batteredley, two bovates of land; in Fenton, 41s. 1d. of rent; in Bydulf, 13s. 4d.; in Romesore, 19s. 2d.; in Denston, one messuage, and one carucate of land. Tiberton is stated to have been by the grant of Henry, late Earl of Lancaster. Richard was his son and heir, and of thirteen years of age^f.

About this time the family began to drop the Norman article *le*, and to call itself *Blount* only. With respect to the true name of this family, there can be no doubt of its derivation from the light hair, or fair complexion, of their Danish ancestors. The Latin *blandus* was variously corrupted in the different provinces of the Roman empire. In Italy and Spain, it became *blondo*, or *biondo*. In the French, or Norman, dialects, usually called Romance, it was changed into *blond*, with many variations as to the mode of spelling; and the words *bland* and *blond* are still in use both in French and English. According to the practice of the middle ages, when literature was low, and orthography fluctuating, the name was written differently even by the same individuals, by persons nearly related, and in authentic documents of the same period. We find all these forms, *le Blond*, *le Blont*, *le Blund*, *le Blunt*, *le Blount*, *les Blountz*, and *de Blount*. In Latin it was usually *Blundus*, and sometimes, as by Camden^h, it was translated into more classical language, in *Flavus*. It seems finally to have settled in *le Blount*, and, the French article having gradually been dropped, in plain *Blount*. This change began to take place about the period at which we are now arrived. It may be traced in some ancient deeds of the Sodington family which have been preservedⁱ. William, the eldest son of Sir Walter le Blount of Rock, in some of these deeds is styled Sir William le Blount, in another Sir William Blount only. So the second

^f Escaet. in anno.

^h Britannia in Penceridge.

ⁱ Harleian Manuscripts, British Museum, No. 6079, page 130. This Manuscript is signed by Hen. Lilly, Rouge Rose Herald, and appears to have been written by him. See Appendix, No. XV.

son of Sir Walter, in different deeds, is called John le Blunt, John de Blunt, and John Blunt. After this time the article was dropped, for in deeds of the reign of Richard the Second we find John Blunt only, and so in the following reigns of the Henries, fourth, fifth, and sixth, of Edward the fourth, of Henries the seventh and eighth. The same omission of the article is to be observed equally early in the Mountjoy, and other branches. It was retained longest by the descendants of Sir Thomas le Blount, who afterwards changed their name to Croke, and who wrote themselves Croke, alias le Blount, till they entirely dropped the latter name, in the sixteenth century.

Sir John Blount's four sons, Richard, John, Walter, and Thomas, were minors at the death of their father, and they were under the guardianship of Nicholas Fitzherbert.

By a deed of the thirty-second of Edward the Third, 1358, the trustees in the deed executed by Sir John Blount, Thomas de la Putt, and Ralph de Barton, released to Richard, the son of John de Blount, all right in the manors of Sodington and Timberlake. Dated at Dannebrugg. The witnesses are Hughe de Maygnel, Walter Montgomery, Monsieur Nicol de Longford, Thomas Bakpus, Richard de Freton, Rafe de Makelly, and others. There are two seals; the first has a woman with a coronet, resting her right hand on a wheel, the second a coat of arms with a bend^k.

In the next year is a receipt for charters belonging to the manor of Timberlake, &c. received from Nicholas Fitzherbert, and belonging to Richard the son of John de Blount^l.

The eldest son RICHARD died without issue in 1358, the thirty-second of Edward III. and was succeeded by his brother, afterwards Sir John Blount.

To proceed with SIR JOHN BLOUNT. There is a writing, in which Eleanor of Lancaster, Countess of Arundel and Surrey, acknowledges to have received of Nicholas Fitzherbert, guardian of the lands of her dear cousin Janckin (John) Blount, eleven marks sterling, of the issues of

^k Harl. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 19. and Anecd. Coll. Arm.

^l Harl. Ibid. Art. 18.

the said lands. Given at the Castle of Reigate, the 15th of February, in the thirty-eighth year of Edward the Third, 1364. The seal is quarterly, the first and fourth quarters, a lion rampant, the second and third, checky^γ.

By a deed dated at Tuttesburie, on the Feast of Saint John, in the forty-eighth year of Edward the Third, 1374, John Blount, the son of John Blount of Sodington, released to Sir Walter Blount, his brother, all his right in all the lands which he had by the gift and feoffment of Dom Henry de Kniveton, Rector of the church of Northbury, and Dom Robert de Kniveton, Rector of the church of Donnebrugge, in Gayton, Gildesley, Brichtrichfield, Morneshall, Longesden, and Tottingley^z.

An indenture of the forty-ninth of Edward the Third, 1375, is a lease of lands in Winly, from John Blount of Sodington, to John Prince of Winly, which descended to him after the death of his brother Richard^a.

In the fifth year of Richard the Second, 1381, Sir Walter Blount released to his brother, John Blount of Sodington, all his right in lands in Denston, Quexhull, Ethalaston, (Elwaston,) and Watfall. Given at Denston, on Friday, the Vigil of St. Bartholomew^b.

Sir John Blount was twice married. His first wife was Juliana Foulhurst, by whom he had two sons, John and William. John died before him, and with his son John, who succeeded to the Sodington property, will be treated of afterwards; William died without issue, the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, 1416^c. The arms of Fouleshurst were, gules, fretty, or. On a chief, argent, three mullets, sable^d.

His second wife was Isabella, the daughter, and heir, of Sir Brian Cornwall of Kinlet in Shropshire, by whom he acquired the seat and estate there^e.

The marriage settlement is dated at Shrewsbury, on the Saturday before the Feast of Saint George, in the sixth year of Richard the Second, 1382.

^γ Harl. MSS. Appendix XV. Art. 16. Richard, Earl of Arundel, married first Isabel, the daughter of Hugh le Despenser, but was divorced from her, and married Eleanor, the daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, in 1353, the twenty-ninth of Edward the Third. He died in 1375, the forty-ninth of Edward the Third, and his wife died before him. *Memoirs of the Warren Family*, by Watson.

^a Harl. Ibid. Art. 2.

^b Harl. Ibid. Art. 22.

^c Harl. Ibid. Art. 20.

^d Bigland. Genealogy.

^e Bigland.

It states, that Sir John Blount of Sodington was bound in a statute merchant, in the sum of two hundred marks, to Sir Brian Cornwall, upon condition of being void if Sir John should use his endeavours to obtain from the King his licence to settle his lands in Ratterley, Fenton, Kilward, Bydulfe, and Ramesore, in the county of Stafford, which were held of the King *in capite*, and should enfeoff thereof Isabella, the daughter of the said Brian, and the wife of John, and their heirs, and likewise of all his lands in Denston, Glaston, Wyshall, and Waterfall, in the said county^f.

The arms of Cornwall were, ermine, within a bordure, sable, charged with twelve bezants, a lion rampant, gules, crowned with a ducal coronet, or. By his second wife he had one son, named John likewise.

There is a deed of the eighth year of Richard the Second, 1384, by which John Blount of Sodington releases to John de Kniveton of Bradley all his right in lands in Morneshall, and in Money Meadow, in the fee of Underwood, which Walter Blount, and John Fawconer, knights, held in common. The deed is sealed with the arms of Sodington, three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis^g.

Upon this deed Ashmole, or whoever copied it, observes, "This deed proveth directly that Blount of Sodington is descended from Montjoy, by reason the lands mentioned be the Lord Montjoy's land." By "the Lord Montjoy" must be understood Sir Ralph Montjoy, who was sometimes so called. The barony of Montjoy was not created till the fifth of Edward the Fourth, 1464, near eighty years after the date of this deed.

Sir John Blount died in the third year of Henry the Sixth, 1424. Isabella died before him. Two inquisitions were held upon his death, the one in Worcestershire, the other in Staffordshire, which related to the two separate classes of property which he had acquired by his two wives, and for which different persons were found to be his heirs.

Upon the inquisition in Worcestershire, it was found that he was seized of the manors of Sodington, Mamele, and Timberlake, and a messuage called le Orchard, in Wordesley, in the parish of Rok, &c, a messuage in Shawley, lands in London, in Rock, and Hockton, and in Doverdale.

^f Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Article 13.
No. XVIII. Art. 22.

^g Ashmole, MSS. Appendix,

That by his charter dated at Sodington, the 23d of January, the fourth of Henry the Fifth, (1416,) he gave the said manors to William Blount his son, Henry Lyggon, Robert Harker, and William Walkesback, by virtue of which the said William, &c, were seized in the life time of John Blount, and were then seized. That Sodington and Mamele were worth ten pounds, and that they and Timberlake were held of Richard Earl of Warwick; that his heir was John Blount, son of John Blount, son of the said John Blount, and that he was of fourteen years of age. This was his grandson by his first wife Juliana Foulhurst, and of course his own right heir^b.

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Upon the Staffordshire inquisition it was found that Thomas Farnot, late Parson of the church of Newton, and William Drelyn, Clerk, were lately seized of a messuage &c, in Balterderley, Fenton, Culward, Remson (Ramesore) and Bysof, (Bydulph,) which they held of the king in capite, by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee, and that they afterwards granted the said messuage &c, to John Blount, and Isabel his wife, and their heirs, whereof the said John and Isabel were seized, and that the said John held nothing else of the king on the day of his death. That the said Thomas Farnot and William Drelyn were seized of nine messuages, one hundred and twenty acres of land, &c, in Denston, Watershall, and Glaston, and granted the same to the said John Blount, and Isabella, and their heirs, of which they were seized, and which John Blount held at his death of the Abbot of Rowcester, (Leicester?) That John and Isabel had a son named John, now living, of thirty years of age, or more. That Isabel died, and afterwards the said John the father; and that the said John, the son of John and Isabel, was their heirⁱ.

This John, his son by his second wife, Isabella Cornwall, succeeded to the property of his mother, and the estates settled upon her. Thus he became the ancestor of the Blounts of Kinlet, and Eye or Yeo, who will form the subject of the second chapter.

To proceed with the Blounts of Sodington. JOHN BLOUNT, the eldest son of Sir John Blount and Juliana Foulhurst, married Isabel, the daughter of Dame Joanna Fouleshurst, as appears by the settlement made

^b Inq. post mortem. Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 28.

ⁱ Harl. *ibid.* Art. 27. In Vincent's Visitation of Salop, p. 94, it is said that he had a third wife named Helen.

in the tenth of Henry the Fourth, 1408. This was an indenture made between Sir John Blount the elder, and Dame Johanna Fouleshurst, by which it was agreed that John Blount, the eldest son and heir of Sir John, shall marry Isabel, the daughter of the said Dame; that the said Dame shall pay twenty marks at the time of the marriage, and forty pounds, and Sir John shall enfeof his son and Isabella with his manor of Uttekeshather, or Uteskefather, called Blount's Place, with other lands, except the parke, &c, called Blount's Parke^k. He died before his father^l.

Of their five children, of Edmund, William, and one John, nothing is known; Isabel married a Mr. Scriven.

Their son and heir, JOHN BLOUNT, Esquire, married Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Corbet, Esquire, of Stanford in Shropshire. The settlement is dated on the Wednesday after Saint Barnaby's day, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Sixth, 1447, between Thomas Corbet and John Blount of Sodington, in which John Blount agrees to wed Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, and that the enfeofors of the said John of the manor of Timberlake, &c, shall enfeof them to the said John and Catherine, to be of the yearly value of ten pounds, that the said Thomas, and Joan his wife, shall settle lands in Tattesale, Martroke, and Godewad in Shropshire to their own use for life, with remainder to John and Catherine^m. Corbet bore, quarterly, the first and fourth, or, a raven, proper. Second, or, a carbunde of eight points, sable. Third, argent, three bendlets, gules, within a bordure, sable, charged with besantsⁿ. His will is dated the first of March, 1478, and was proved at Clebury, the nineteenth of January, 1479. His feoffees were to raise twenty marks to marry Isabella, Margaret, and Blanch, his daughters, if they married with the consent of Katherine their mother, and Edward their brother^o.

They had six sons and three daughters. SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, the eldest, married Joan the relict of Sir Walter Devereux, was knight of the body to King Henry the Seventh, and died without issue, in the fourteenth year of Henry the Seventh^p. Peter succeeded to the estates. Humphrey lived at Thornbury in Gloucestershire, and left children.

^k Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 23.

^l Inquis. post mortem of his father.

^m Harl. MSS. *ibid.* Art. 24.

ⁿ Bigland.

^o Harl. MSS. *Ibid.* Art. 25.

^p Monu-

ment in Mamble Church. Nash, ii. p. 157.

Richard of Calais was Master of the Horse in France, and by his wife Alice, daughter of Richard Knight of Calais, who bore, party per chevron, argent and sable, three cinquefoils, counter changed, had three sons, Richard, George, and Edward. Richard had Arthur, Robert, Thomas, Christopher, Edmund. Walter was a priest. Thomas was living at Chadesley, in 1485. Margaret the second daughter was the wife of John Walshe, of Sheldesley Walshe in Worcestershire, who bore, argent, a fesse between six martlets, sable. There were two other daughters, Isabella and Blanch^a.

By a statute staple of the first of Henry the Seventh, 1485, Edward, Thomas, and Humphrey Blount, were bound to Thomas Fisher, citizen and mercer of London, in the sum of one hundred marks for fifty marks sterling^f.

The second son, PETER BLOUNT, Esquire, of Sodington, was heir to his brother Sir Edward. He married Anne, the daughter of Sir Edward Cornwall, of Burford in Shropshire. The deed of settlement is dated in the twenty-first year of Henry the Seventh, 1505, and Dame Margaret Cornwall, widow of Sir Edmund Cornwall, is a party to it^g. His will is dated the tenth of Henry the Eighth, 1518, and he lived till the nineteenth of that king, 1527^h.

They had three sons, Sir Thomas, Francis, and Geoffrey, and three daughters, Margaret, Catherine, and Elizabeth^a.

Of their three sons, Francis of Hackley, the second, married Catherine, daughter of — Crompe, Esquire. I do not know whether this is the Francis Blount, who petitioned Queen Elizabeth from Paris, the twenty-fourth of July, 1588, for liberty of conscience, and to come to England; being a catholic. There is another petition to Lord Burleigh to the same effectⁱ. Strype mentions, that he had gone abroad without the Queen's leave, to avoid the dangers then incident to those of his religion; that some informations were brought to the court against him, and the Spanish fleet being in motion, he applied for leave to come home^j. Geoffrey, the third son, dwelt at Sukeley, and they both had issue. Of the daughters of Peter Blount, Margaret was the wife of William Gower of Bolton,

^a Bigland. ^f Harl. MSS. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 26. ^g Ibid. Art. 29. ^h Ibid. Art. 30. ⁱ Bigland. ^j Lansdowne, MSS. vol. 58. Art. 12. ^k Strype, vol. iii. p. 564.

and had no issue ; Catherine, of John Butler, Esquire, of Droitwich, whose arms were, argent, on a chief indented sable, three covered cups, or². Elizabeth married Gregory Newport of Droitwich, who bore, gules, on a canton, argent, a fleur-de-lis, sable³.

Their eldest son and heir was SIR THOMAS BLOUNT, of Sodington, who was created a knight banneret by Henry the Eighth, in his fifth year, 1513, upon the taking of Tournay. He married two wives^b.

His first was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stanford, Esquire, of Rowley in Staffordshire. His arms were barry of six pieces, argent and azure. On a canton, gules, a dexter hand, coupé at the wrist, or, bearing a dagger, argent. Her eldest son, WALTER BLOUNT, married, first, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Grey, Esquire, of Enville in Staffordshire, who had for his arms, barry of six pieces, argent and azure. In chief, three torteaux, a label of three points, or. Secondly, he married Constance, daughter of Sir John Talbot, Knight, of Grafton, Worcestershire. Talbot bore gules, within a bordure, ingrailed, a lion rampant, or. Walter Blount died without issue by either wife, on the seventh of September, 1589, the thirty-second year of Elizabeth. On the inquisition taken upon his death the 12th of January, thirty-third of Elizabeth, it was found that he held the manors of Sodington, Mamble, Blount's Hall in Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, lands in Needham Grange, and Grontheck in the lordship of Hartington in Derbyshire, and that Dorothy Heath, his sister and heir, was sixty years old^c. Her next son, Henry Blount, had no issue, and her daughter Dorothy was the wife of William Heath, Esquire, of Alchurch. Heath bore, or, on a bend cottised, sable, three eagles' heads, erased, of the field, langued gules^d.

The second wife of Sir Thomas Blount was Jocosa, or Joyce, daughter and heir of Thomas Shirley, of Enville, Esquire, whose arms were, paly of six pieces, or and azure, a canton, ermine. By his second wife, besides Peter, who died childless, he had Sir George Blount^e.

SIR GEORGE BLOUNT, Knight, who succeeded, married Eleanor, the daughter of William Norwood, Esquire, of Leckhampton in Gloucestershire, who bore, ermine, a cross ingrailed, gules. Her mother was the daughter of William Lygon, Esquire, whose arms were, argent, two lions

^a Bigland. ^b Ibid. ^c Ibid. ^d Anecd. Coll. Arm. ^e Bigland. ^f Ibid.

passant, gules. Her brother Richard Norwood, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nicholas Stewart, LL. D. In the fourth of Elizabeth a *quare impedit* was brought by Sir George Blount against William Young, and Thomas Bell, Clerk, respecting the church of Checkley in Staffordshire^f. They had four sons and three daughters. Elizabeth married William Walshe, Esquire, of Abberley, Worcestershire, cousin and heir of Sir William Walshe, whose arms were argent, a fesse, between six martlets, sable. Eleanor, to Henry Ingram, Esquire, of Earls Court, Worcestershire, who bore, quarterly, first and fourth, ermine on a fesse gules, three escalops, or. Second and third, azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant, or. And Margaret died young. The three younger sons, Francis, William, and George, served in the armies of King Charles the First, in England, Ireland, and Germany.

The eldest son, SIR WALTER BLOUNT of Sodington, was created a Baronet, the 15th of October, in the eighteenth year of Charles the First, 1642. He married, very young, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wylde, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, Serjeant at Law, who bore quarterly, the first and fourth, argent, a chief sable, on the field a crescent gules, second and third, argent, on a cross sable, a crescent, or. He was a zealous supporter of the king, and suffered much in his cause, having been imprisoned for a long time, first, at Oxford, and, afterwards, in the Tower of London. His house at Sodington was burnt and damaged by Cromwell's soldiers, because they refused to make arms at the forge, and his estates were ordered to be confiscated by an Act of the Parliament, November the second, 1652. His brothers and four sons were all in the same service. His death took place on the ninth of December, 1654, that of his wife in 1656, and he was buried at Peyton in Devonshire, his wife at Mamble. They had seven sons, and four daughters. The second, John, was Lieutenant-Colonel in King Charles the Second's own regiment, when Prince of Wales, married the daughter of — Burgh of Ireland, and had a son George, married to Elizabeth Bowyer. The third, William, was a Major in the Queen's regiment. Peter, the fourth, was a Captain at the battle of Worcester, and married Frances, daughter of Sir John Peshall, Baronet, of Horsley, in Staffordshire, who bore, argent, a cross patonce, sable, in a canton, gules, a wolf's head erased, relict of John Stanford, of

^f R. Dodsw. vol 145.

Salford, Esquire; Walter, Thomas, and Edward, died unmarried. As to his daughters, Elizabeth was the wife of Henry Englefield, of White Knights, in Berkshire, Esquire, who bore, barry of six, gules and argent, on a chief or, a lion passant, azure. Frances, of Andrew Windsor, Esquire, son of Sir Thomas Windsor; who bore, gules, a saltier argent, between twelve cross crosslets, or. Ann married James Anderton, Esquire, of Birckley, in Lancashire. Eleanor married, first, Robert Knightly, Esquire, of Offchurch, in Warwickshire, and, secondly, the Honourable Walter Aston, afterwards Lord Aston, of Forfar, in Scotland, whose mother was Mary the daughter of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland. Knightly bore, quarterly, the first and fourth, ermine, second and third, paly of six, or and gules. Aston, quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a fesse. In chief three lozenges, sable. Second and third, or, a cross patonce, gules. Their son, Lord Aston, married Mary, sister to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, through whose family she was descended by females from Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox, and Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester.

The eldest son of Sir Walter Blount, the first Baronet, was SIR GEORGE BLOUNT, who married Mary, the sole daughter and heiress of Richard Kirkham, of Blackdown, in Devonshire, son and heir to Sir William Kirkham, Knight, by his second wife, daughter of Sir — Tychburne. He died at Mawley, in 1667, and was buried at Mamble. He had seven sons, and four daughters. Kirkham bore, argent, within a bordure ingrailed, sable, three lions rampant, gules, armed and langued, azure^c.

SIR WALTER KIRKHAM BLOUNT, Baronet, the eldest son, married, first, Alicia, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland, Knight, of Siserg in Westmoreland, and Thornton-Brigg in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, who died infants. Secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Cæsar Cranmer, of Ashbury, in Buckinghamshire, Knight, but he died without issue, at Ghent, in 1717. He translated the Office of the Holy Week, which was printed at Paris, in 1670. The arms of Strickland are, sable, three escalops, argent. Of Cranmer, argent, a chevron azure between three pelicans^d with wings expanded, sable^b.

George Blount, Esquire, the second son, married first, Mary, daughter of Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, relict of Charles Cockain, Viscount

^c Bigland.^b Ibid.

Cullen. His second lady was Constantia, the daughter of Sir George Cary, Knight, of Tor-Abbey in Devonshire. O'Brien bore, gules, three lions passant, guardant, party per pale, or and argent. Cockain, argent, three cocks, gules. Cary, argent, on a bend, sable, three roses, of the field. He died in 1732, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried at Mamble. By his last marriage he had three sons and five daughters, Sir Edward Blount, of whom more will be said hereafter, and two others who died young. Constantia married Sir John Smythe, of Acton Burnell, in Shropshire, and of Esh in Durham, Baronet, who died in 1733, and bore for his arms, sable, three roses argent. Mary married Edward Dicconson, Esquire, of Wrightington, in Lancashire, and died in 1747. He bore, or, between three antelopes' heads, erased, vert, a cross voided in the centre, of the second, charged with two cross crosslets fitchee, and two escalops, or. Anne died at Cambray unmarried, in 1769, and Elizabeth and Catherine died likewise abroad in singlehood.

William, Sir George Blount's third son, as also John, Charles, John, and Richard, died young.

Sir George Blount had five daughters; Mary married to Henry Howard, Esquire, of Clun, in Shropshire, and died in 1732, aged about eighty years. Anne, wife of Sir Francis Jernegan, of Cossey Hall, in Norfolk, Baronet. Elizabeth, wife of Beaumont Tasburg, Esquire, of Bodney, in Norfolk. Catherine married to Richard Minshull, Esquire, of Bourton, in Buckinghamshire, and died in 1759, aged eighty-three; and Lucy, who died young.

The younger son of Sir George Blount, Edward Blount, Esquire, succeeded to his mother's estate at Blackdown or Blagden, in Devonshire. The mansion house was situated at the foot of a hill which obstructed all prospect from it, but at a small distance, on the top of the hill, stood a summer house, which commanded a noble view of the beautiful harbour of Torbay. About the year 1700, he married Anne eldest daughter of Sir John Guise, of Rentcomb, in Gloucestershire, Baronet, and of Elizabeth Howe, whose mother was daughter and co-heir of Emanuel Scroop, Earl of Sunderland. She was a woman of uncommon talent and acquirements, and survived her husband many years. The arms of Guise were, gules, seven lozenges, vairy, three, three, one, on a canton, or, a mullet pierced, sable.

Of Edward Blount little more is known than that he was the intimate

friend of Pope; yet this is sufficient to transmit his name to posterity. "I have a secret pleasure," he says in one of his letters, "to have some of my descendants know, that their ancestor was great with Pope¹." In the letters which passed between them, he appears to have been a scholar, a man of sense, and of liberal principles. As a Tory he was attached to the exiled prince, and probably wished for a sovereign under whom he might enjoy the exercise of his religion in safety; but it appears that he took no active part in the rebellion of 1715. On the contrary, he "lamented the dismal scene which was opened in the north, and the ruin which the adherents to the Pretender had drawn upon themselves." His views carried him no farther than to "wish the peace and welfare of his country, and he thought it of no consequence who sat at the helm, provided they will permit us to sail quietly in the ship; and he condemned all undertakings that tended to disturb the quiet of the kingdom, as contrary to his notions of morality and religion, which oblige us on no pretence whatever to violate the laws of charity^k."

Yet it became necessary for him, on account of his connexions and principles, to leave England, in 1716, for some time after the event of the rebellion, and the rigorous measures which were adopted towards Papists, and Tories, "when their homes must either be left, or be made too narrow for them to turn in^l." Abroad, I believe in France, he lived "an hermitical state of life" with his wife, and part at least of his family^m. In 1721, he was afflicted with a fever, succeeded by the goutⁿ. He was returned to his native country in 1723, and was resident at Blagden in the delightful neighbourhood of Torbay^o. In September, 1725, he was expected in London, but was then residing in the country, "happy in the delights of a contented family, smiling at storms, laughing at greatness, merry over a Christmas fire, and exercising all the functions of an old patriarch in charity and hospitality^p." His easy manners are described by Gay, in his *Welcome from Greece*, addressed to Pope.

"Ned Blount advances next with busy pace,

"In haste but sauntering careless in his ways."

Mr. Blount died of the small pox in 1726, and leaving only four daugh-

¹ Letter 2.

^k Let. 2, 3.

^l Let. 7.

^m Let. 11.

ⁿ Let. 12.

^o Let. 13.

^p Let. 15.

ters, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, and Henrietta, his estate at Blagdon was sold to Edward Parker, Esquire, for their benefit^a.

The following Letter has been preserved in the family, but upon what occasion it was written, or whether it was the dedication of some printed work, is not known.

To the Ambassador of Muscovy.

Ingratum ne me dixeris, Excellentissime Vir, hanc gratiarum actionem tibi inscribo. Mallem etenim nimis ineptum, quam pravè ingratum videri. Tantæ humanitatis, et tot benevolentiaë notas, nefas est oblivione condere. Accipiat ergo, precor, hanc epistolam, cum non valeam recitare res gestas Principum, et Magnatum, nec dissertare de arduis regni, et penetrare arcana imperii. Si mihi liceat nomen tuum honestè huic cartæ inserere, præsidium mihi sit, et dulce decus meum. Excellentissimæ, et clarissimæ consorti debita obsequia humillime offerimus. Augurando omnem felicitatem, cura ut valeas. Vale.

Excellentiaë suæ,

Servus humillimus

et obsequentissimus,

EDWARDUS BLOUNT.

Mense Julii, 1^o. 1708.
De Blagdon, near Totness,
Devon.

To the Ambassador of Muscovy.

To avoid the charge of ingratitude, I address this letter of thanks to your Excellency, as I would rather appear foolish and impertinent, than unmindful of your favours. Not to acknowledge the many marks of politeness and benevolence which I have received from you would be highly criminal. Since then I have not talents to relate the exploits of princes and nobles, to discuss the arduous affairs of governments, or to penetrate the secrets of empires, deign to accept of this humble epistle. Your name, affixed by your permission to these papers, I shall consider as my protection, and my glory. To your most excellent and illustrious lady, with all humility I offer that respect to which she is so justly

^a Mr. Bowles, in his edition of Pope's Works, has made a great mistake in supposing Edward Blount to have been the brother of Teresa and Martha Blount.

entitled. Wishing you all happiness, I request that you will attend to your health. Farewell.

I am your Excellency's

Most humble and obedient Servant,

July 1, 1708.
Blagdon, near Totness,
Devonshire.

EDWARD BLOUNT.

The daughters of Edward Blount were nobly provided for. Elizabeth, the eldest, was married in his life time, in 1725, to the honourable Hugh Clifford, who upon the death of his father, in 1730, became Lord Clifford, and died in 1732. His arms were, checky, or and azure, a fesse gules. She bore him four sons; Hugh, father of the present Lord Clifford; Edward, and Henry, who died unmarried; and Thomas, who was born in August 1732, about five months after his father's death, and in 1761 married Barbara, youngest daughter and coheir of James, the fifth Lord Aston, who had the present Sir Thomas Clifford, and twelve other children. Lady Clifford had also two daughters, Elizabeth, who died an infant, and Mary, the second wife of Sir Edward Smythe of Acton Burnet in Shropshire, Baronet; and had three sons, and one daughter married to Raymond Arundel, Esquire, uncle to the present Lord Arundel. After the death of Lord Clifford, his widow passed most of her time abroad, and died at Paris in November, 1778.

In November 1727, Mary, the second daughter of Edward Blount, was married to Mr. Edward Howard, who lived in the south of France, till upon the death of his elder brother, Thomas, eighth Duke of Norfolk, in December 1732, without issue, he succeeded to the dukedom. She graced that high station by the beauty and dignity of her person, and the splendour of her wit and talents, and died in 1773. The Duke survived to the advanced age of ninety-two, in 1777.

Mrs. Edward Blount afterwards crossed the sea, with her two unmarried daughters, and fixed her residence at Antwerp. In that city, Anne, the third daughter, took the veil in a convent of Ursulines, a religious order instituted chiefly for the education of young ladies. Though a foreigner, she was soon after elected superior of the house. At the time of her admission, this establishment was on the verge of ruin; her talents and exertions raised its reputation, and repaired its broken fortunes; and it

then became one of the most celebrated convents for education in the Low-countries. She was possessed of much wit and cheerfulness, and her conversation was lively and interesting. So necessary was her superintendence considered to the welfare of the house, that application was made to the Pope, to dispense, in her favour, with the rule which did not allow the superiority to remain in the same person for a longer term than three years, and she remained in that station till her death in 1779. In her last illness she was visited by the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, and received from his excellence the last consolations of religion.

Henrietta, the fourth daughter, was first married to Peter Proli, a merchant of Antwerp, who left her a widow, without issue. Her second husband was Philip Howard, of Buckenham in Norfolk, younger brother of Edward Duke of Norfolk, whom she married in 1739, and bore him a son, Edward, in 1744, who died unmarried and much lamented in 1767. Her daughter Anne, born in 1742, in 1762 married Robert Edward, Lord Petre, grandfather to the present Lord. Philip Howard, who had for his first wife, Winefride, daughter of Thomas Stoner, Esquire, of Stoner in Oxfordshire, died in February 1750, his widow in 1781.

Mrs. Blount remained the rest of her life in the neighbourhood of Antwerp. The Countess of Pomfret saw her there in August, 1741, and gives a very interesting account of her sentiments and mode of life^r.

There are now, in 1821, living more than seventy descendants of Edward Blunt by his two daughters Lady Clifford, and Mrs. Howard. There are portraits of him and his lady at Thorndon Hall, in Essex, the seat of Lord Petre^s.

SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, Baronet, of Sodington, the son of George Blount and Constantia Cary, succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir Walter Kirkham Blount, Baronet, who died in 1717. His lady was Apollonia, the daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet, of Coughton in Warwickshire, who bore, gules on a chevron, argent, three bars gemels, sable^t. She died at Mawley in 1749. They had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, married Frances, the daughter and sole heir of William Molineux of Mosborough in Lancashire,

^r See the correspondence between the Countesses of Hertford and Pomfret, vol. iii. p. 348.

^s From the information of Sir Thomas Clifford.

^t Bigland.

and died at Bath in 1765, without issue. The arms of Molyneux are, azure, a cross moline, or. The third son was named Charles, and two others, Robert, and George, died infants. Apollonia, the eldest daughter, died in 1761, unmarried, as did Constantia the second in 1762, and Mary the third, at Paris, in 1758.

On the death of Sir Edward Blount without issue in 1765, he was succeeded by his next brother **SIR WALTER BLOUNT**, of Sodington and Mawley, who was educated at Douay, and married on the 21st of September 1766, at Worksop in Nottinghamshire, Mary the eldest daughter and coheir of James Aston Lord Forfar, and died in 1785. Her sister Barbara, the other daughter, married Thomas Clifford, Esquire, of Tixhall in Staffordshire, son of Hugh Lord Clifford. Their mother was Barbara, the daughter of George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir Walter had four sons, Walter Edward, who was born the 28th of September, 1767, and died an infant; Walter, born 3d of September 1768; Edward, born 18th of July 1769; and George, born 5th of February 1771.

His eldest surviving son, **SIR WALTER BLOUNT**, succeeded to the title, and married Anne Riddell, youngest daughter of Thomas Riddell, Esquire, of Swinborne Castle, Northumberland, by whom he had **SIR EDWARD BLOUNT**, the present Baronet, who was born March 3, 1795.

Edward, the second surviving son of Sir Walter Blount, who was born 18th of July 1769, married Frances Mary Wright, eldest daughter of Francis Wright, Esquire, of Bedford Square, the 20th of April 1803, by whom he had nine children. 1. Mary Frances. 2. Constantia Catherine Mary. 3. Walter Edward Aston. 4. Edward Charles. 5. Herbert James. 6. Apollonia. 7. Frances. 8. Laura. 9. George Thomas.

George, the youngest son of Sir Walter Blount, married Elizabeth Courtenay Chichester, sister to Lady Clifford of Tixall, Staffordshire.

This family is now seated at Mawley, near Cleobury, in Shropshire, in a mansion which was erected about the year 1777. That at Sodington was entirely taken down in 1807. It was built at different times; the most ancient part was four hundred years old. Some Roman antiquities were discovered under the foundation, and near the house, which Dr. Milner supposes to have been a Roman fort^a.

^a Gent. Mag. Nov. 1807.

The usual coat of arms of the Sodington family is barry, nebuly, of six pieces, or and sable : quartering Sodington, argent, three leopards' heads, jessant-de-lis, sable. The crest is an armed foot in the sun; with the motto, *Lux tua vita mea*; or rather, *Lux tua via mea*.

But it is entitled to many other quartering; of which I find twenty-seven allowed in the Herald's visitation of Worcestershire, in the year 1634^x.

1. Barry nebuly of six, or and sable. Blount.
2. Gules, a fesse between six martlets, argent. Blount.
3. Argent, three leopards' faces jessant-fleurs-de-lis, sable. Sodington.
4. Gules, three escutcheons, or. Mountjoy.
5. Or, a raven, sable. Corbett.
6. Or, an escarbunole of eight rays, floretty, sable. Turet.
7. Argent, three bendlets gules, within a bordure charged with ten bezants. Valetort.
8. Paly of six, argent and azure, a canton ermine. Shirley.
9. Gules, a chevron argent, between three garbes, or. Waldestrife.
10. Gules, three swords erect, two and one, argent, pomells, and hilts, or. Waldeshife.
11. Azure, a lion rampant, ducally crowned, between seven cross-crosslets, or. Braose.
12. Gules, two bends, that in chief or, the other argent. Milo Earl of Hereford.
13. Argent, three piles in point, gules, on a canton argent, a griffon sejant, sable. Basset.
14. Or, a cinquefoil, gules. Balesford.
15. Argent, two bars, gules. On a canton of the second, a cinquefoil, or. Twyford.
16. Vair, a canton gules. Staunton.
17. Gules, a bend between six martlets, or. Eccleshall.
18. Paly of six, argent and gules, on a bend azure, three horse-shoes, or. Meignell.
19. Argent, six lions rampant, sable. Savage.
20. Vairy, argent and sable. De la Ward.

^x C. 30. In Coll. Arm.

21. Gules, a lion rampant, sable. Savage.
22. Azure, three boars' heads, coupéd, or, between nine cross-crosslets, argent. Heaven.
23. Argent, two pipes joined in base, gules, semè of cross-crosslets, azure, Dounton.
24. Barry of six, or and gules. Saint Owen.
25. Gules, two bars argent. In chief three plates. Oteby.
26. Azure, a lion rampant, ducally crowned, between seven cross-crosslets or. The lion charged with a crescent for difference to Braose, above No. 11. Brewes.
27. Azure, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure ingrailed, or, Tyrrell.

On an ancient emblazoned parchment I find in addition^y, Lozengy, or and sable. Blount. Or, two bars, azure. A chief gules. — . Vairy. Beauchamp. Argent, a bend between six cross-crosslets, azure. Woodthorpe. Gules, on a bend, argent, three escallops, sable. — . Sable, three spindles charged with thread, argent. — . Argent, a saltier, gules, between four spread eagles, azure^z.

^y Penes William Blount, Esquire.

^z See Genealogy, No. 8. with the two Supplements A and B.



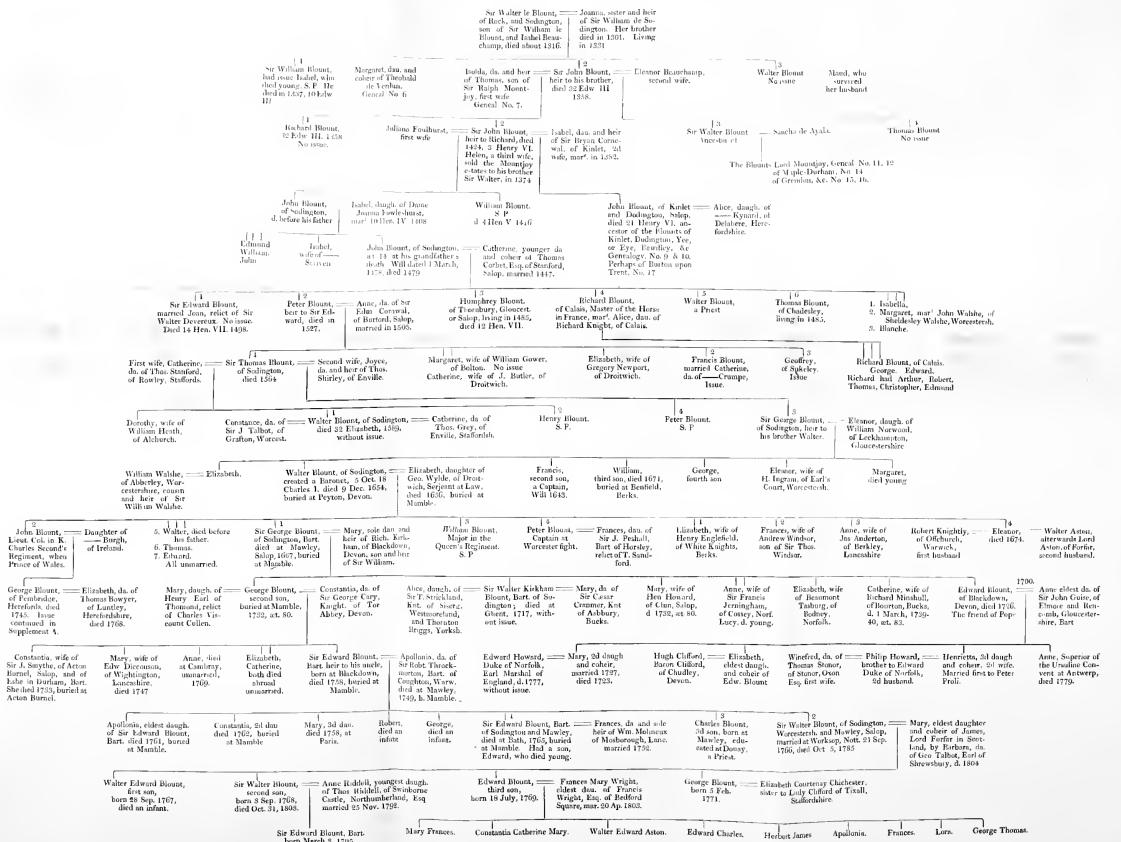
21. Gules, a lion rampant, sable. Savage.
22. Azure, three boars' heads, coupé, or, between nine cross-crosslets, argent. Heaven.
23. Argent, two pipes joined in base, gules, semé of cross-crosslets, azure, Downton.
24. Barry of six, or and gules. Saint Owen.
25. Gules, two bars argent. In chief three plates. Oteby.
26. Azure, a lion rampant, ducally crowned, between seven cross-crosslets or. The lion charged with a crescent for difference to Braose, above No. 11. Brewes.
27. Azure, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure ingrailed, or, Tyrrell.

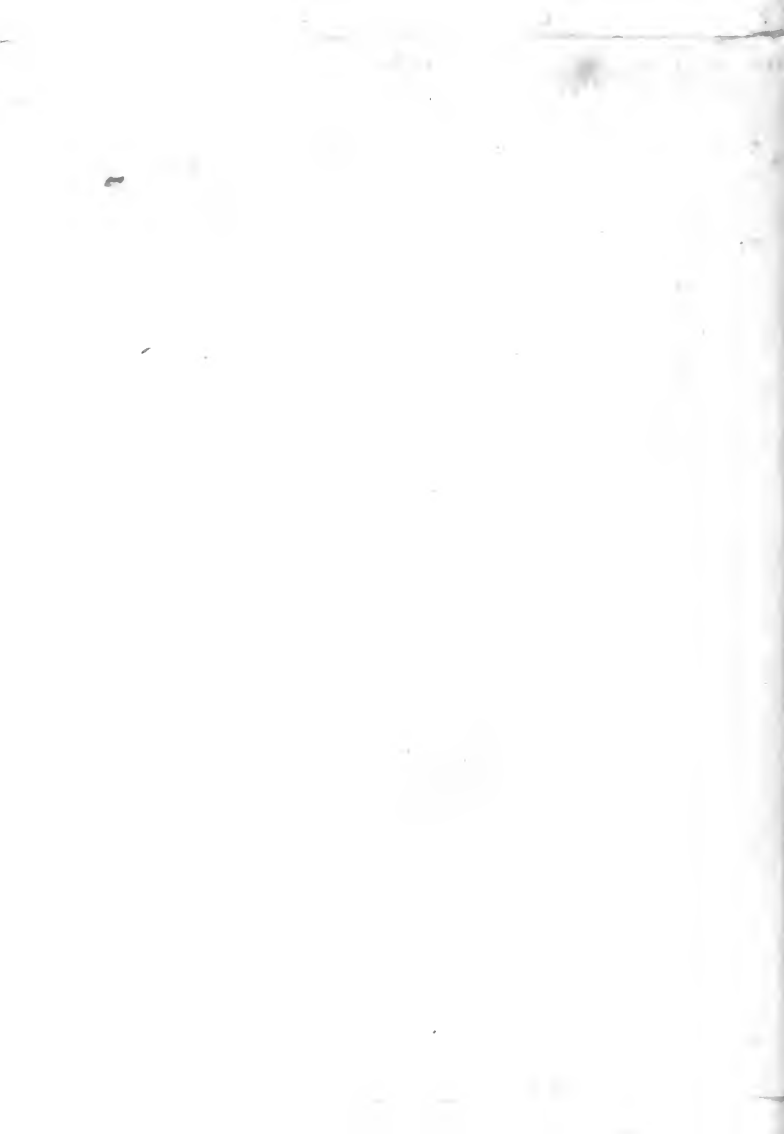
On an ancient emblazoned parchment I find in addition[†], Lozengy, or and sable. Blount. Or, two bars, azure. A chief gules. ——. Vairy. Beauchamp. Argent, a bend between six cross-crosslets, azure. Woodthorpe. Gules, on a bend, argent, three escallops, sable. ——. Sable, three spindles charged with thread, argent. ——. Argent, a saltier, gules, between four spread eagles, azure[‡].

[†] Penes William Blount, Esquire.

[‡] See Genealogy, No. 8. with the two Supplements A and B.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE BLOUNTS OF SODINGTON AND MAWLEY.

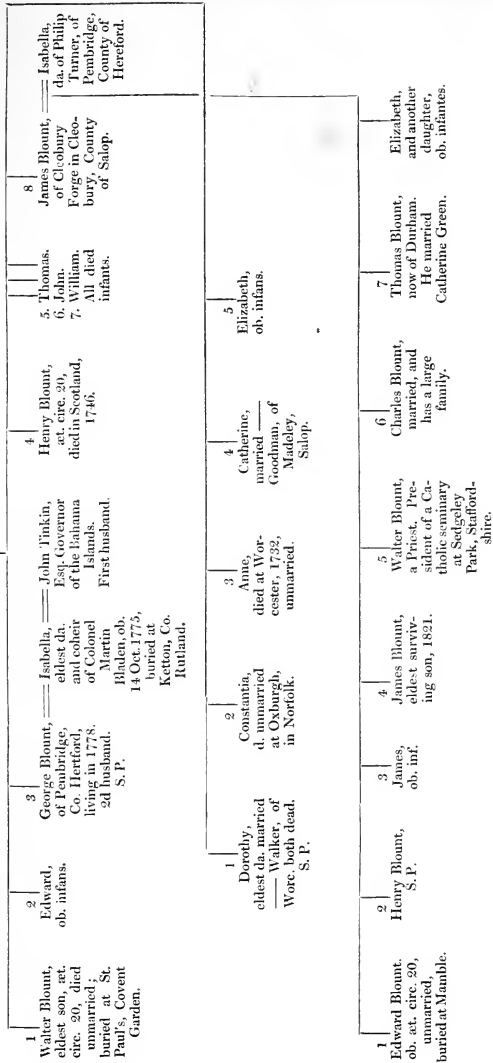




A.

From Nash's History of Worcestershire, and the information of the Rev. Walter Blount.

George Blount. — Elizabeth Bowyer.



CHAPTER II.

The Blounts of Kinlet, in Shropshire, including those of Yeo, or Eye, in Herefordshire, of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, and some other places.

WE have before seen, that SIR JOHN BLOUNT, of Sodington, the grandson of Sir Walter le Blount of Rock, had two wives, Juliana Fowleshurst, and Isabella Cornwall, and perhaps a third named Helen, and that the Sodington branch was descended from his issue by the first wife. The branch of which I am now treating proceeded from his second wife.

This was Isabella, the daughter of Sir Bryan Cornwall, whom he married in the sixth year of Richard the Second, 1384. The Cornwalls were descended from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, the second son of King John. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, had a natural son, Sir Richard Cornwall, who, by his wife Joan, was father of Sir Edmund Cornwall, and Sir Geoffrey Cornwall. Sir Geoffrey was the ancestor of the Barons of Burford, in Shropshire. Sir Edmund Cornwall, who died in the twenty-eighth year of Edward the Third, 1354, married Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Bryan Brampton, by whom he acquired the mansion and manor of Kinlet, in Shropshire. Besides Edmund, who died without issue, and Peter, their son and heir, was Sir Bryan Cornwall, Lord of Kinlet, who died in the fifteenth year of Richard the Second, 1391. His wife was Maud the daughter of the Lord Strange, and their sons Sir John Cornwall, Thomas, Henry, and Bryan, having died without male issue, Isabella their daughter inherited Kinlet. The arms of Brampton were, or, two lions passant, gules. Cornwall bore those of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, argent, a lion rampant, gules, crowned with a ducal coronet, or; which were the arms of Poictou. And within a bordure ingrailed sable, charged with besants,

which were those of the ancient Earls of Cornwall. Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, having taken prisoner the Duke of Brittany, had the field of his arms changed from argent to ermine, being the arms of Brittany, and so it was borne by *his* descendants^a.

It is before mentioned, that, upon his marriage with Isabella, Sir John Blount settled upon her the estates at Ratterley, Fenton, Kilward, Bydulf, Romesore, Denston, Glaston, Wyshall, Waterfall, and Balterderley, all in Staffordshire, and which estates are therefore hereafter found in the possession of the Blounts of Kinlet.

By Isabella he had two sons, John and Roger^b.

Of Roger I know nothing farther than that amongst the possessions of the convent of Croxton in the town of Leicester, as described in the register of that Abbey, there appears a rent of eighteen pence, two hens, and a cock, of the gift of Roger Blund, perhaps the same person, and which was paid by Warinus out of certain lands which had been granted by Warinus to the Abbey^c.

JOHN BLOUNT, Esquire, of Kinlet and Dodington in the same county, married Alice, the daughter of Kynard de la Bere of Herefordshire, whose arms were azure, a bend, argent, cottised, or, between six martlets of the third^d. In the seventh year of Henry the Sixth, 1428, John Blount, son and heir of Sir John Blount, Knight, and of Isabella his wife, was found to have held lands in Balterderley, Culvard, Romesore, and Bidulf, in the county of Stafford^e. He died in the twenty-first year of Henry the Sixth, 1442, and upon the inquisition held, he was found to have possessed Balterderley, Kilvart, Lentin, Romesore, and Bidulf, and that Humphrey was his son and heir, and of the age of twenty years^f.

John Blount, and Alicia de la Bere, had five sons, and five daughters. Humphrey, John, Edward, William, and Charles. Isabella married to John Kyene, Anne to William Gayton, Maria to John Pigott, Eleanor to John Cheyney of Chesham, and Margaret to John Oteley. John

^a Harl. MSS. No. 1052. f. 28. b. No. 1196. f. 97. 75. Kennet, Par. Antiq. p. 341. from Dugdale's MSS. Sandford's Genealogical History.

^b Bigland. ^c Peck's MSS. Mus. Brit. No. 4935. ^d Harl. *ibid.* ^e Anecd. Coll. Arm. ^f R. Dods. vol. 37. f. 199.

perhaps was the ancestor of the Blounts of Burton upon Trent, and Tittenhanger^g.

HUMPHREY was a minor at his father's death, and King Henry the Sixth, in his twenty-second year, 1443, granted his marriage to John, Lord Dudley; and Humphrey did homage to the king for his lands in Staffordshire^h. He was Sheriff for Shropshire in the first and seventh years of Edward the Fourth, 1461, and 1467ⁱ, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Winnington. The arms of Winnington were, argent, an escutcheon, voided, between six martlets, sable. He died in the seventeenth year of Edward the Fourth, 1477, when it was found that he held the manor of Astal-Lye, in fee from Edward, Prince of Wales, as part of the honour of Wallingford, for his homage and fealty only^k.

They had five sons, Thomas, John, William, Edward, and Walter, and a daughter, married to Thomas Offley, of Hereford.

John Blount lived at Yeo, or Eye, in Herefordshire, and was the ancestor of a branch which was settled at that place, and whose descent, which is in the annexed genealogy, I have not been able to trace lower than to the year 1623, the date of Vincent's Visitation of Shropshire^l.

The eldest son was SIR THOMAS BLOUNT of Kinlet, who in the nineteenth year of Edward the Fourth, 1479, was found to have held lands in Balterderley, Fenton, Culvard, Romesore, and Bidulf^m. He married Anne the daughter of Sir Richard Crofts, who lived at Eldersfield, and died in 1509. By her he had twenty children, whose names are not all known, and of whom probably many died infants.

Their second son, Walter Blount of Astley, married Isabel, the youngest daughter of Walter Acton, of Acton, who possessed the manor of Glashainton in the parish of Astley, in Worcestershire, which upon his death was divided between his two daughters. Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Blount, married Richard Winford or Windesford of Sapy, in Herefordshire, about 1584, in whom the whole manor of Astley became again united, being descended from both Blount and Winfordⁿ. The

^g See Chapter 6.

^h Anecd. Record. Coll. Arm.

ⁱ Mr. W. Blount's Notes.

^k Dugd. MSS. vol. 74. p. 81, and 87. Kennet, p. 342.

^l In Coll. Arm. and Harl.

MSS. No. 1196.

^m Anecd. Record. Coll. Arm.

ⁿ Nash's Worcestershire, vol. i.

p. 39.

priory at Astley upon the dissolution was bestowed on Sir Ralph Sadler, who, in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth, conveyed it to Mr. Robert Blunt. The rectory came to him afterwards, and, partly by marriage and partly by purchase, both centered in the family of Winford^o. In Astley church is the monument of Walter Blount, who died the 3d of October, 1561, and Isabel his wife, who died the 8th of January, 1562. Likewise of Robert Blount^p, who died the 4th of May, 1572, Anne his wife then living^q. In the fifteenth of Elizabeth, 1572, Robert Blount, Esquire, held the manor of Asteley, and lands in Wittley and Kidderminster, lately belonging to Sir Ralph Sadler, and died the 15th of May in that year. Thomas Blount, his son, was upwards of eight years old^r.

In the first year of Queen Mary, 1553, a moiety of the manor of Kidderminster became the property of the Blounts of Kinlet, and belonged to Edward Blount, the third son of Sir Thomas Blount and Anne Crofts, in whose descendants it continued till the death of Sir Edward Blount, his grandson, who leaving no issue, it was by special deed conveyed to the Earl of Newport, and from him to Waller the poet^s. In Kidderminster church is the monument of Thomas Blount, Esquire, son of Edward, and Margery his wife. He died the 28th of November, 1569, she the 2d of November, 1595. There is likewise an altar-tomb of his son, Sir Edward Blount, Lord of Kidderminster, who married, first, Maria Neville, sister of Lord Abergavenny; secondly, Maria Wigmore; and he died the 13th of November, 1630, aged seventy-six years. It is a fine monument, with the images of himself and his two wives, and their arms, gules, on a saltier argent, a rose of the field, for Neville; sable, three greyhounds current, argent, collared, or, for Wigmore. They have both been engraved by Nash^t.

Robert, another son, who is styled *anteambulo 3 comitum Salop*, died in 1580, having married Elizabeth Colombell, of Darley in Derbyshire, and left several children.

^o Nash's Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 39.

^p This must be a different person from Robert Blount the son of Sir Thomas and Anne Crofts, whose wife, in Vincent's Visitation of Salop, was named Elizabeth, and no son Thomas is mentioned, unless he had a second wife, Anne, by whom he had a son Thomas.

^q Nash's Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 39.

^r Anecd.

^s Hist. Worc. vol. ii. p. 37.

^t Ibid. vol. ii. p. 50.

Of the other younger children of Sir Thomas Blount and Anne Crofts, and of the Blounts of Yeo, or Eye, as I have no other information than what is contained in the annexed Genealogies, I shall content myself with referring to them.

The eldest of the twenty children of Sir Thomas Blount of Kinlet, and Anne Crofts, was SIR JOHN BLOUNT, who married Catherine, the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Pershall of Knightly in Staffordshire, whose arms were, argent, a cross-crosslet, sable; on a canton, gules, a wolf's head, argent^u. He died in the sixteenth year of Henry the Eighth, 1524, in the fortieth year of his age. His wife died in 1540.

They had three sons and five daughters: George, Henry, and William; Elizabeth, Rosa married to William Grisling of Lincolnshire, Albora, Agnes married to Roland Lakyn, Isabella to William Read.

The eldest, SIR GEORGE BLOUNT, married Christina, or Constance, the daughter of Sir John Talbot of Grafton. With him ended the Kinlet family. He sold the estate at that place, and left an only daughter, named Dorothy, married to John Purslow of Sudbury in Shropshire.

Henry Blount, the next brother, lived at Bewdley, married Johanna, the daughter of John Somerville of Edreston in Warwickshire, and had a son named George.

Elizabeth Blount, the eldest daughter of Sir John Blount of Kinlet, and Catherine Pershall, requires a more particular account. She engaged the affections of King Henry the Eighth. Lord Herbert, the historian of that reign, says, that this lady "was thought, for her rare ornaments of nature and education, to be the beauty and mistress-piece of her time." Hall, a contemporary, relates this affair in his old language in this manner. "The Kinge in his freshe youth was in the chaynes of love with a fair damosell called Elizabeth Blount, which in synging, daunsyng, and in all goodly pastymes exceeded all others, by the which goodly pastymes she wan the Kingys harte, and she again shewed him such favour that by him she bare a goodly man childe, of beautie like to the father and mother. This childe was well brought up, like a prince's childe; and when he was six yere of age, the Kinge made him knight, and called him Lord Henry Fitzroy; and in London, being the 18th day of June,

^u Harl. No. 1196.

“ at the manor, or place, of Bridewell, the said Lord ledde by twoo Erles,
 “ was created Earle of Nottingham, then he was brought back again by
 “ the said twoo Erles. Then the Dukes of Norfolkë and Suffolke led
 “ hym into the great chamber again, and the King created him Duke of
 “ Richmond, and Somerset^x.”

Henry Fitzroy was born at Blackmore in Essex, in 1519, the eleventh year of King Henry's reign. Cardinal Wolsey was his god-father^y. At six years of age, on the 18th of June, in 1525, the seventeenth year of the King, he was created a Knight of the Garter, Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond and Somerset. On the 16th of July following he was appointed Admiral of England, Ireland, Normandy, &c. In the nineteenth year of Henry the Eighth, 1527, is dated his patent for the Wardenship of the east, west, and middle Marches towards Scotland. In the twenty-second year, 1530, he was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland, and, on account of his youth, being only eleven years of age, Sir William Skeffington was named as his deputy^z.

Upon the death of the Duke of Norfolk, Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire, which had been granted to him for life, reverted to the crown, and was assigned in 1525 to the Duke of Richmond, as the place of his residence. He was then about six years of age, and was attended by a council to superintend his education. At the head of these was Master Magnus, a man of ability, and who was much employed by Henry and Cardinal Wolsey, in their negociations with the Scottish court. In the British Museum many letters are preserved, written by the council on various points of business^a. In one they ask the directions of Wolsey, as to the new-year's gifts which Richmond was to present to the King, and other persons^b. There is likewise the following letter from the Duke to Cardinal Wolsey. It is without date, and was probably written when he was very young.

^x Hall's Union of the two Houses of Lancaster and York, from Hen. IV. to the thirty-eighth of Hen. VIII. fol. c. xl. iii. Ed. Grafton, 1550.

^y Richmond's Letter post.

^z Sandford's Genealogical History, page 495. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. i. 265. Collins's Peerage, i. p. 119. Wood's Ath. Ox. i. Col. 85. Burnet, Reform. i. p. 85. fol. edit.

^a Cotton MSS. Caligula. B. 6.

^b This is printed by Dr. Nott, in his Memoirs of the Earl of Surrey, prefixed to his works.

A Letter from the Duke of Richmond to Cardinal Wolsey^b.

Please it your Grace to be advertised; that at this time I do write unto the same, not only to make a demonstration of this my proceeding in writing; but, also in my right humble and lowlywise to beseech your Grace, of your daily blessing; and pardon, for that I have so long time delayed, and forborn to write unto your Grace, to whose favour and goodness no creature living is more bound than I am. And like as it hath pleased Almighty God, and the King's Highness; much part by the means and good favour of your Grace to prefer and advance me in honour; so shall I, God willing, endeavour myself and apply my time to th' attaining and increase of learning, virtue, and cunning correspondent to the same; whereby I may be more able to do unto the King's Highness such service hereafter, as shall consist with his most gracious pleasure, which of all things under God is, and shall be my only mind, intent, and purpose; as Master Magnus, this bearer, director of my council, shall make relation unto your Grace; whom Almighty God evermore have in his most holy and blessed tuition and governance. At Shiriff-Hutton, the fourth day of March, by your most humble godson,

H. Richmond

Who had the particular charge of his education is not related. That Leland had some share in it is evident from the following Hexasticon, which he sent with a book of specimens, or copies, for writing Latin. By these instructions the Duke certainly improved, for his letter is written in a very neat hand.

Ad Illustrissimum Henricum, Ducem Richomontanum.

Quo Romana modo majuscula litera pingi,
 Pingi quo possit littera parva modo,
 Hic liber ecce tibi signis monstrabit apertis,
 Princeps, Aonii spes et alumne gregis.
 Qui tibi si placeat, quod certè spero futurum,
 Maxima pro parvo munere dona dabis^c.

^b Cotton MSS. Vespasian. F. III. p. 18.^c Collectanea, vol. v.

How long he resided at Sheriff-Hutton is not known, but a comparison of dates sufficiently proves that he was not educated at Windsor, with the Earl of Surrey, as has usually been supposed. From a curious Household Book of the Earl's father, which gives an account of the meals of the family every day in the year, it appears that the young Earl, then Lord Howard, was resident at Tendring Hall, his father's seat in Suffolk, and at Hunsden in Hertfordshire, from the year 1513 to 1524. For every day, during that period, a regular dinner was provided for him in the nursery. In 1524, on the death of the Duke of Norfolk, his grandfather, he went to reside with his father at Kennington Hall in Norfolk, and there his education was completed, in 1531, or 1532, when he was fourteen, or fifteen years of age^d.

There is no proof whatever that the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Surrey, went to Christ Church, then Cardinal College, at Oxford, as has been asserted by Anthony à Wood. He was undoubtedly a pupil of the celebrated Doctor Richard Croke, and studied under him at King's College in Cambridge, where he was public professor of the Greek language. The time of his going thither is not ascertained, but when Croke went to Italy in 1530, Richmond was under his tuition^e, and perhaps the Earl of Surrey was with him^f.

The first great occasion upon which Richmond was introduced to public notice, was at the interview which took place between Henry the Eighth, and Francis the First, in 1532. The two sovereigns first met at Boulogne, on the 21st of October, where the English King was splendidly received by his royal host. Henry returned to Calais on the 25th, with Francis, and on their way thither, about two miles from the town, they were met by the Duke of Richmond, attended by a train of noblemen, who had not been at Boulogne. "The Duke saluted the French King, and embraced him, in the most courteous and honourable manner." Henry, after entertaining the King of France at Calais with the greatest

^d An abstract of this curious document is given by Dr. Nott, from whom I have taken the above particulars. Lord Surrey's Works.

^e Burnet, Hist. Reform.

^f Wood erroneously states Dr. Croke to have been tutor to Richmond at King's College in 1524, but Richmond was then only five years of age, and was living in Yorkshire.

magnificence, returned to England on the 14th of November, and on the evening of the same day married Anna Boleyn privately^ε. The Duke of Richmond, instead of accompanying his father to England, went to Paris to complete his studies in that University, and it is not improbable that Surrey attended his noble friend, though he could not have continued long with him. In 1533, he returned home with the Duke of Norfolk, and arrived in London on the 7th of September, just in time to be present at the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen^h.

Soon after his return, he was married to the Lady Mary Howard, daughter to the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey's only sister. This match was the sole act of the King, encouraged perhaps by the influence of Anna Boleyn, who was first cousin to the Lady Maryⁱ. As the parties were considered as being within the fourth degree of consanguinity, a dispensation was obtained for the marriage, which is dated the twenty-sixth of November, 1533. He is there styled Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Earl of Nottingham, and Great Admiral of England^k. On account of the tender age of the parties, the Duchess continued with her friends, and Richmond is supposed to have resided at Windsor Castle.

It was during this time, about 1534, that the attachment was formed between him and Surrey, which that noble poet has celebrated in that beautiful sonnet, in which he has so feelingly described their occupations, amusements, and sentiments. It was written in 1546, ten years after the death of Richmond, when his affection had not subsided, but when his own misfortunes, and his confinement in that place which had been the scene of his former happiness, revived the recollection of it with melancholy acuteness.

^ε Holinshead, p. 776. Herbert, p. 367. Du Bellay. Grafton, p. 442. Ed. 1809. Hall, p. 790. Ed. 1809.

^h Du Bellay, vol. xviii. p. 230.

ⁱ In a Letter from the Duchess of Richmond, to her father, after her husband's death, she says, that "the king alone made the marriage." Nott, Appendix, No. vi.

^k Nott, Memoirs of Surrey.

SONNET, BY THE EARL OF SURREY.

So cruel prison how could betide, alas !

As proud Windsor? Where I in lust and joy,
With a King's son⁴, my childish years did pass,
In greater feast than Priam's sons of Troy.

Where each sweet place returns a taste full sour.

The large green courts, where we were wont to hover¹,
With eyes cast up unto the maiden's tower,
And easy sighs, such as folk draw in love.

The stately seats, the ladies bright of hue,

The dances short, long tales of great delight;
With words, and looks, that tigers could but rue²,
Where each of us did plead the other's right.

The palme-play³, where, despoiled⁴ for the game,

With dazed eyes oft we by gleams of love
Have miss'd the ball, and got sight of our dame,
To bait⁵ her eyes, which kept⁶ the leads above.

The gravel'd ground⁷, with sleeves tied on the helm⁸,

On foaming horse with swords and friendly hearts:
With chere⁹, as though one should another whelm,
Where we have fought, and chased oft with darts.

With silver drops the meads yet spread for ruth;

In active games of nimbleness and strength,
Where we did strain, trained with swarms of youth,
Our tender limbs, that yet shot up in length.

The secret groves, which oft we made resound

Of pleasant plaint, and of our ladies' praise;
Recording soft what grace each one had found,
What hope of speed, what dread of long delays.

⁴ The Duke of Richmond.

¹ Hover, linger.

² As might have moved tigers to pity.

³ Tennis-court.

⁴ Stripped.

⁵ Allure, attract, or feed upon, batten.

⁶ Was on the leads of the

Castle to see the game.

⁷ The lists.

⁸ A sleeve, or other favour, of their mistresses.

⁹ Looks. *Ital. cera, Fr. chere.*

The wild forest, the clothed holts¹⁰ with green ;
 With reins availed¹¹, and swift y-breathed horse,
 With cry of hounds, and merry blasts between,
 Where we did chase the fearful hart of force¹².

The void¹³ walls eke that harbour'd us each night ;
 Wherewith, alas ! revive within my breast
 The sweet accord, such sleeps as yet delight ;
 The pleasant dreams, the quiet bed of rest ;

The secret thoughts, imparted with such trust ;
 The wanton talk, the divers change of play ;
 The friendship sworn, each promise kept so just,
 Wherewith we past the winter nights away.

And with this thought the blood forsakes the face ;
 The tears berain¹⁴ my cheeks of deadly hue ;
 The which, as soon as sobbing sighs, alas !
 Up-supped have, thus I my plaint renew :

“ O place of bliss ! renewer of my woes !
 “ Give me account, where is my noble fere¹⁵ ?
 “ Whom in thy walls thou didst each night enclose ;
 “ To other lief¹⁶ ; but unto me most dear.”

Echo¹⁷, alas ! that doth my sorrow rue,
 Returns thereto a hollow sound of plaint.
 Thus I alone, where all my freedom grew,
 In prison pine, with bondage and restraint :
 And with remembrance of the greater grief,
 To banish the less, I find my chief relief.

His friend Surrey's marriage with the Lady Frances Vere was solemnized in 1535. We cannot but lament that amongst the few persons who attended the execution of Anna Boleyn, the name of the Duke of Richmond appears¹. From some treaties between Henry and the Emperor, it seems

¹⁰ High hills. ¹¹ Slackened. ¹² A term of hunting. Chasse à forcer, game run down.—Chasse à tirer, game shot. ¹³ The hangings taken down. ¹⁴ Beslew, as with rain. ¹⁵ Companion. ¹⁶ Dear. Perhaps his sister, the Lady Mary Howard, married to the Duke of Richmond. ¹⁷ The edition of 1574 reads, “ Eche stone, alas !”

¹ Burnet, Reform.

that the King entered into a negociation, by which he endeavoured to make his son Duke of Milan, upon some advantageous conditions, which he proposed^m.

The Duke of Richmond died at St. James's, on the 22d of July, 1536, when he was only seventeen years of age, and was buried at Fromlingham in Suffolkⁿ. He was of a weakly constitution, but of an amiable, courteous, and affable disposition, and was master of high attainments in learning, and of great personal accomplishments. He was in much favour with his father, and the friendship of the Earl of Surrey is alone a proof of his extraordinary merit.

After his death, there is a letter from his widow to her father, the Duke of Norfolk, complaining of the want of a provision suitable to her rank, and of being refused her dower; and she requests his intercession with the king in her behalf^o, who alone, she says, "made the marriage." These difficulties were occasioned by the want of a formal celebration and consummation. In consequence of these applications, in his thirtieth year, 1538, Henry granted her the manor of Swaffham, the house of the Fraternity of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in Wilsoken, in Norfolk, at the decease of Randolph Stannow, with the reversion of the parsonage of Navesby, in Northumberland^p. King Edward the Sixth, in his sixth year, granted her an annuity of one hundred pounds a year, during pleasure, for finding the two sons, and three daughters of the Earl of Surrey, attainted of treason, who were committed to her care^q. In the same year lands were granted to her in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire^r. She died on the 9th of December, in the third and fourth years of Philip and Mary.

The coat of arms assigned to the Duke of Richmond was, France and England, quarterly. Within a bordure, quarterly, first, ermine: second and third, compony, or and azure; the fourth, compony, argent and azure. Over all a baston sinister, argent. An escutcheon of pretence, quarterly, gules and vairy, or and vert, charged with a lion rampant, argent. On a

^m Herbert's MSS. Collections, vol. ii. p. 125. In Nott. ⁿ Fuller's Worthies. Essex, Speed. ^o Nott. Appendix, No. VI.

^p Rot. Pat. in anno. The king in his grant states, Cum Dux ante carnalem copulam, inter ipsum, et Dominam Mariam, habitam, viam universæ carnis ingressus fuerit.

^q Rot. Pat. ^r Rot. Pat. in Nott.

chief azure, a castle between two bucks' heads, caboshed, argent. It was impaled with his wife, the Lady Mary Howard's arms, first Howard, with the augmentation, 2, Brotherton, 3, Mowbray, 4, Warren. Supported by an antelope, argent, bezanty, accorned, hoofed, and gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained, or^s.

After her connexion with the king, Elizabeth Blount married Sir Gilbert Talbois, who was much in favour with Henry, and was advanced by him to the peerage, in the twenty-first year of his reign, 1529. He died in 1530, and was buried at his seat at Kyme in Lincolnshire. On his tomb is this inscription, Gilbert, Lord Tailbois, Lord of Kyme, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Blount, of Kinlet, in Shropshire, Knight, and died 15 April, 1530.

They had a son, George, Lord Talbois, upon whose death their only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Talbois, inherited their property and title, and was twice married, first, to Thomas Wimbish of Nocton, in Lincolnshire; who upon his marriage assumed the stile of Lord Talbois, but it was decided that he had no right to it^t. They had no issue, and she afterwards became the wife of Lord Ambrose Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick^u. Having no children likewise by her second husband, her large inheritance was divided between her four aunts, or their representatives, namely, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Christopher Willoughby, of Parham; Cicely, married first, to Sir William Ingilby, of Riply, in Yorkshire, secondly, to John Tournay of Cavenby in Lincolnshire; Anne, the wife of Sir Edward Dymock, of Scivelby, in Lincolnshire; and Margaret, who was married to Sir George Vernon of Haddon, in Derbyshire. Anne had Kyme.

To return to Elizabeth Blount. After the death of Lord Talbois, she became the first wife of Edward, Lord Clinton. This nobleman was the

^s Stall in St. George's Chapel Windsor. A banner in Coll. Arm. Sanford, p. 446.

^t Guillim.

^u Son and heir to John, Duke of Northumberland, after the death of his elder brethren, created Earl of Warwick by Queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign. He died without issue, in 1589. His first wife was Anne Whorwood; his second, Elizabeth Taylbois, daughter of Sir Gilbert Taylbois, Knight, sister and sole heir of George, Lord Taylbois. After he was Earl of Warwick he married his third wife, Anne, daughter of the Earl of Bedford. The arms of Taylbois are, a saltier, in chief three escalops. His monument in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

ninth Lord Clinton, and the first Earl of Lincoln, was born in 1512, and died in 1585. By Elizabeth he had three daughters; Bridget, who married Robert Dymock, of Scrivelby; Catherine, to William, Lord Borough; and Margaret, to Charles, Lord Willoughby, of Parham. Ursula, Lord Clinton's second wife, was the daughter of William, Lord Stourton, and brought him three sons and two daughters. The Earl of Lincoln's third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, the Geraldine celebrated in the poems of Lord Surrey, by whom he had no children².

Henry was a friend not only to Elizabeth Blount, but to her husbands, and her daughter. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign he granted the manor of Cromb Simon, in Worcestershire, with other estates, to Thomas Wimbish, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, in exchange for other lands³.

The family at Kinlet bore the nebuly coat of Blount, quartered with Cornwall, argent, a lion rampant, gules, crowned with a ducal coronet, or, within a bordure engrailed, sable, charged with bezants. And for a crest, on a ducal coronet, a lion rampant, between two men's arms, holding a coronet⁴.

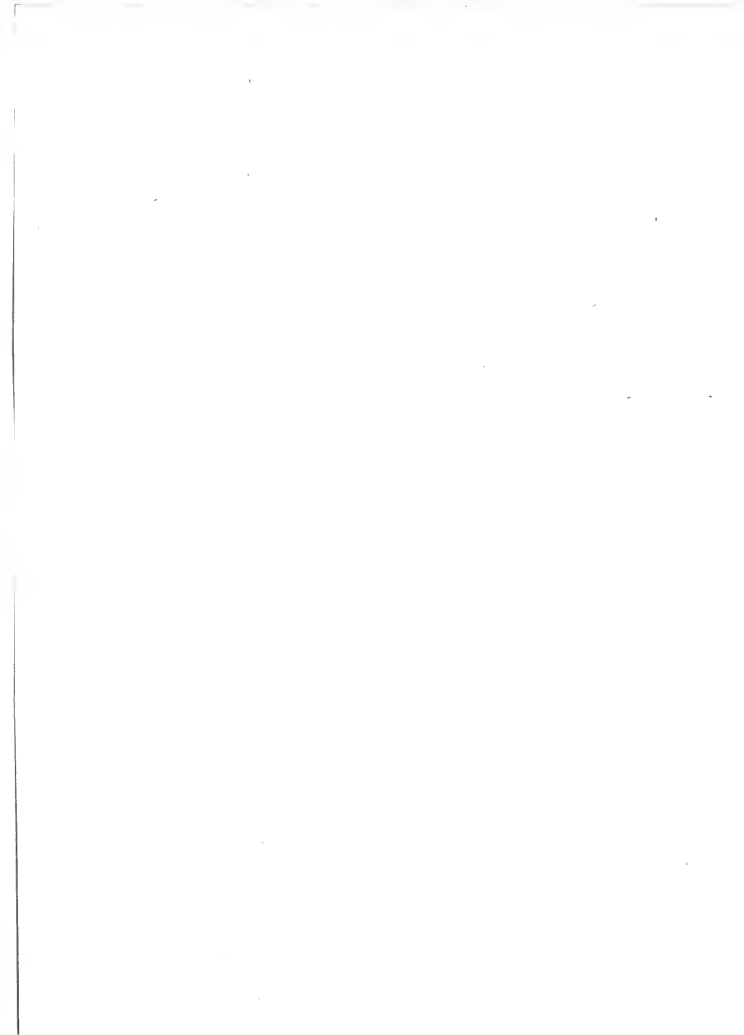
Vincent, in his visitation of Shropshire⁵, has given twenty-nine quarters. For the crest, on a chapeau, a lion statant, gules, crowned, or. 1. Blount, nebuly. 2. Sodington. 3. Or, a fret gules, Verdon. 4. Or, a fesse, gules, Lacy. 5. Party per pale, or and vert, a lion rampant, gules, Marshall. 6. Gules, a bend lozengy, or, Marshall. 7. Or, six lions rampant, sable, Strongbow. 8. Sable, two garbes, argent, Macmurgh. 9. Or, three chevrons, gules, Clare. 10. Gules, three clarions, or, Consull. 11. Azure, a lion rampant guardant, or, Fitzhamon. 12. Ermine, a lion rampant, gules, crowned, or, within a bordure engrailed, sable, charged with ten bezants, Cornwall. 13. Or, two lions passant, gules, Brampton. 14. Or, two lions passant guardant, gules, Saint Valery. 15. Barry of six, vairy and gules, Brewes. 16. Gules, two bars, or and argent, Milo.

¹ Collins's Peerage by Sir Egerton Bridges. Duke of Newcastle, vol. ii. p. 207.

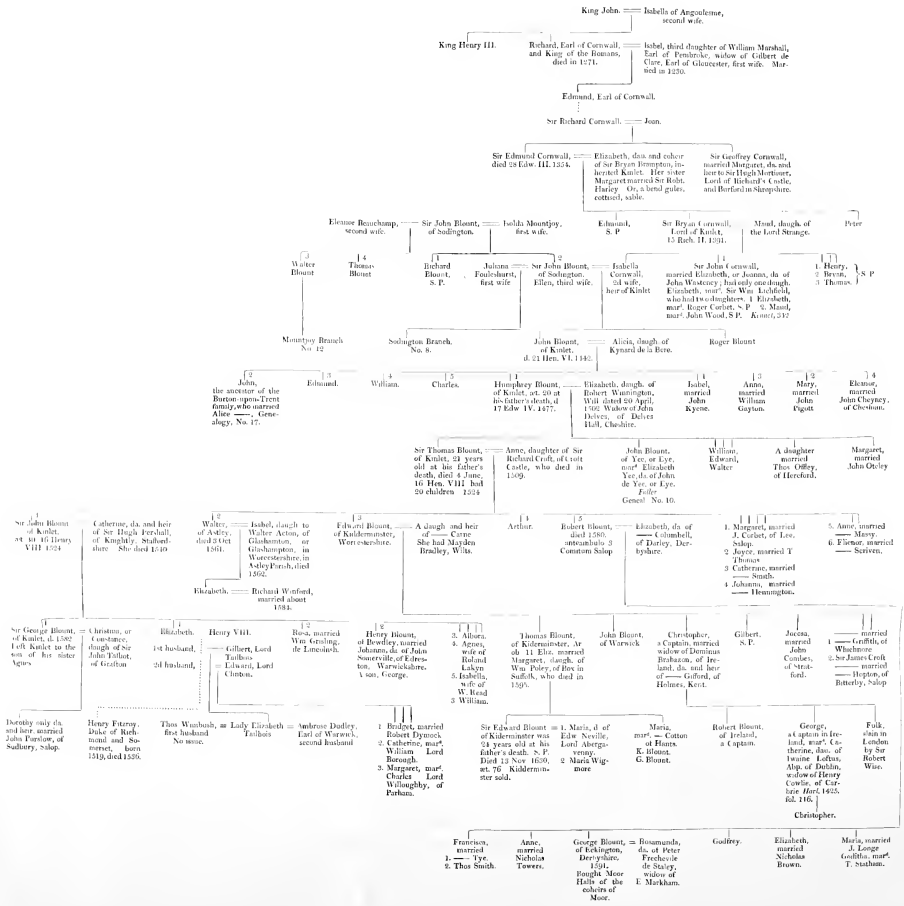
² Nash, i. 264.

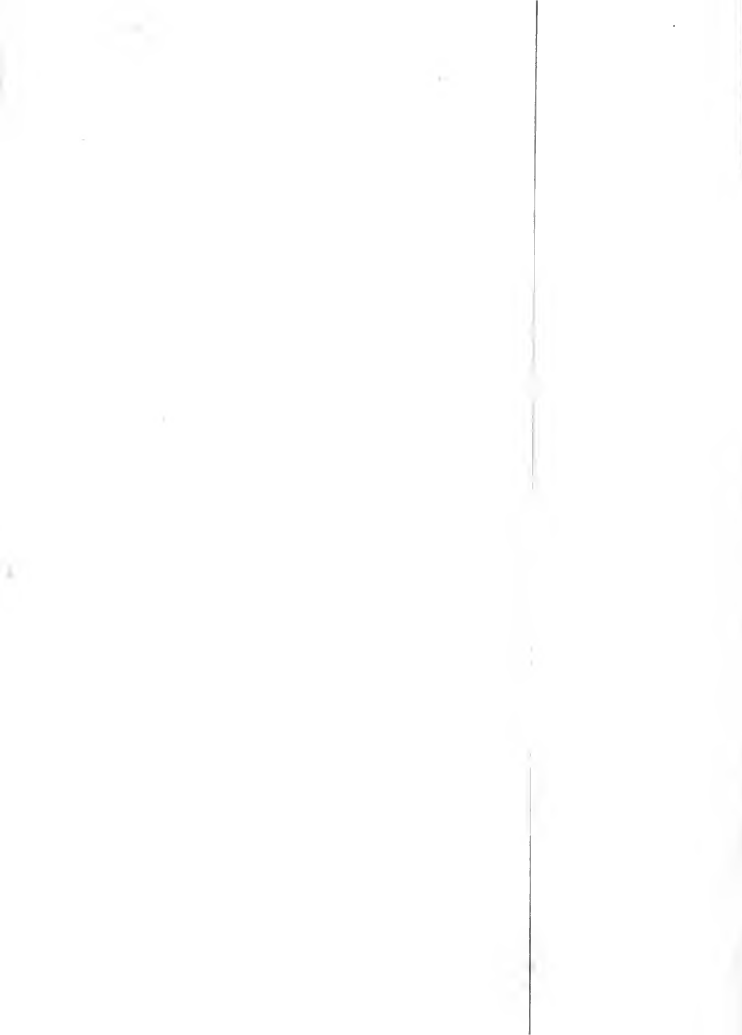
³ Arms in the window, and carved on the ceiling of the parlour at Kinlet, as taken by Ashmole, 15 Aug. 1663, which then belonged to Sir William Childe. Ashmole, MSS. vol. 854.

⁴ In Coll. Arm. No. 134. f. 89 to 98.



GENEALOGY OF THE BLOUNTS OF KINLET, WITH THOSE OF YEE, OR EYE, KIDDERMINSTER, BOWLEY, &c.









GENEALOGY OF THE BLOUNTS OF YEL, OR EYE, KENSWICK, AND BROMYARD. BRANCHES OF KINLET.





17. Gules, a fesse lozengy of five pieces, or. Newmarch. 18. Azure, three circular buckles, or. Remeuile. 19. Or, two ravens, sable. Corbet. 20. Or, on a chief dancette, azure, three annulets, or. Hereford. 21. Argent, a cross patonce, sable. In a canton, gules, a lion's head erased, argent, crowned, or. Peshall. 22. Azure, a chevron between three mullets, or. Chetwin. 23. Azure, fretty, argent, a fesse, gules. Careswell. 24. Quarterly, ermine, and paly of six, or and gules, within a bordure. Knightley. 25. Gules, two bars, ermine. Pantolph. 26. Argent, a cross pattee, fleury, sable. Swinerton. 27. Gules, a cross, ermine. Beek. 28. Azure, a lion rampant, or. A chief, gules. Hastange. 29. Argent, a fret, gules, charged in the crossings with bezants. Trussell.

The Blounts of Yee, or Eye, bore, quarterly. First and fourth, Blount nebuly. Second, Ermine, a lion rampant, gules, crowned or, within a bordure, ingrailed, sable, charged with eight bezants. Cornwall. Third, Argent, a fesse gules, between three peacocks, sable^b.

In another manuscript, in the Herald's College, the Blounts of Eye and Osbaston have a bendlet ingrailed azure, over Blount nebuly, and for a crest, on a mural coronet, or, a talbot's head, azure, eared or^c.

^b Vincent's Salop. Coll. Arm. ^c Worcestershire, C. 30. 1634. Coll. Arm. See Genealogies, No. 9. and 10. Kinlet, Eye, &c. formed from Vincent's Salop, in Coll. Arm. Harl. MSS. No 1052. f. 28. b. No. 1196. f. 75, 97. Sandford's Genealogical History. Kennet, Par. Ant. p. 341. from Dugdale's MSS. &c.

CHAPTER III.

The Mountjoy branch.

THE ancestor of this branch was SIR WALTER BLOUNT, whose wife's name was Sancha; but there is much difference in the accounts of the descent of this person. By Bigland, in his two genealogies of the Sodington and Maple-Durham families, he is stated to have been the eldest son of Sir Walter le Blount of Rock, and his only son by his first wife Eleanor Beauchamp. Other accounts make him the grandson of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, by his wife Johanna de Sodington, and the third son of Sir John Blount of Sodington by his wife Isolda Mountjoy. But there is sufficient evidence to prove him to have been the third son of Sir John Blount of Sodington, the eldest by his second wife, Eleanor Beauchamp, or Meriet.

1. With respect to his *father*. Sir John Blount is admitted by all to have had four sons. Richard Blount, his son and heir, who died without issue; Sir John Blount, who succeeded him in the Sodington estate, and of whom I have treated in the account of that branch; *Walter, the third son*; and Thomas, the fourth^a. This Walter Blount, the third son, is stated by Bigland to have died without issue, but that he is the same person with Sir Walter Blount, the ancestor of the houses of Mountjoy and Maple-Durham, is clear from the following documents.

2. A pedigree in the Harleian Manuscripts expressly says, that the Lord Mountjoy was descended from Sir Walter Blount, the third son of Sir John Blount of Sodington, and that he married a Spaniard^b. With this the Dugdale and illuminated pedigrees agree.

3. Habington, a correct and well-informed antiquary, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says, "King Edward the Fourth rayseed Sir Walter

^a The names and order of the sons is proved by a deed of settlement. Harl. MSS. No. 6079. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 17.

^b Harl. MSS. No. 1196. fol. 97, 98, 99, and 75.

“ Blount, Knight, to the dignity of a Baron, with the tytell of the Lord Mountjoye, as descended from John le Blont, and Isolda, the heyre of Sir Rafe Montjoye^c.” In another place he says, “ Sir Walter le Blount of Rock, from whom, by Joan his wife, descended all the Blounts, bee they Lords, Knights, or others: who are deryved from the Blounts of Sodington.” And again, “ Sir John Blunt, married Isolda Mountjoy, who brought him fayre lands in Derbyshire, and left him fowre sons, of whom towe are most memorable; Sir John Blount of Sodington, and Sir Walter Blount, the younger brother, but ealder knight, who, or his heyres, obteygning from the house of Sodington, the lands of Montjoy, grew into so great a family, as Sir Walter Blount, Knight, was advanced by King Edward the Fourth to the dignity of a Baron, and *hereupon* stiled Lord Montjoy^d.”

4. By a deed dated at Tuttesbury, in the forty-eighth year of Edward the Third, 1374, Sir John Blount, son of Sir John Blount of Sodington, released to Sir Walter Blount, *his brother*, all his right in the lands which he had of the gift and feofment of Dom Henry de Kniveton, Rector of the Church of Northbury, and Dom Robert de Kniveton, Rector of the Church of Domebrugge, namely, in Gayton, Gildesley, Brichtritfield, Morneshall, Langesden, and Tottingley^e. In a manuscript of Ashmole, is a pedigree agreeing with the Harleian Manuscript, with this note. “ Sir John Blount of Sodington, who alienated lands to Sir Walter Blount, Knight, his brother, 48 Edward 3. Sir Walter Blount, Knight, married Sanchia^f.” These estates are afterwards found in the possession of the same Sir Walter Blount, who settled the manor of Gayton, upon his wife Sancha, as will be hereafter seen. It continued in his posterity. Upon the inquisition taken at the death of his grand-son, the first Lord Mountjoy, it was found that he was seised of Brichtritfield, Morneshall, Longesden, and Tottingley^g.

^c MSS. History of Worcestershire, in the library of the Antiquarian Society. See Appendix, No. XXXVIII. and Collins, vol. ii. p. 368. note.

^d Habington's MSS.

^e Harl. MSS. No. 6079. Appendix, No. XV. Art. 2.

^f Ashmole, MSS. vol. 846. fol. 19. et sequent. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 22.

^g Escaet. Upon searching at the Tower, no Inquisition upon the death of Sir Walter Blount, or of his son Sir Thomas Blount, the Treasurer of Normandy, is to be found.

The property thus transferred, consisted of the estates of Sir Ralph Mountjoy, which Sir John Blount, the father of this Sir John, and of Walter, had acquired by his marriage with Isolda Mountjoy^b.

The great tests of genealogical accuracy are, *the agreement of time*, and *the inheritance of estates*.

5. As to *time*. Sir Walter Blount of Rock died in 1322. The second Sir Walter in 1402, eighty years after him. If he was therefore the eldest son of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, and of course had two younger brothers, he must have been between eighty and ninety years of age, at least, at his death. But he died in battle, performing the office of the King's Standard-Bearer, and combating with a degree of activity and vigour, inconsistent with such extreme old age. So as to his supposed brothers, the sons of Sir Walter of Rock. His next brother, Sir William, died in 1337; that is, sixty-five years before him, and his youngest brother, John, in 1359; forty-three years before him. This is not according to the usual synchronism of families.

But the supposition, that Sir Walter was the son of Sir John Blount agrees perfectly as to time. Sir John died in 1359, just forty-three years before Sir Walter; a very probable interval between the deaths of a father and a son.

6. With respect to *the inheritance* of the family property.

If Sir Walter Blount had been the eldest son of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, he, and his descendants, the Lords Mountjoy, would have inherited from him *directly*, the principal part of his estates. No inquisition taken after Sir Walter Blount of Rock's death is to be found amongst the records in the Tower, to ascertain exactly what estates he died possessed of. Nor of his father, Sir William le Blount, which would have shewn what estates Sir Walter of Rock inherited. But all the estates which are known to have belonged to Sir Walter of Rock, either went in the Sodington branch, or, if they were possessed by the Mountjoy branch, can be traced, not immediately from Sir Walter of Rock, but mediately through the Sodington branch. The estates which came by Joanna de Sodington of course descended to her children, but of these I am not speaking.

Rock descended to the Sodington family, and appears, besides other

^b See Chapter I.

evidences, as the property of John Blount of Sodington, who married Isabel Foulshurst, in the inquisition taken upon his death.

Timberlake, which was conveyed from Peter le Blount to his brother Walter of Rock, belonged to the Sodington branch, as appears by the same evidence.

2. As to his *mother*. There is the evidence of the illuminated pedigree that she was Eleanor Beauchamp, the widow of Sir John Meriet, and the second wife of Sir John Blountⁱ. That he was not the son of Isolda Mountjoy is consistent with most of the pedigrees, which agree in making him the son of Eleanor Beauchamp, though they differ as to his father. It is farther proved by the circumstance that neither he or his descendants quartered Mountjoy, gules, three escutcheons, or, which is quartered by the Sodington family, the descendants of John, the son of Isolda. On the other hand, Walter and his descendants have always quartered Beauchamp, vairy, argent and azure, which is not quartered by the Sodington family^k. Sir Walter Blount's acquiring the Mountjoy estates, though by purchase from his half brother Sir John, will account for his descendants taking the title of Mountjoy.

Having thus ascertained, and I believe with certainty, the actual descent of this branch, I proceed to relate what can be known of the history of it.

The first trace we meet with of Sir Walter Blount is, that, in 1367, the forty-first year of Edward the Third, he granted to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Knight, the manor of Haselwode^l.

In that year he accompanied the Black Prince, and John of Gaunt, upon their expedition into Spain to support Peter King of Castile, against Henry de Transtamare, which ended by the splendid victory of Najara, and in restoring Peter to his throne^m.

Sir Walter Blount married a Spanish lady, Donna Sancha de Ayála. In the usual accounts of the Blount family, her father is said to have been Apuela de Ayála; but the old English histories make great mistakes in

ⁱ See Book III. Chap. 1. Sodington.

^k As in the arms of the first Lord Mountjoy upon his stall as Knight of the Garter at Windsor. See Asmole. Garter.

^l R. Dods. MSS. vol. 84. fol. 133.

^m Harl. MSS. No. 1196. fol. 75. 97. 98. 99.

foreign names, and by searching into the genuine chronicles and genealogical works of Spain, I have discovered her parents, and have traced her family, with the most indisputable accuracy. One of the histories to which I have had recourse, was written by her uncle, Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala^o.

Donna Sancha de Ayala was the daughter of Don Diego Gomez de Toledo, Alcalde Mayor, or Chief Justice, of the city of Toledo, and Notario Mayor, or principal Secretary, of the kingdom of Toledo, by his wife Donna Ines de Ayala, eldest daughter of Don Fernan Perez de Ayala. The daughter Sancha, as is not unusual in Spain, inherited her mother's name^o.

The family of Ayala is one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Ricos Hombres, or Grandees, in Spain^p. It derives its origin from Don Vela de Arragon, Infante of Arragon, to whose son Don Sancho Velasquez, Alonzo the Sixth, King of Castille, gave the territory and lordship of Ayala, in the year 1074^q. In the wars against the Saracens, they took a distinguished part. The original coat of arms of the lordship, and name, was two wolves sable, in a silver field; to which Ortun Sancho de Salzedo^r added the eight golden saltiers in a red bordure, in honour of his

^o This authentic piece is given in the Appendix, No. XVI. and a catalogue of other Spanish books to which I have referred is in the Appendix, No. XXXVIII.

^q Doña Ines de Ayala, hija primera de Don Fernan Perez de Ayala, casò con Diego Gomez de Toledo, Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, è Notario Mayor del Regno de Toledo, è ovo del fijos à &c. E ovo fijas à Doña Sancha, que casò con un Cavallero de Inglaterra, que dijeron Mossen Gauter Blont, del qual ovo fijos à Mossen Juan Blonte, un buen Cavallero, qui murió en la cerca de Roa, &c. Relacion, taken from Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala. See Appendix.

^r See the Genealogy of Ayala, No. 11.

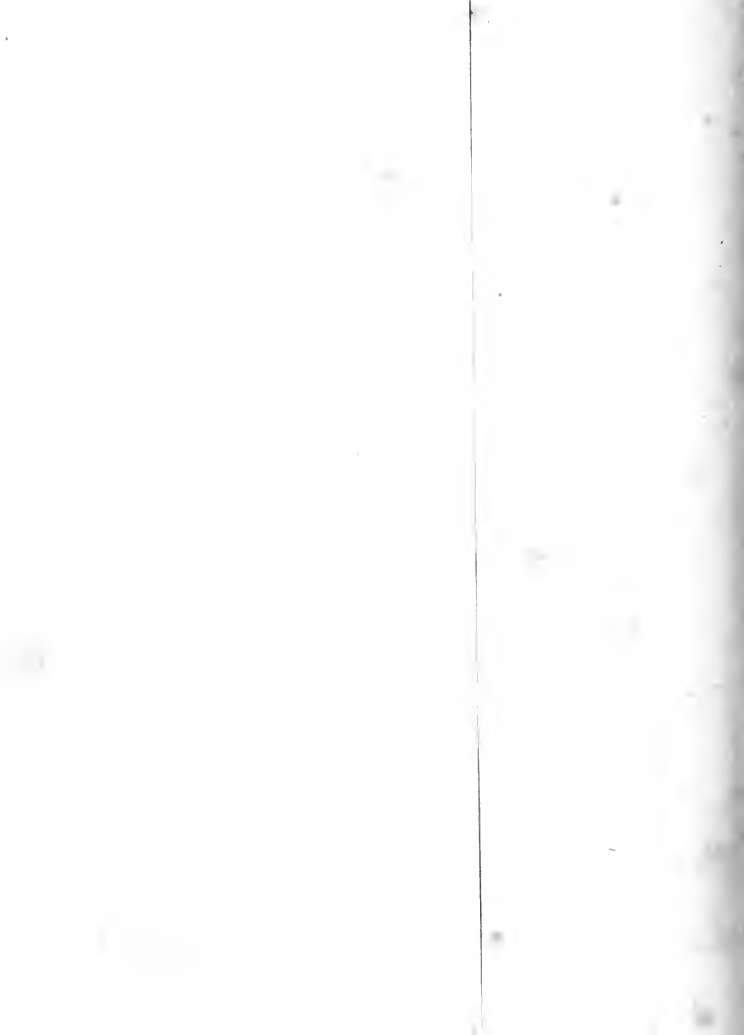
^q Some ancient memorials relate, that when Alonzo gave him this lordship, he asked the consent of his Ricos Hombres, who answering "*Aya la*," "*let him have it*," those words became the name of the lordship and family. *Nobleza de Andalusia*, p. 78. An old poet, quoted by de Molina, says,

" Quien con Ayala se topa,
" No le faltaran abuelas." P. 79.

" He who is connected with Ayala will never want ancestors."

^r It is difficult to explain the changes of name which so frequently occur in Spanish families, from their intermarriages with other houses.





having fought at the capture of the city of Baeça, under the banner of Don Lope Diaz de Haro, in 1227. Many of the bearings in the Spanish coats of arms were adopted upon similar occasions, and particularly crosses of various kinds, which are considered as noble distinctions^c.

By a marriage with Donna Maria de Salzedo, they had acquired that lordship, and name. Upon the failure of male heirs; with Donna Maria de Salzedo, great grand-daughter of the former, the lordship of Ayala passed to Don Pero Velaz de Guevara. In the second generation, the male descendants became again extinct, and the heiress Donna Elvira Sanchez was united to Don Pero Lopez de Ayala, son of Don Lope Ruys, third son of Don Lope Diaz de Haro, Lord of Biscay, by Donna Urraca Alfonsa, daughter of Don Alonso, King of Leon. And thus the future family of Ayala were the male descendants of the noble house of de Haro, the greatest heroes in the conquest of Spain from the Moors^d.

The marriage of Don Pero Lopez de Ayala, his grandson, with Donna Sancha Fernandez Barroso, brought the accession of great property at Toledo; which became then the residence of the family^e.

His son, Don Fernan Perez, had three sons and eight daughters. The eldest, Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, uncle to our Donna Sancha, was illustrious both in arts and arms. He was Lord of Ayala, Great Chancellor of Castile, Great Chamberlain to King John the First, Alférez Mayor del Pendon de la Vanda, or Standard Bearer, Royal Judge and Superintendent of the Merino flocks of Guipuscoa, and the first Lord of the city of Salvatierra. He was counsellor to the sovereigns in whose reigns he lived, and much in their confidence, was employed in several embassies, and fought in the celebrated battles of Najara and Aljubarrota. Besides his talents as a lawyer, a politician, and a soldier, he was one of the most learned men of his age. He procured translations to be made of Livy, the History of Troy, Boetius, the Morals of Saint Gregory, and other Latin writers; and he wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of Castile, Don Pedro, Don Henry the Second, Don John the First, and part of Henry the Third, with whom he was contemporary, and which is con-

^c Ibid. The original arms were, dos lobos negros en campo de plata; the addition, la orla de las ocho aspas de oro en campo roxo. *Nobleza del Andaluzia*, p. 79.

^d Ibid.

^e The account of the family thus far is taken from the histories of it, written by Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, the Chancellor.

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sidered as a history of the highest authority^f. He wrote also some genealogical works, a book on Fowling, dedicated to the Bishop of Burgos, and a poem entitled *Rimado de Palacio*, in verses of fourteen syllables. He died in 1407, aged seventy-five years^g.

The eldest son of Pedro Lopez, Fernan Perez de Ayala, was the ancestor of the Condes of Salvatierra.

His second son, Pedro Lopez de Ayala, acquired the lordship of Fuensalida; and *his* eldest son, Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, for his services to Henry the Fourth, particularly in quelling a rebellion at Toledo, was created CONDE DE FUENSALIDA, the 20th of November, 1470, by letters patent, in which he is styled Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, and of the King's council^h.

By the failure of males, after the death of the third Conde, Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, the name, property, and honours, were transferred with Donna Maria de Ayala, y Silva, to Don Fadrique Manrique de Zuñiga, son of Don Antonio de Zuñiga, Captain General and Governor of Catalonia.

Their son Don Alvaro de Ayala, who did not live to be Conde de Fuensalida, was Chamberlain, and Grand Huntsman, (Montero Mayor,) to Charles the Fifth, King of Spain, and married Catalina Manrique, lady to Queen Isabella.

Their son, Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, the fourth Count of Fuensalida, succeeded his great uncle in 1537, and being only ten years of age was bred up with Philip the Second, enjoyed high offices under him, and was much in his confidence. He accompanied him to England when he came over to marry Queen Mary in 1545, was with him in all the most important transactions of his reign, and died in 1599.

Besides the Condes de Fuensalida, other noble houses were of this family; the Condes de Salvatierra de Alava; the Señores de Peromoro; those of Cebolla y Castilla de Villalva, and some others. And many of the descendants from females inherited the name, and arms, of Ayala.

From the want of sufficient documents I have not been able to continue

^f It is republished at Madrid in 1779, in two vols 4to. amongst the original histories of Spain, which have been printed in a manner becoming a great nation. See Appendix.

^g Preface to his *Cronica, Cazas de las Aves*, Mariana, lib. xix. cap. 16, &c.

^h The letters patent of Henry IV. are printed in De Haro, vol. i. page 513, from whence they are transcribed by Selden in his *Titles of Honour*, page 610.

the descent lower than the ninth Conde de Fuensalida, in 1696. The present representative of the family is the Duke de Frias y Uceda, Ambassador from the King of Spain to the King of Great Britain in 1821. Amongst his many family names he bears that of Lopez de Ayala; he quarters the arms of that family; and in the list of his numerous titles is that of Conde de Fuensalida. To his Grace's personal politeness and attention, I am indebted for the knowledge of this circumstance, and other information relating to the family¹.

But to return to Sancha de Ayala. The eldest of the eight daughters of Don Fernan Perez de Ayala, and his wife Donna Elvira Alvarez de Zavallos, and the sister of the Chancellor, was Donna Ines Alфон de Ayala, who was married to Don Diego Gomez de Toledo, Alcalde Mayor of that city. They had two sons, and five daughters. The eldest son,

¹ The coat of arms of Ayala is thus blazoned in the Nobiliario Genealogico, vol. i. p. 508. vol. ii. p. 126. En campo de plata, dos lobos grietados andantes de su color, con ocho aspás de oro, en orlo colorado. That is, argent, two wolves passant, proper, or sable. On a bordure gules, eight saltiers or. I do not know the meaning of *grietados*, nor of *ceevados*, applied to the wolves, in another account, vol. ii. page 418. The arms of Castile are, gules, a tower, or.

The names of the Duke de Frias y Uceda, are, Don Bernardino Fernandez de Velasco, Enriquez de Guzman, Lopez Pacheco, Tellez Giron, Benavides, Fernandez de Cordoba, Gomez de Sandoval y Roxas, Guzman, Tovar, Suarez y Alvarez de Toledo, Portocarrero, Carrillo de Castilla, Benavides, Vigil de Quñones, Cordoba, Portugal, Pimentel, Bracamonte, Zuñiga y Requesens, Lopez de Ayala, Cardenas y Figueroa, Cortès de Arellanos, Mendoza, Aragon y Luna.

His titles are, Duke de Frias y de Uceda; Marques de Villena; Conde de Alva de Liste, de Haro, de Montalvan, de Salazar, de Pinto, de Peñaranda de Bracamonte, de Luna, de Fuensalida, Colmenar, Oropesa, Alcaudete, y Deleytosa; Marqués de Fromista, de Caracena, de Berlanga, de Toral, del Fresno, de Cilleruelo, de Frechilla y Villarramiel, Jarandilla y Villar de Gajanejos; Grande de España of the first class; Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third; Knight of the Military Order of Calatrava, and of San Fernando, of the first class; decorated with the Cross of Talavera, that of the second and third army, and with the Medal del Sufrimiento de la Patria; Gentleman of the Chamber to his Catholic Majesty; Colonel of Horse, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majesty to his Britannic Majesty.

The first Duke was Don Bernardino de Velasco, third Conde de Haro, Constable of Castile. Berni, Creation, &c. de los Titulos de Castilla, 1769, page 173. Fuensalida is a small town near Madrid. Lopez is now part of the family name—Lopez de Ayala.

Don Pedro Suarez de Ayala, succeeded his father as Alcalde, and had children. Fernando, the other son, died a boy. The daughters were, Sancha, the eldest, the wife of Sir Walter Blount; Teresa, Aldonza, Mencia, and Donna Mayor, who were all married.

The family of Ayala was much in favour with the royal family of Spain, and enjoyed their particular confidence. You have seen the high offices which were filled by the Chancellor, Sancha's uncle. Donna Teresa de Ayala, her next sister, was educated in the palace of Don Pedro, King of Castile, with his daughters, and only children, the Infantas Constantia and Isabella: who afterwards became the wives of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and his brother Edmund, Duke of York. Whilst she was living in his family, and was very young, Don Pedro became enamoured of Donna Teresa de Ayala, carried her off by force, and had a daughter by her named Donna Maria. She afterwards married Don Juan Nufiez de Aguilar, by whom she had no children. After the death of her husband, she quitted the world, and became prioress of the monastery of Santo Domingo el Real, at Toledo: to which she was a great benefactress, and which flourished greatly under her wise regulations, and exemplary conduct. Her daughter Donna Maria became a nun in the same convent.

Upon the death of Don Pedro, in 1369, his throne was usurped by his illegitimate brother, Henry de Trastamara, who had rebelled, and murdered him. His two daughters, to avoid a similar fate, fled into the English territories in France, and took refuge in Gascony. Edward the Third, who had reinstated their father in his kingdom by the splendid victory at Najara, which was gained by the Black Prince, was their natural protector. The Duke of Lancaster caused the two Infantas to be conducted to Bourdeaux, and from thence to England. In the year 1372, he married Constantia, the eldest daughter, and the heiress of the thrones of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund, afterwards Duke of York, took to wife Isabella, the youngest sister. In consequence of this marriage the Duke of Lancaster assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, and was summoned to Parliament by that name^k.

During this time, the Infanta Constantia was accompanied by Donna

^k Sandford's Genealogical History, page 250.

Sancha de Ayala, who came with her to England¹. Sir Walter Blount, who had been in Spain with the Prince of Wales, and enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Lancaster, was thus introduced to her acquaintance, and a mutual attachment was formed, which ended in their marriage: probably between the years 1372, and 1374. From the greatness of her family and connexions, and the large settlement which was made upon her by her husband, it may be assumed that she brought him a considerable fortune.

Ashmole has preserved part of a letter, out of the muniments of the Mountjoy family, from the Queen of Castile to Donna Sancha, and which I apprehend was written by Constance, the wife of the Duke of Lancaster, who was so styled, and about the years 1373, or 1374^m.

“ A letter written from the Queen of Castile and Lions to Dame Zanche de Ayala, Englished out of Spanish, in this manner, with hir seale at it.

“ Por la Reyna de Castelia e de Leon a donnia Zanchia de Ayala.

“ I, the Queene of Castile and Lions, send much health to you Dame Zanchia de Ayala, as to hir I much esteeme, and to whom I wish much honor, and good fortunes. I give you to understand that I have the letter you sent me, and towching the effect thereof about Casarminas, God knoweth, as well in this as in all other things, wherein I could helpe you, or do you a favor, that I would do it very willingly, having a regard to all the services, and things which by your letter you send unto me. But for as much as I ame with childe, and this Sunday which past was the eighth day of the moneth”

The next leaf of the manuscript, which contained the remainder of the letter, is unfortunately torn out; and the deficiency cannot now be supplied. The writer, and the date, I think may be ascertained from the

¹ Rawlinson's MSS. Part B. vol. 73. fol. 3. “ Zanchia de Ayala, a Castilian lady, who came into England with Constance, wife of John of Gaunt, daughter of Peter, King of Castile.”

^m Ashmole MSS. vol. 846. fol. 19. No. 9.

following considerations. The Queen mentions that she was in a way to become a mother. Of the Queens of Castile, who had infants in the life time of Sancha, it could scarcely have been the wife of Don Pedro, as Sancha was very young even at the time of his death, and was contemporary with his only daughters. From his death in 1369, to 1388, Sancha was in England, and was living with Constantia, who was at enmity with the reigning family of Spain. No friendly communication could have taken place between her and the Queens who were upon the throne, till a reconciliation took place upon the marriage of the Infante Henry, with Catherine, in the latter year. The letter could hardly have been written so late as the time when Catherine was become Queen, and had her three children in 1402, 1405, and 1406, as Donna Sancha had been long absent from Spain, and her husband was then dead. It is pretty evident therefore that this letter was written by Constantia, the Duchess of Lancaster, who assumed the style of Queen of Castile and Leon, with whom Sancha came to this country; and as her only daughter Catherine was fourteen years old at her marriage in 1388, she must have been born in 1374, and the letter written in that, or the preceding year. From the letter not much is to be learned, except the friendship which the Queen entertained for Sancha. Who Casarminas was, or upon what occasion it was written, cannot perhaps now be known. It is not improbable that he was in the service of the Queen, and this was to intercede for his advancement. Sancha, as a lady of family, would retain her original name after her marriage.

We have before seen, that in the forty-eighth of Edward the Third, 1374, his brother, John Blount of Sodington, released to him his lands in Gayton, Gildesley, Brichtrichfield, Morneshall, Longesden, and Tottingley, the property of the Mountjoy family. There are other documents relating to the same estates.

In the first year of Richard the Second, 1377, Sir Walter appointed an attorney to deliver to William Chisselden the manor of Gayton, in Staffordshire, Haselwood, Geldersley, Brichtrichfield, Mornsale Parva, and Longsearch, perhaps Longesden^a. In the fifth year of the same reign, he released to John Blount of Sodington, *his brother*, all his lands in

^a Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 30.

Denston, Quexhull, Ethelaston, and Watfall, by a deed dated at Denston^o. In the eighth year of Richard, 1384, John Blount of Sodington released to John de Kniveton of Bradeley all his right in lands in Morneshall, and in Money-Meadow in the fee of Underwood, which Sir Walter Blount, and Sir John Fawconer held in common. The deed is sealed with the arms of Sodington, the three leopards' heads^p. In the twelfth of Richard, 1388, John Kniveton of Bradley released certain rents to William Fawconer^q, and by another deed, a rent of eleven marks in Gayton, to Sir Walter Blount^r. In a deed without date, John de Kniveton of Bradley, Sir Walter Blount, and John Fawconer, complain of a trespass in Gayton^s.

In 1381, Sir Walter purchased the very extensive property of the Bakepuiz family, of which the principal seat was at Barton Bakepuiz, in Derbyshire, but only three miles from Tutbury, in Staffordshire^t. It consisted of the manor of Barton Bakepuiz; the manors of Bakepuiz, and Hackluit, in the parish of Allexton, in Leicestershire; Brimswell, Rumpton, Alcmanton, and the advowson of the Hospital there, Holand, Riseley, Aysendon, in Hertfordshire; Bentley, Dalbury, and Holvington.

Of this family, long since extinct, but which was of great consequence formerly, it may be proper to give some account.

Bakepuiz came over with William the Conqueror, and in 1067, Athelml, and Ralph Bakepuiz, gave to the Abbey of Abingdon, the church of Kingestuna, Kingston Bakepuiz, in Berkshire^u. In the twenty-fifth year of Edward the First, 1296, John de Bakepuiz held the manor and advowson of Barton Bakepuiz for one fee, and Ralph Bakepuiz held Alcmanton manor, and lands in Holand for the third part of a fee^x.

^o Harl. No. 6079 Appendix, No. XV. Art. 20.

^p Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 22.

^q *Ibid.* Art. 31.

^r *Ibid.* Art. 34.

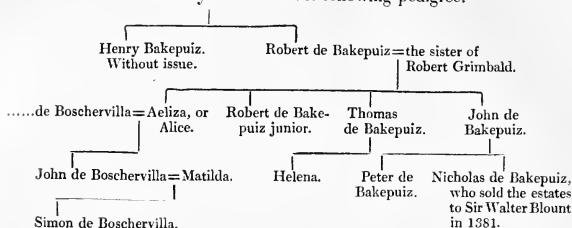
^s *Ibid.* Art. 33.

^t Nichols, vol. iii. p. 5.

^u Cotton MSS. Claudius B. VI. Regist. de Abbendon. Nichols, vol. iii. p. 5.

^x *Escaet. in anno. R. Dods.* vol. 134. f. 97.

Of their successors may be formed the following pedigree.



Robert de Bakepuiz founded an hospital for female lepers, dedicated to Saint Leonard, at Alcmanton, to which his son, John de Bakepuiz, was a benefactor⁷. By a deed without date, Alice, daughter of Robert de Bakepuiz, granted to John de Bakepuiz, her brother, all her land in Allaxton. She mentions Robert Grimbaude, her uncle, and John her son². John de Boschervilla, son of Alice, confirmed to John de Bakepuiz, his uncle, the manor of Allaxton, as freely as Robert Grimbold, and Aeliza, his mother, had granted it to him: to hold of Robert Grimbold, in his court, being advocate of the said fee³. John de Bakepuiz, by an undated deed, granted to Nicholas, his son, a virgate of land in Allaxton, half a meadow in Brimswold, land between le Edeen de Hornicald, and the road to Northampton. The seal is a lion rampant. Peter de Bakepuiz confirmed the grant^b. Robert de Bakepuiz, son of Robert, confirmed his father's grant to his brother John, of lands in Rumpton, and Aysendon^c.

Nicholas de Bakepuiz, the son of John, was the person who sold the property to Sir Walter Blount. In the progress of this transaction, first, there is a bond for one thousand pounds, from Nicholas Bakepuiz of Barton Bakepuiz to Sir Walter, dated at Tuttebury, in the fifth year of Richard the Second, 1381. It has the seal of Nicholas Bakepuiz, with his arms; two bars: in chief three horseshoes^d.

Next by a charter of the same year, Nicholas Bakepuiz sold to Walter

⁷ Dugd. MSS. vol. 39. f. 87. Appendix, No. XVIII. ² Ashmole MSS. Appendix, XVIII. Art. 54. ³ Ashmole MSS. *ibid.* Art. 51. Curia Roberti de Grimbaude, qui advocatus est ipsius feodi. ^b Ashmole MSS. *ibid.* Art. 52, 53, and 56. ^c *Ibid.* Art. 55.

^d Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 16.

Blount, Knight, Sanchia his wife, and *Walter* their son, the manor and advowson of Barton Bakepuiz, the manors of Bentley, Dalbury, and Holington, and the advowson of the hospital of Alcmonton-Spittle. Johanna, the wife of William Bakepuiz, held the third part of the manor of Barton in dower^e. A fine, I suppose, was levied to complete the conveyance. For a suit was instituted, of which the writ was tested the 20th of April, in the sixth year of Richard the Second, 1382, in which Nicholas Bakepuiz complains that Walter Blount, Sanchia, his wife, and Walter, their son, had disseized him of his franctenement in Barton Bakepuiz, since the first voyage of our Lord the King Henry, son of King John, to Gascony^f. In the eighth of Richard the Second, 1384, Helena Bakepuiz, daughter of Thomas Bakepuiz, appointed an attorney to deliver her lands in Barton Bakepuiz to Nicholas de Knyveton^g.

By a deed without date, William Wincley, and others, released to Sir Walter Blount, all their lands in Barton Bakepuiz, Alcmanton, Boylston, Sutton, Lutchurch, Brightrichfeyld, Langedon, Totinley, Hasilwood near Duffield, Newton near Dalbury, Spendon, and Saperton, in the county of Derby, Gayton and Tutbury, in Staffordshire, Allexton, Est Norton, Leicester, and Befford, in Leicestershire, and Ekton, in Northamptonshire^h.

In the ninth year of Richard the Second, 1385, he obtained a charter for a fair, and a free warren in his demesne lands at Barton, Alkementon, Saperton, and Holinton, in Derbyshireⁱ.

After this purchase, Sir Walter, by a deed of feoffment, settled a great number of estates, upon Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to Henry the Fourth, and John Baysham, Clerk, in trust for the benefit of his wife and children. These were the manors of Barton, Sapirton, Sutton, Lutchurche, Haselwood, Adloxton, and Belton; the reversion of the manor of Falde; all his lands in Dalbury, Hollington,

^e R. Dods. MSS. vol. 126. f. 29. Ashmole, *ibid.* Art. 25. Walter must have been a son who died young, as his name does not afterwards appear, and Sir Walter was succeeded by his son Thomas.

^f Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 7. This was the limitation in writs of Novel Disseizin, by the Statute of Merton. 20 Hen. III. cap. 8.

^g Dugdale MSS. *ibid.* Art. 17.

^h Ashmole MSS. *ibid.* Appendix, Art. 47.

ⁱ Rot. Pat. 9 and 10 Ri. II. Dugdale, *Baron.* vol. i. p. 518.

Boylston, Leicester, Befford, Peeke, Scarsedale, Stapenhull, Gayton, Tuttebury, and Burton, and elsewhere in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Leicester, and Rutland^k.

In the year 1386, the Duke of Lancaster went into Spain to enforce his title to the throne of Castile and Leon, which he claimed in right of his wife Constance, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro, the cruel, the last legitimate sovereign. He took with him fifteen hundred knights, the flower of the English chivalry, and was accompanied by his Duchess Constance; by Catherine, his daughter by Constance; and by Philippa and Isabella, his two daughters by his former wife Blanch. It is extremely probable, from the friendship which subsisted between him and the Duke, and from his Spanish connexions, that Sir Walter Blount may be enumerated amongst these gallant knights, and that Donna Sancha accompanied the Duchess^l. Before, in the first year of Richard the Second, 1377, when the Duke of Lancaster intended going into Spain, letters of protection were granted to Walter Blount, and Sir John Blount of Beversbroke in Wiltshire, and others, who were going abroad in the company of John, King of Castile^m.

The transactions which took place upon this expedition are well known: and that it ended in a peace between John the First, King of Castile, the son of Henry de Trastamara, and the Duke of Lancaster: upon the conditions that the Infant Don Henry, who was made Prince of Asturias, and was son and heir to John, should marry the Duke's daughter Catherine: and that the Duke should renounce his claims to the crown of Castile.

Upon this occasion no personal interview took place between the King and the Duke: nor were either the Duke, or his Duchess, present at the ceremony of the marriage. The Duke was at Bayonne, which belonged to the English, and the whole affair was managed by ambassadors. One of the principal persons employed in this intercourse was Sancha's uncle, the Chancellor Don Pedro Lopez de Ayalaⁿ. When all was concluded, and the treaty and contract were signed, the King of Spain sent prelates, lords, knights, and ladies, to the city of Fontarrabia to receive the princess Catherine, and conduct her to Palencia. She was brought to Fontarrabia

^k Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 6.

^l Froissart, in 9 Rich. II. 1385,

&c. Mariana.

^m In Comitiva Johannis Regis Castellæ. Rym. vol. vii. p. 186. that is,

the Duke of Lancaster.

ⁿ Mariana.

under the care of some of the principal of the Duke's knights, and ladies. It seems extremely probable that Sir Walter Blount, and Donna Sancha, were of the number°. Don John and his son Don Henry came to Palencia, where the ceremony of betrothment took place, in 1388. Great banquets, tournaments, and other festivities were celebrated, and great presents given to the English Knights^p.

After the ceremony was concluded, the Duchess of Lancaster paid the King of Spain a visit at Medina del Campo. Whilst she was in Spain, the Duke of Lancaster sent ambassadors to the King to propose an interview. The King set out upon his journey, but was taken ill at Burgos, and was unable to accomplish his design. Upon this he sent the Duchess from Victoria, to her husband at Bayonne, and for her greater honour she was attended by Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, the Bishop of Osma, and the King's Confessor, Hernando de Illescas, who were charged to make the King's excuses for declining the proposed interview, on account of his illness, the badness of the roads, and the snowy mountains which lay between them. This was in 1389^q.

As a farther proof of the confidence with which Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala was treated by his sovereign, after the death of John the First, in 1390, whilst the Cortes was debating about the settlement of the kingdom, Don Henry being only twelve years of age, Don Pedro informed the assembly of a will made by the late King, with which they were unacquainted, but which they thought proper to set aside^r.

From the youth of the parties, Don Henry being only nine years of age, and Catherine fourteen^s, they were only affianced. The marriage

° El Rey envió perlados, señores, caballeros, e dueñas (señores y señoras. Ferraras.) a la villa de Fuenterrabia, que esperazen y a la Princese Doña Catalina, e viniesen con ella, e allí troxaron a la Princese. *Caballeros del Duque. Cronica de Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala.*

^p Fueran fechas muy grandes alegrías, e muy grandes fiestas, e muchas torneos e justas, e el Rey dió de sus joyas a los Cabelleros Ingleses que el Duque de Alencaster enviara con la princesa su hija. *Ibid. Mariana, and Ferraras, Synopsis. vol. viii. p. 343.*

^q En su compañía, para mas honrolla, embió a Pero Lopez de Ayala, y al Obispo de Osma, y a su Confessor fray Hernando de Illescas, de la orden de San Francisco, con orden de escusalle con el Duque de la habla, por su poca sauid, y por las montes que estavan en el camino, cubiertas de nieve y asperas. *Cronica de Pedro de Ayala.*

^r Cronica. Chap. 15. and Mariana.

^s Don Pedro de Ayala, a contemporary, says she was fourteen; and he is followed by

ceremony was performed after his accession to the throne, in 1393. Upon this betrothment the Duke of Lancaster laid aside the title of King of Castile. His Duchess, Constance, lived with him twenty-two years, died in 1394, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Leicester. She had no other child than her daughter Catherine¹.

In 1393, Sir Walter granted to William de Wynceby, and John Seggevaux, Clerks, John Fitzherbert, and Henry de Tytonsore, Chaplains, all his lands in Burton upon Trent, Brandeston, in Staffordshire, and Stapenhull, in Derbyshire, by a deed dated at Burton².

There is a deed of Sir Walter Blount and Sanchia, dated in the twentieth year of Richard, 1396³.

In the twenty-second of Richard the Second, 1398, he farmed two parts of the manor of Fenwick in Yorkshire, one third part being assigned to Constance, widow of Hugh Hastings, as her dower. For this he paid the King £16 17s. 2d. ob. And he paid likewise a rent of £23 3s. 8d. for the manor of Norton in Yorkshire, and £4 13s. 4d. for the demesne lands⁴.

In the year 1398, John, Duke of Lancaster, for the good and acceptable service which Walter Blunte and the Lady Sencia, his wife, had performed to the aforesaid Duke, and to his dearest consort, Constance, Queen of Castile, &c. granted to the aforesaid Walter, and Sencia, one hundred marks a year for the term of their lives, from the issues of his manor of Herlington in the Peke, in the county of Derby. Which grant was confirmed by the King⁵.

The Duke likewise in his will dated at Leicester, February the 5th,

Ferraras. Mariana makes her nineteen, but as her mother was married in 1372, she could not have been so old.

¹ Sandford. ² Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 10. ³ Ashmole MSS.

⁴ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 39. f. 67.

⁵ Pat. anno 22 Rich. II. pars 3. m. 24.

Johannes Dux Lancastriae, pro bono et acceptabili servicio, quod Walterus Blunte, et Domina Sencia, uxor ejus, fecerunt prefato Duci, et clarissimæ consorti suæ, Constançiæ, Reginae Castellæ &c. concessit prefato Waltero, et Senciæ, 100 merkas, ad terminum vite eorum, per annum, de exitibus manerii sui de Hertington in le Peke, in Comitatu Derby. &c. Confirmatur inde a Rege. Vincent's Visitation of Salop, No. 134. page 93. In Collegio Armorum. It is evident from this and other documents, that the Duke of Lancaster, though he had renounced his right to the Crown of Castile, still retained the title, at least as to his Queen.

1398, appointed Sir Walter one of his executors, and left him a legacy of one hundred marks^a.

He was Ranger of Needwood Forest^b, and in the first year of Henry the Fourth, 1399, with Sir John Curson, was a Knight in Parliament for Derbyshire^c.

In the fourth year of Henry the Fourth, 1402, being the King's Standard bearer, and wearing his coat-armour, in the battle of Shrewsbury, he was slain, and was buried in Saint Mary's Church, in Leicester^d. There is no *Inquisitio post mortem* to be found at the Tower.

The will of Sir Walter Blount is dated at Lyverpole, the 16th of December, 1401. He directs his body to be buried in the church of Saint Mary of Newerk, at Leicester. He mentions his wife Sanchia as living, his sons John, Thomas, and James: his daughters, Constantia, Baroness of Dudley, and Anna Griffith. The Executor is John Blount, his brother, and he appointed as Supervisors of his Will, his cousin, Thomas Foljambe, and Thomas Langley, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal. It was proved the 1st of August, 1403^e.

The memory of Sir Walter Blount has been embalmed by the immortal muse of Shakespear, and his name and virtues will endure as long as the English language. It may seem extraordinary, in a narrative of facts, to quote the authority of a poet, but Shakespear was scrupulously correct in his historic scenes, and in the delineation of real characters; and his luminous representation of former events, and ancient manners, are supported by the testimony of graver historians. In his drama are exhibited, in glowing colours, the fidelity, the amiable and peace-making disposition, the activity, and the bravery of Sir Walter, who sacrificed his own life to the safety of his sovereign^f.

1. When he comes to bring news of the battle of Holmedon,

Here, says King Henry, is a dear and true industrious friend,
Sir Walter Blount, new lighted from his horse,
Stained with the variation of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon, and this seat of ours:

^a Nicholls, Leicestershire, vol. i. page 240.

^b Notes from Records. Coll. Arm.

^c R. Dods. MSS. vol. 82. f. 2.

^d Dugd. Baron. vol. i. p. 518. Note to Peacham, 1661.

p. 230.

^e Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 18.

^f See first part of Henry IV.

And he has brought us smooth and welcome news.
 The Earl of Douglas is discomfited.
 Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
 Baked in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
 On Holmedon's plains —

2. After Hotspur had so pleasantly defended himself against the charge of refusing to deliver up his prisoners, Sir Walter intercedes in his favour with the King.

The circumstance considered, good my lord,
 Whatever Harry Percy then had said,
 To such a person, and in such a place,
 At such a time, with all the rest retold,
 May reasonably die, and never rise
 To do him wrong, or any way impeach
 What then he said, so he unsay it now.

3. He brings intelligence of the collected forces of the rebels at Shrewsbury, when Henry addresses him,

How now, good Blount? Thy looks are full of speed.

Blunt.

So is the business that I come to speak of.
 Lord Mortimer of Scotland hath sent word,
 That Dowglas, and the English rebels met,
 Th' eleventh of this month at Shrewsbury;
 A mighty and a fearful head they are,
 If promises be kept on every hand,
 As ever offered foul play in a state.

4. Before the battle of Shrewsbury he is sent by the King with proposals of peace and pardon to the rebels, who bear testimony to his merits.

Blunt.

I come with gracious offers from the King,
 If you vouchsafe me hearing and respect.

Hotspur replies.

Welcome, Sir Walter Blount: and would to God
 You were of our determination!
 Some of us love you well; and even those some
 Envy your great deservings, and good name,

Because you are not of our quality,
But stand against us like an enemy.

Blunt.

And heaven defend, but still I should stand so,
So long as out of limit and true rule,
You stand against anointed Majesty !

The conference is too long to repeat here, and it closes with Sir Walter's good wishes that they would accept of grace and love.

5. In the next scene the Archbishop of York fears that the power of the rebels is too weak to engage the King's forces, because

the King hath drawn

The special head of all the land together;
The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
And many more corrivals, and dear men
Of estimation, and command in arms.

6. In the battle of Shrewsbury, Harry Percy, and Dowglas directed their attacks against the person of the King: to foil their attempts and to preserve the life of the monarch, the Lord of Stafford and Sir Walter Blount dressed themselves in the same armour and habit as the King's. Douglas having slain Lord Stafford for the King, meets with Sir Walter, who thus addresses him ;

Blunt.

What is thy name, that in the battle thus
Dost cross me? And what honour dost thou seek
Upon my head?

Douglas.

Know then my name is Dowglas,
And I do haunt thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art the King.

Blunt.

They tell thee true.

Douglas.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath ended him: so shall it thee,
Unless thou yield thee as my prisoner.

Blunt.

I was not born to yield, thou haughty Scot:
And thou shalt find a King that will revenge
Lord Stafford's death.

They fight, and Blunt is slain; Hotspur enters, and says,

O Dowglas, hadst thou fought at Holmedon thus,
I never had triumphed o'er a Scot.

Douglas.

All's done, all's won; here breathless is the King.

Hotspur.

Where?

Douglas.

Here.

Hotspur.

This, Douglas? No. I know this face full well,
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt,
Semblably furnished like the King himself.

Douglas.

Ah fool, go with thy soul whither it goes!
A borrowed title hast thou bought too dear,
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a King?

¹ Shakespear speaks of another Blunt. The first news from Shrewsbury reported that both the Blunts were slain; 2d part of Henry IV. sc. 1. So in Act iv. sc. 7, Westmoreland orders Blunt to take Colevill and his confederates to execution, Sir Walter being dead. This Blunt does not appear in the *Dramatis Personæ*.

As to the circumstances of Sir Walter's death, they are related in the same manner by Walsingham, and Hall. Ipse vero campi ductor Henricus (Henry Percy) partis adversæ, comesque Duglas Scotus, (quibus animosiores nullus unquam reperisset,) spretis jaculis emissis de parte Regis, spretis armorum consertis cuneis, contra solam personam regiam vires excitant, arma vertunt: ipsum, pro decem millibus computantes, stratis requirunt obviis, infestis lanceis, et gladiis perscrutantes. Comes de Dunbarre, cum comperisset istorum propositum, regem subtraxit à statione sua. Quod factum salutare fuit Regi ea vice, quia et signifer regius à furentibus est prostratus, vexillumque dejectum, circumstantes occisi; inter quos Comes Staffordiæ, et Dominus Walterus Blunt, miles regius, cecidere. Thom. Walsingham, page 368. Edit. Camden.

The Earl of Douglas strake hym (the Kinge) doune, and slewe Sir Walter Blount, and three others, appared in the Kinge's suite, and clothyng, saying, "I mervail to see so many Kinges so sodaynly arise again." Hall, fol. 22. b. Ed. Grafton.

After the death of her husband, Dame Sancha founded an hospital called Saint Leonard's, at Allkinton, in the eighth year of Henry the Fourth, 1406, and appointed a chaplain there to pray for the souls of herself, her children, Sir Walter Blount, and her brethren and sisters^g.

The Bishop of Durham, and John Baysham, the trustees of the estates which had been settled upon Sancha, made a disposition of them by a deed dated on the 4th day of June, in the first year of Henry the Fifth, 1413. The estates, which are specified in the settlement before stated, were given to Sancha for her life; after her decease, to Sir John Blount, their eldest son, and his heirs male, with remainder to Thomas, the second son, and his heirs male, upon condition that he should not have been consecrated to the order of priesthood. If he should have so been ordained, or should die without male issue, then to go to James, the third son, in tail male, and so to Peter, the fourth son. The manor of Adloxton, with the advowson of the church there, after Sancha's decease, was to go to the second son Thomas, to hold till he should be promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice, then to the aforesaid John Blount, and his heirs male, then to Thomas, then to James, and lastly to Peter^h.

Dame Sancha made her will in 1415. An imperfect copy only of it has been discovered, which is in these words.

En nom de Dieux, le pieres, et fitz, et le seynt esperite, et del Beate Marie Virgine, et le tout le seynt compayne de paradiz, l'an du nostre dit seigneur Jhesus 1415, Jeo Sanch, jadis feme de Mountsier Walter Blount, que Dieux pardonne, esteaunt in bone memorie, ordeyne et devise mon testant in ma darraigne volunt en manier qu' ensuyt. En primes, jeo recommand m'alme a nostre Jesus, et sa benigne mere la Virgine Mari, et tout les Seynts de Paradize, mon corps d'ester enterres en l'Esgles Collegiat de nostre Dame de Leycester aupres mon marit avant dit, que Dieux asoyle. Jeo ordeyne et devise que les cents liveris quelle ma fille Item jeo ordeyne que tout mon vessell argent et endoris sont en la value perenter mes quatres fils, cester assavoir, Jhon, Thomas, James, et Peter, over la beine foy de Dieux, et de moyd.ⁱ

^g Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 1.

^h Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No.

XVIII. Art. 6.

ⁱ Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 7.

That is, In the name of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the holy company of heaven, in the year of our said Lord Jesus 1415, I Sancha, formerly the wife of Mounsier Walter Blount, whom God pardon, being in good memory, ordain and devise my testament in my last will in manner following. First I recommend my soul to our Lord Jesus, and his kind mother the Virgin Mary, and all the saints in Paradise; my body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of our Lady of Leicester, near my aforesaid husband, whom God deliver. I ordain and devise that the hundred pounds which my daughter Also I ordain that all my silver, and gilt, plate shall be divided equally, according to the value, between my four sons, that is to say, John, Thomas, James, and Peter, with good faith towards God, and myself.

In another part of the same collection of ancient writings there is another reference to her will, by which it appears that Thomas Blount, Esquire, and John Borsham, Clerk, were her Executors, and that King Henry the Fourth had granted to her the custody of the lands of the son and heir of Sir Walter Blount, on account of his minority^k.

She appears to have died in the sixth year of Henry the Fifth, 1418^l.

From this marriage the two branches, the Mountjoy, and the Maple-Durham, families, who are both descended from Sancha, have quartered the Ayala arms, and that of Castile likewise, which is not mentioned as having been borne by Ayala, though it must have descended from thence. Sometimes the colours have been changed, and they now bear the bordure or, and the saltiers gules. But in an old book of the Herald's office, it appears as in the Spanish blazoning. Sometimes the wolves are called foxes, and are sometimes gules, at others sable. The coat, or, a tower azure, is given to Sanchet, but no family of that name intermarried with Blount, and I suppose it is a mistake of the name Sancha.

^k Ashmole's MSS. Appendix *ibid.* Art. 49. Thomas Blount Armiger et Johannes Borsham (I suppose her trustee, called John Baysham in the deed) Clericus, Executores testamenti Sanchiæ, quæ fuit uxor Walteri Blount milites, defuncti. Cum Dominus Henricus nuper Rex Angliæ quartus concesserit Sanchiæ, &c. custodiam omnium terrarum, &c. ratione minoris ætatis filii et hæredis ejusdem *Johannis* (evidently a mistake for Walteri) Domina Sanchia condidit testamentum, 1415. Mort. 6 Hen. V.

^l *Ibid.*

Sir Walter Blount and Sancha de Ayala had four sons, John, Thomas, James, and Peter, and two daughters, Constantia and Anne^m.

SIR JOHN BLOUNT, the eldest son, was Governor of Calais, and in the fourteenth year of Henry the Fourth, 1412, was Governor of a castle in Aquitaine, and, being there besieged by the Marischal of France, with only three hundred men vanquished the French army consisting of four thousand, took prisoners twelve persons of note, and in all to the number of one hundred and twentyⁿ. In the first year of Henry the Fifth, 1413, he was created a Knight of the Garter^o. There is a deed dated in the fourth year of that king, by which Thomas Brown, of Hatton, gives to Sir John Blount, and Thomas Blount his brother, all his goods^p. He was with Henry the Fifth at the siege of Rouen in 1418^q.

He is usually said to have died without issue^r, but according to Sir Egerton Bridges, in his last edition of Collins, his daughter Margaret married Thomas Legge, ancestor of the Earl of Dartmouth^s. There is no inquisition upon his death.

Ashmole^t gives for his coat of arms, quarterly, the first and fourth argent, a tower triple-towered, azure, for Sanchet. Second and third, barry nebully, or and sable, for Blount. Upon which he remarks, that in some coats the wife's arms are marshalled first, as in this case, where they were heiresses, or of high rank. Argent is a mistake for or; and he calls the first and fourth quarters Sanchet, by a common error for Sancha de Ayala. Dugdale in his Baronage has made four persons of Sir John

^m Bigland, in the Sodington and Maple-Durham pedigrees, makes John the *third* son; and Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire, calls him the *second*; but there is complete evidence that he was the eldest. 1. The Will of Sir Walter Blount. Dugdale's MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 18. 2. The settlement made after Sir Walter's death by the Trustees. Ibid. Art. 6. 3. The Will of Sancha. Ashmole, MSS. Appendix, *ibid.* Art. 7. 4. The Deed of Thomas Brown. Dugd. *ibid.* Art. 9. 5. A Pedigree in Ashmole. *Ibid.* Art. 8. All these recite the names and order of the sons as above stated, and the Spanish accounts agree with it.

ⁿ Dugd. Baron. vol. i. p. 519. Froissart, in anno. Hollinshed. Speed. ^o Ashmole, Hist. of the Order of the Garter. ^p Dugd. MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 9.

^q Ashmole MSS. vol. 1120. ^r Dugd. Baron. *ibid.* from Stem. penes Walter Blount de Sodington. ^s Vol. iv. p. 106. ^t Garter.

Blount, and his father, Sir Walter. The dates shew them to have been only two persons.

James Blount, the third son, was the ancestor of the Blounts of Grendon, Orleton, and other places in Herefordshire, who will be the subjects of the fifth Chapter. Whether Peter had any issue is not recorded. Constance, who was named after the wife of the Duke of Lancaster, married John Sutton, Lord Dudley. Anne was the wife of Thomas Griffith, Esquire, of Wychnor in Shropshire^u. Sutton bore quarterly, first, or, a lion rampant, vert. Second, or, two lions passant, azure. Third, argent, a cross moline, azure. Fourth, gules, a cinquefoil, argent, with a crescent, or. Griffith bore, gules, a fesse, dancette, of three points, argent, charged with three martlets sable, between six lions rampant, or.

Sir John, the eldest son, dying without issue male, was succeeded by his next brother, SIR THOMAS BLOUNT, of Elwaston, in Derbyshire. He was originally designed for the Church, and the manor of Adloxton, with the advowson, were settled upon him after his mother's death to hold till he was promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice. As the other estates, which he now inherited, were only to go to him in case of his not being in holy orders, it is clear that he was not ordained a priest.

He was Treasurer of Normandy^v. In the first year of Henry the Sixth, 1422, the Duke of Exeter gave one thousand marks to Thomas Blount to found a chauntry in the college called the New-warke of Leicester, with ten priests to sing masses for the souls of his brother Sir John Blount, Sir Walter Blount, and Dame Sanche, his father and mother^w. By a deed of the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth, 1435, Robert Lathbury released to Sir Thomas Blount, Sir John Gresley, and others, the manors of Aylwaston, and land in Thurleston, Ambeston, and Dulton, or Belton^x. In the twenty-first year, 1442, Sir Thomas Blount released to Walter Blount, his son, and Elizabeth, his wife, his lands in Hampton, Wyche, Ekton in Northamptonshire, Madley in Staffordshire, Allexton in Leicestershire, Saperton, Parrok, Bothehay Flates, and Fulbroke Meadow in Derbyshire^y.

^u Bigland, &c. ^v Dugdale, Baron. Pedigrees, &c. ^w Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 41. ^x R. Dods, MSS. vol. 36. f. 66. ^y Ibid. vol. 36. f. 76.

He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Greseley, of Greseley in Derbyshire, whose arms were varyy, ermine and gules^b. It seems likewise that he had a second wife, named Elizabeth. His death happened in 1456, when letters of administration were granted to Walter Blount, his son, Sir John Greisley, Thomas Blount, and Robert Barley, Esquires^c. No *Inquisitio post mortem* is to be found amongst the Tower records.

I conclude that he had a second wife, from an indenture dated in the thirty-eighth year of Henry the Sixth, 1459, by which Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Thomas Blount, lets to Walter Blount, Thomas Blount, and Thomas Walshe, all her manors of Hampton-Lovet, and Wick, in Worcestershire, Ekerton, in Northamptonshire, Madeley, and Fold, in Staffordshire, Allaxton, in Leicestershire, Saperton, Parrok, Bothehey Flats, and Fulbroke, in Derbyshire^d.

Sir Thomas Blount, and Margaret Greseley, had two sons, Walter, and Thomas, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Sanchia, and Anne^e.

Thomas Blount, Esquire, the second son, was the ancestor of the Blounts of Iver, and Maple-Durham, who will occupy the fourth Chapter. Elizabeth married Ralph Shirley, Esquire, of Westneston, in Sussex; Sanchia, Edward Langford; and Anne or Agnes, — Wolsey, Esquire. Shirley bore, paly of six, or and azure. A canton ermine. Worseley, paly of six, argent and gules. On a chief azure, a lion passant, guardant, or^f.

SIR WALTER BLOUNT, the eldest son, succeeded to the family property.

In the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Sixth, 1448, being then styled only Esquire, he was appointed to the office of Bailiff of the Wapentake of Morleyston, and Lutchurch, and of the King's court there, for his life^g. In the thirty-ninth year, 1460, he released to Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, the manor of Swerford^h. By a subsequent deed, dated 20th March 1470, 10 Edward IV, which states his having sold her the manor of Swerford, in Oxfordshire, for a thousand marks, he agrees to give up to her all the evidences. The seal to the latter is inscribed, *Sigillum Walteri Domini*

^b Bigland, Dugdale. ^c Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 35. ^d Ashmole, *ibid.* Art. 28. ^e Bigland, &c. ^f Bigland and Dugdale. ^g *Anecd. Record. Coll. Arm.* ^h R. Dods. MSS. vol. 36. f. 95.

Monjoy, filii et heredis Thomæ Blount, quondam Magni Thesaurarii Normanniæ¹.

He was appointed Treasurer of Calais in the last year of Henry the Sixth, 1460; but he adhered to the House of York, and performed signal services at the battle of Toton, near Ferrybridge, which secured Edward the Fourth upon the throne^k. That monarch was not ungrateful, and in the first year of his reign appointed him to the government of Calais, and in his fourth year made him Lord High Treasurer of England^l. In the next year, 1464, on the 20th of June, is dated his patent for creating him A BARON, by the title of LORD MOUNTJOY, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, with the grant of twenty marks a year to support his dignity; of which, eight were to be received out of a moiety of the town of Thurvaston, in Derbyshire, and twelve out of the King's revenues in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire^m. In the seventh year of his reign, 1467, Edward bestowed upon him lands in Wyggdon, Chigeford, and Chylmelay, in Devonshire, Launceston in Cornwall, the moiety of the manor of Coteriche, in Worcestershire, and the manors of Huntebeare, Holmeham, Chulmeley, Twykebeare, and Cornwordy, in Devonshire, Brummore and Lemyngton, in Hampshire, and the yearly rent of £18 6s. 8d. to be paid by the Sheriff of Devonshire. These were the forfeited lands of the Earl of Devonshireⁿ.

The first Lord Mountjoy was twice married. His first wife was Helena, the daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, in Lancashire. His second, whom he married in 1467, was Anne, the third daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, by his wife Joanna Beauford, the only daughter of John of Gaunt, by his third wife Catherine Swynford, and relict of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham^o. Byron bore, argent, three bendlets, gules. Nevil, gules, a saltier, ermine^p.

In the eighth year, 1468, he was retained to serve with the king, in his proposed expedition to France in aid of the Duke of Brittany, with three thousand soldiers, of whom sixty to be men at arms, and the rest archers. This design being frustrated, he was again retained with a thousand

¹ Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 3. ^k Note to Peacham's Complete Gentleman, by Thomas Blount. ^l Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. ^m Ibid. 5 Edw. IV. ⁿ Ibid. 7 Edw. IV. Dugdale. ^o Dugdale, Baron. ^p Bigland.

soldiers, for a quarter of a year, as also with five hundred mariners, in the company of Anthony, Lord Scales⁴.

In the register of the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, it is recorded, that on the 17th day of September, in the year 1469, Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, with her husband, Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, were received into the Fraternity of the Chapter of the Priory, by their common seal, in the time of John Oxne, then Prior^r. It was not unusual for persons of high rank to be thus admitted into the confraternity of churches and monasteries. The form of admission, which was observed at Sarum, will shew the nature of this privilege. "In the name of
" God, Amen. We the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of
" Sarum, with the assent and consent of our brotherhood, receive you into
" our confraternity. We will, and grant, that you participate, as well in
" life, as in death, in all the masses, prayers, preaching, fasting, vigils,
" and every other meritorious work, which may be performed by us and
" our brotherhood, the canons, vicars, and other ministers of this church,
" and its dependencies⁵."

In his tenth year, 1470, the king granted to Lord Mountjoy, and Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, his wife, the custody of the castles and lands in England and Calais, which had belonged to Humphrey, the late Duke of Buckingham, on account of the minority of Henry, his cousin and heir⁶. And he was one of the Commissioners to receive the submission of all such rebels as should be willing to surrender^a. In the eleventh year, Edward granted to Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, *his aunt* (amitæ) lands in Batricksey, and Wannesworth in Surrey, and pasture in the common of Westheth, Estheth, and Pangwode^x. In the same year he took an oath, with the other temporal Lords in parliament, to be true to Prince Edward^y.

⁴ Dugdale, Baron. ^r R. Dods. MSS. vol. 55. f. 104. ⁵ Dodsworth's History of Salisbury Cathedral, 1814 page 158. ⁶ Ashmole, Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 45.

^a Dugdale, *ibid*.

^x Rot. Pat. in anno. There is some error here. In the calendar of this record, and I have not seen the original, Anne is styled *nuper uxor Walteri Blount*. Either *nuper* is improperly inserted, or after it, has been omitted *Humphredi Ducis Buck. nunc uxor W. Blount*. In the eleventh year of Edw. IV. Walter Lord Mountjoy was living.

^y Dugdale.

He was likewise Knight of the Garter, and died on the 1st of August, the fourteenth of Edward the Fourth, 1474. His monument was in the church of Christ Church, in the Grey Friars, with this inscription. "Walter Blount, Knight of the Garter, Lord Mountjoy, Treasurer of England, son and heyre to Thomas Blount, Knight, Treasurer of Nor-
"mandy. 1474^z."

At his death he was seized of the manors of Allexton and Stretton in the Field, in Leicestershire, Falde and Madleghe-Alfeghe, in Staffordshire, the moiety of the manor of Coderiche, in Worcestershire, the manor of Brummore, and borough of Lemington in Southamptonshire, the manors of Barton, Sutton, Saperton, Alkemonton, Bentely, Hatton, Langewesdon, Brightrichfeld, Tortingley, Stretton in le Field, Elwaston, and Chalford, in Derbyshire, the manor and borough of Chumelegh, the manor of Holdeham, and Huntebere, the borough of Twykebere, and the manor of Cornewode, in Devonshire^a.

Ashmole has given his coat of arms, as Knight of the Garter. Quarterly, first, argent, two lions (wolves) statant, sable, within a bordure, or, charged with eight saltiers, gules, for Ayala; secondly, a castle for Sanchet; thirdly, Blount, nebuly; fourthly, Beauchamp, vary. He makes the same observation upon the priority of the arms of Ayala, and Sanchet, as he did upon those of Sir John Blount, Knight of the Garter^b.

By his will bearing date the 8th of July, 1474, the fourteenth of Edward the Fourth, he bequeathed his body to be buried at the Gray Friars in London; appointing the bones of his son William to be taken out of the place where they lay, and laid on the left side of his tomb; one tomb to serve them both. He likewise ordained that the parish church and chancel of our Lady at Aylewaston, in Derbyshire, should be made up, and finished completely out of his own proper goods; and that a third bell, called a tenour, should be bought for the same church. Also that a convenient tomb, in that church, should be set over Elene his wife. Furthermore he directed, that his executors should purchase lands to the yearly value of ten pounds, and appropriate them to the Hospital of Saint

^a Stow's Survey of London, p. 346. b. Ed. 1633. He says that St. Nicholas, and St. Ewen, and part of St. Sepulchre's parish were made one parish church in the Grey Friars, and called Christ Church.

^a Dugdale, Bar. 519. From Inquisitions and Records. ^b Hist. of the Garter.

Leonard, situate betwixt Alkemon-ton and Bentley, to pray for the souls of his ancestors ; as also for his own soul, his wives' and children's souls ; the souls of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, Richard Earl Rivers, Sir John Wodvyle, Knight ; and for the souls of the Lords in old time of that hospital. Moreover he ordained, that the Master of that hospital, for the time being, should find continually seven poor men, to be chosen by him of such as had, or thenceforth should be old serving men with the lord and patron of the lordship of Barton, and of the same Hospital of Saint Leonard, or else out of the old tenants of all the lordships of the said Lord and Patrons for the time being, within the counties of Derby and Stafford : and that the Master, for the time being, should pay weekly unto those seven poor men 2*s.* 4*d.* Also, that every of them, at the time of his election, should be of the age of fifty and five years at the least ; and that those seven poor men should have seven kine going within his park at Barton, and seven load of fuel yearly for their fuel, to be taken within his lordships of Barton, Alkmon-ton, and Bentley ; or other lordships in Ap-pultre-Hundred in Derbyshire. Likewise that the said Master should every third year give unto each of those seven poor men, a gown and an hood of white, or russet of one sute ; one time white and another time russet ; the gown to be marked with a tayewe-cross^c of red ; and that none of these poor men should go a begging, upon pain of removal from that Hospital. Moreover, that every of them should be obliged to say daily our Lady's Psalter, twice within the chapel of the same Hospital. He likewise appointed that there should be a mansion, with a square court, built next to the same chapel, without any back door ; and that the roof of that chapel should be raised, the walls enhanced, the windows made with strong iron work, with a quire, and perclose, and two altars without the quire. Furthermore, that the Master should wear neither red nor green, but upon his gown of other colours, a tayewe cross of blue upon his left side ; and have no other benefice, except the parsonage of Barton. He likewise willed that a chapel of Saint Nicholas should be built at Alk-monton ; that the Master of the before specified hospital should say mass there yearly, on the feast of St. Nicholas, and at other times by his dis-

^c I cannot find any explanation of this word ; perhaps it is a corruption from the Greek letter Tau, and may signify a cross in that form, T, or what is usually called a cross potent.

cretion. And lastly, that his feoffees should bestow forty pounds in making a chapel within the Abbey of Burton^d.

By his first wife, Helena Byron, he had three sons, William, John, and James. By the latter, Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, he had no issue, and she survived him, and died in the twentieth year of Edward the Fourth, 1479^e.

Sir James Blount, the third son, in the fifteenth of Edward the Fourth, 1475, had a grant of the manor of Apedale, in Staffordshire, and land in Uttekestre, in the same county, and in the sixteenth year, 1476, he was Lieutenant of Hamme, near Calais, with his brother John, Lord Mountjoy^f. In the reign of Richard the Third, he was also Lieutenant of the Castle of Hamme. He was created a Knight by Henry the Seventh, upon his landing at Milford Haven, and a Knight Banneret after the battle of Newark, in the second year of his reign^g; and he had a general pardon, with a special grant of all his offices, granted to him by that King^h. By his will dated 24th July, 1492, his wife Elizabeth was to have his manor of Bylstonⁱ. He died without issue, in 1493.

Sir William Blount, the eldest son, married Margaret, the only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Echingham, of a considerable family, which possessed Midley, and other manors in Kent, and had for their arms, azure, fretty; argent. They had two sons, John and Edward, and as many daughters, Elizabeth and Alice. John died an infant. Elizabeth became the wife of Sir Thomas Andrews Windsor, Knight of the Bath, who was created Lord Windsor, and bore, gules, a saltier, argent, between twelve cross-crosslets, or^k. Alice married, first, Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, and afterwards David Owen. Sir William Blount died before his father, April 14th, 1471, being killed at the battle of Barnet, in which Edward the Fourth defeated the Earl of Warwick, and was buried in the Church of the Friars Minors, in London. His widow married Sir John Erlington, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch^l.

Upon the death of Walter, the first Baron Mountjoy, he was succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson EDWARD, the son of Sir William;

^d Dugd. Baron. vol. i. p. 520. ^e Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 264. ^f Rot. Pat. ^g Bigland. ^h Harl. MSS. No. 1036. f. 83. ⁱ R. Dods. vol. 22. f. 59.
^k Bigland. ^l Weever's Funeral Monuments.

who thus become **THE SECOND LORD MOUNTJOY**. He was only seven years of age, and died two years afterwards, on the 1st of December, in the fifteenth year of Edward the Fourth, 1475, and was buried in Christ's Church in the Grey Friars^m.

THE THIRD LORD MOUNTJOY was **SIR JOHN BLOUNT**, the second son of the first Lord, and uncle to Lord Edward, and who was thirty years of age at his accession to that honour.

Edward the Fourth, in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted to John Blount, Esquire, one of the Esquires of the King's body and his heirs male, the manor of Haloughton, in Leicestershire, which had belonged to William, Viscount Beaumont, attaintedⁿ. His lady was Lora, daughter of Sir Edward Berkeley, of Beverton Castle, in Gloucestershire, whose arms were, gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee, within a bordure, argent^o. After his death she married Sir Thomas Montgomery of Falkborne, in Essex^p. Upon the death of Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, widow of the first Lord Mountjoy, he had livery of the lands which she held in dower^q. He was appointed Captain, or Governor of Guisnes, and Hamme, near Calais, in the sixteenth year of Edward the Fourth, and again in the reign of Richard the Third, and died in 1485^r. Richard the Third made an agreement with Sir Ralph Hastings that he should pay £666 13s. 4d. for the office of Captain of Guisnes, after the death of John, Lord Mountjoy. Part was paid down immediately, to be refunded if Sir Ralph did not out-live Lord Mountjoy^s.

His will is dated the 6th of October, 1485, the first of Henry the Seventh, in which he bequeaths his body to be buried in the Grey Friars, and gave to that house twenty pounds. He mentions his sons, and prays them "to leve right wisly, and never to take the state of Baron upon them, if they may leve it from them, nor to desire to be great about princes, for it is dangerous." He bequeathed to his son Rowland

^m Stow's Survey, p. 346. ⁿ Rot. Pat. ^o Bigland. ^p R. Dods, vol. 128. f. 40.

^q Dugdale, Baron. i. p. 526.

^r Stow, p. 346. Monument of "John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Captain of Gwynes and Hames, 1485." In Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. IV. Johannes Dominus Montjoy, et Jacobus Blount, Armiger, Locumtenentes Castri Regis de Hampnes. Lett. Pat. Rich. III. Harl. MSS. No. 433. fol. 27.

^s Harl. MSS. No. 1747. fol. 158. b.

Blount, his chain of gold, with a lion of gold set with diamonds. To Constantia, his daughter, he gave one hundred pounds, and constituted Lora his wife, with Sir James Blount, his brother, his executors[†].

Rowland Blount died in 1509[‡], without issue. Lord John's daughter Lora, died the 6th of February, 1480, and was buried at Fulham, near London[‡]. His other daughter, Constantia, married Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Heron, in Essex, whose arms were, argent, two chevrons, azure, within a bordure engrailed gules.

To him succeeded his eldest son, WILLIAM, THE FOURTH LORD MOUNTJOY, who was appointed a Privy Counsellor by Henry the Seventh in 1486, the first year of his reign[‡]. In 1497 he was sent as one of the commanders of the army, which was raised to suppress the insurrection in Cornwall[‡]. In the fifteenth year, 1499, he had a special grant from the King of all the pre-eminencies, dignities, honours, manors, &c. which John Lord Mountjoy his father formerly enjoyed[‡]. In the first year of Henry the Eighth, 1509, he was appointed Master of the Mint[‡]. In 1512 he was Governor of Hamme[‡].

In the war with France, Henry took Tournay in person, in 1513: Wolsey was made Bishop of it, and Lord Mountjoy, Lord Lieutenant. Wolsey, though he resided in England, had the complete management of all affairs in that city. There are fifteen original letters extant from the Lord Lieutenant to the King, and Wolsey^d. Mountjoy was succeeded by Sir Richard Jernegan in 1515. During the time that it was in the King's possession, he was under continual apprehensions of a surprise by the French, and he sold it to Francis, in 1517, for 600,000 crowns, and a large sum besides for the castle which he had built^e.

He was Chamberlain to Queen Catherine in 1518^f. He accompanied Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in his expedition to France in 1524^g,

[†] Dugdale, Baron. i. p. 520. [‡] Stow, p. 346. [§] Weever, in Fulham, and R. Dods. vol. 126. f. 148. [¶] Polydore Vergil, p. 567. ^{**} Ibid. p. 600. ^{††} Dugdale, Baron.

[‡] Ibid. ^{§§} Erasm. Epist. Col. 122. Edit. Le Clerc.

^d In Cotton MSS. Calig. D. 6. fol. 299, are three to Wolsey, much burnt. In Calig. E. 2. fol. 65, are nine to the King and Wolsey; and in Calig. E. 4. fol. 290, are three to Wolsey. They relate chiefly to the attack which was feared. One is printed by Strype, vol. i. Appendix, No. 6.

^e Strype, vol. i. p. 5.

^f Reginae famulatio Præfectus. Epist. Erasm. Col. 401.

^g Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII. p. 152.

for the elder daughter.
Mary had the elder &
pleaser husband, & a
large portion. But in
Queen note of Chawneys' are.
Noted as in John Elizabet
is first part. (qs. in this v.)
I do not remember the
second had 21 July 21st 17
(15th). For this show lady
Broughty to be than that?
I did not marry was
separated with 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
at Paris is shown I am
succeeded to total of £. that
we understand the arguments
1. and general meeting
(as a theoretical exercise) and
1. and the 'lost & lost' paper,
as said in 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
The 'no. and good &
Mary. No. and Erasme

the would part hear the
other side. "Rem" and
and Mr. "you may keep
not for yourself. I'm great
witnessed with the first."
I it were not for the
existence of Recovery
(17th.) which seems to show
the date of the unrelated
need of Chawneys, & King
of the masses of us, I must
upon the marriage than
taken place in the autumn
of 1717, just before the
Parr's Major's Day.
Remond, his mother, &
the marriage of King & Queen
I have heard several
to the same thing once
not yet. 1717.
It is possible however,

Notes in ledger of District Clerk mounted
Dec. 2, 1889

that Mr. Long have from
New & Prov. Dist. in 1896.
before his marriage, and
again, with Mr. Long.

Stephens, in 1898.

He has young ladies were
probably very young, however.

Mr. Long was just 12. There
was at the time in connection
with the firm of the firm.

He must have been living &
working at the time of the
firm's failure of the bank.

As to the marriage of the
firm, I was going from it
in the firm's office. and

knowing someone was
in the firm, and that he then

was in the firm, and that he then

was in the firm, and that he then

was in the firm, and that he then

was in the firm, and that he then

was in the firm, and that he then

My dear Cockeys, I

Thank you for

your letter, and for the

kindness of Mr. Long's

me. In 41. Long was then

of Nov. 22 to 24. I then

was in the office of the

office of the firm.

Mr. Long's name was

in the firm's account

and in the firm's

of his firm's

and in the firm's

The Lord M. died 12 Oct
1485. (Cott. Pap. Gen. v. 280. bill
of adm. found 22 Nov. 1485. Reg.
Lodge v. Car. P.)
Will. Car. P. in June 1486
7 years old J. E. Bryan's twin
20 April (1486?) 5 Aug (Lancet,
1488:
had to buy 4 horses 31 Jan.
15 N. 7. (1500). Probably born
Shaugh bounds the end of 1474

+ Married Sts. Jay (1497 or
1499?). She died before July 21 1500.
The first son for 1500.
"and Chaucer's dead viz. the?

2 Married Roger de Vargen
before 30 July 1509. (Bryonnet
Vol. ii. 20)

3 Married Alice de la Roche
daughter of Henry de la Roche
and William de la Roche
knights or around 1500 or

Thomas) probably at the
January 1515, when he was
indulged but 500 marks to
Thomas, or he received
5 Feb. 1515. He took in
1502 was Mayor, elected
13 Oct. 1513 next died in
office after 2 May 1514.
Alice lady M. died 7 June
1521.

4. M. married Dorothy Grey
Lady Brooke, 12 1523, before
11 Nov. (Brewer iii 1467)

of the
Eubank de. 7
to 1519
was. He out of Devonshire, 25
(Brewer iii 1538)
Charles (son of Alice) born
(1491. M. G. 20419)
(at Town) 28 June 1518, (Brewer
4 his stepmother's daughter
son 11 Longley a knight Reg.
1. 2. (Brewer & Ch. Brevet 25 May
the 10. 20419)

between my memory & you
New York & Brooklyn?
Nov 23 Feb. 1859 Philadelphia
Brooklyn & N. 435).

John & Emma are in S.
Brooklyn Bay, or he succeeded
& are which indicated as N.
& Brooklyn & the twin ^{part} ~~part~~
Wicks, Brewster, ii. 2)

Two other leaves Brooklyn
and many no. of plants by
the morning

(Age 343)

Please look at Plumby's you
do me and say. Is the first
is a great deal better with
the Plumby not naturalism.

She is hanging like the other?
Can the head of 1850 & 2187?
You had lady Plumby was
the head? I mean when
the head of Plumby was
the head of Plumby was

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and in 1530 subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey^b. In the same year his name appears to the declaration of the English Parliament to Pope Clement the Seventh, signifying to him, that if he did not comply with the King's request in the cause of the divorce, the papal supremacy would be renounced^c. He was likewise a Knight of the Garter^k.

His first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Say, whose arms were, party per pale, azure and gules, three chevrons, humetty, counterchanged, bordered, argent. Or, as it is blazoned by others, three chevrons, humetty, argent, surmounted of chevrons of the field, counterchanged^l.

By her he had two daughters, Gertrude and Mary. The eldest, Gertrude, was the second wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, the son of William Courtenay by Catherine the daughter of King Edward the Fourth^m. The Marquis of Exeter bore for his arms, quarterly, first, quarterly, the arms of France and England, within a bordure, counterchanged of the fields, and charged with twelve fleurs-de-lis, or; second, or, three torteaux; third, the same; fourth, or, a lion rampant, azure, armed and langued, gules. This was impaled with Blount, having Say in a canton.

In Winborn Minster in Dorsetshire, just above the ascent from the choir, on the north side, is an altar-tomb of grey marble under an arch, to the memory of Gertrude. The brass plates which contained the inscription are now in a great measure torn off. In the thirtieth year of Henry the Eighth, her husband was beheaded; and Gertrude, with Margaret Countess of Salisbury, and others, was attainted of high treason, but was pardoned, and died in 1558. Her tomb was opened some years since, and her body was found wrapped up in cerecloth. By her will dated September 25, 1558, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of the parish where she should die, appointing a dirge, or trental of masses, to be said and sung for her. Her son, Edward Courtenay, was by Queen Mary created Earl of Devonshire, died at Padua in 1556, and was the last Earl of Devonshire of that familyⁿ. By the inquisition at her death she was found to have held the manors of Frenington, Bakerton, and Unholme,

^b Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII. p. 274. ^c Ibid. p. 306, where is the declaration at length.

^k Dugdale, Ashmole.

^l Bigland.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. ii. p. 91. General History of the Courtenay family, p. 253.

and her heir to have been John Baker, descended through the Tyrrells, from Constance, sister to her father, William Lord Mountjoy^o.

The second daughter, Mary, married Sir Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, by whom he had Anne, who married Sir William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, and had no children^p. Lord Mountjoy ordered a large stone, with an inscription, to be laid over her, in the parish church of Escndon in Hertfordshire^q.

His second wife was Alice Kebel, daughter of Sir Henry Kebel, Lord Mayor of London, and widow of William Brown, Lord Mayor of London likewise. Kebel bore, argent, a chevron, ingrailed, gules; on a chief azure three mullets, or^r. By her he had a son Charles, afterwards Lord Mountjoy, and a daughter Catherine, married first to John Champernon, Esquire, who bore, gules, a saltier vary, between twelve billets, or^s. Afterwards to Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton^t, whose arms were, gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee, within a bordure argent^u. Alice died in 1521, and was buried in the Grey Friars^x. Her father, Henry Kebel, made his will, 28th of April, 1517, and speaks of his daughter Alice, Lady Mountjoy^y.

His third wife was Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and widow of Robert Willoughby, Baron Broke. Grey bore, Barry of six pieces, argent and azure; in chief three torteaux; a label of three points, ermine. And Lord Broke, quarterly, the first and fourth, or, a fret, azure; second, gules, a cross moline, argent; third, sable, a cross ingrailed, or. She had by him a son, named John, who died without issue, and two daughters, of whom Dorothy married John Blewett, Esquire, of Granham in Somersetshire, who bore, or, a chevron between three eagles displayed, vert, armed, gules. Mary married Sir Robert Dennys of Holcombe in Devonshire^z. She died before him. He bore, ermine, three battle axes, gules.

^o Ashmole, *ibid.* Appendix XVIII. Art. 46. ^p R. Dods. vol. 97. f. 101. ^q See a law case respecting the manor and advowson of Allexton in Leicestershire, in Coke's Entries, p. 499 to 503. Dyer's Reports, fol. 311. a. b. Pasch. 14 Eliz. *Cromwell v. Andrews*. Coke, fol. 69. b. or vol. i. part 2. b. 69. Edit. 1727. ^r Bigland. ^s *Ibid.*

^t *Ibid.* ^u Catherine bore her three coats impaled. Blount between Champernon and Berkeley. ^x Stow, p. 346. "Alice Blount Mountjoy, sometime wife to Will. Brown, Mayor of London, and daughter to H. Kebel, Mayor, 1521." ^y R. Dods. vol. 22. f. 138. ^z Bigland.

with me & promptly returned.

1. about Easter 1497 (Murray's son & Colk's first son) 12 N. 7. Records. Letter B. C. No. No. 64) 24) & left at 8. & at. p. on 17th. See

2. before 30/Jan 1509. (Lat. German's
Lat. pages) By me the manager of the
of K. Antwerp.

3. before 5 Feb. 1515 (Bremen 1. p. 152)
arrive from of & hair of hair to the (Murray
of London 1514) with the hair, as called) and
before of left. Bremen (Murray) of Bremen 1513.
did in a place after May 21. 1514). He arrived at the
the. before 5 Feb. 1515. He being made in last
& take the present of Murray as that time.
Bremen 1. 152.

4. before 11 May, 1523. Bremen 1. 152, 151) Long
2. of New M. 35 Street & at. of New York City 1930

We are waiting for
our carcasses in the
water for the first
time in a few days.
Next regards that
taken for the first
time to see and
I was.

F. de M. de M.

Jan 2. 1888

Newford Hall,
Manningtree.

My dear Cockayne
On the chance of
it containing anything
you have not already
I should give a memorandum
-I am about the value of
and the last of the
with the price of
I am sure, with the
No. 1000000000.

The second set is not
completely mounted, but
I am in a hurry to (part of
a name) in the District.
I. visitation table printed
in the 1st of the year.

William Lord Mountjoy's will bears date the 13th of October, 1534, and he died in 1535, the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth. He directed that in case he should die within the counties of Derby or Stafford, his body should be conveyed to the parish church of Barton, in which parish he was born, there to be buried in an arch, on the south side, near the high altar. And if in Northamptonshire, then in the college at Fotheringay. If at Standon, within the chapel there. And if in London, then in the Grey Friars, where his grandfather, grandmother, his father, the Lady Alice, his wife, and others of his kin and friends did lie. And to have a convenient tomb, by reason the King had called him to the Order of the Garter. And that a tomb of alabaster, or marble, should be made on the south side of the chapel in the Grey Friars, for John Lord Mountjoy his father, and likewise for his mother, who lyeth interred with Sir Thomas Montgomery, her late husband, at the New Abbey^a.

Having thus stated his public honours and his domestic arrangements, I proceed to some more interesting particulars.

The name of William Lord Mountjoy is connected with the literature of the age in which classical and sound learning revived; he was the pupil, the friend, the patron, and the correspondent, of the celebrated Erasmus.

In the year 1496, Erasmus was at Paris, and for his subsistence read lectures to some young men, amongst whom was Lord Mountjoy, who from this time continued in habits of friendship and intimacy with him till his death. It was during this time that he wrote his tract, *De scribendis Epistolis*, at the suggestion of Lord Mountjoy, which was finished in twenty days^b. Such was Erasmus's correctness in the performance of his duty as a preceptor, that he apologizes to him in a letter for what he calls a crime, in having omitted a lecture, when he was prevented by necessary business^c. Whilst he was instructing his pupil in rhetoric, he wrote a

^a Dugdale, Baron. Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 524. ^b Epist. Eras. præfixa.

^c Erasm. Epist. Col. 4. Ed. Le Clerc. 1703. Although Erasmus styles Lord Mountjoy "juvenis," it seems that he was not very young when he was his pupil, in 1496. Ten years before this he was appointed a privy counsellor to Henry VII. as we are informed by Polydore Vergil, in anno 1486, 1 Hen. VII. Ac alios deinde sapientes homines sibi conciliarios optavit, ad conciliaque rerum gerendarum continenter adhibuit, quo in numero erant (alios nominando) Gulielmus Blontus Monjoi Regulus, disertus, ornatus, page 567. He had the command of troops in the Cornish insurrection in 1497. Ibid. p. 600. In that

sportive declamation in praise of matrimony, and another on the opposite side of the question. Having shewn the first to his pupil, he asked him how he liked the performance. To which the young Lord answered jocosely, "So much, that I am determined to marry." Erasmus advised him to suspend his judgment till he had read what might be said on the other side. "Keep that to yourself," was the answer, "I am satisfied with this." Erasmus, in a letter, written in 1524, to Botzem, in which he relates this story, says, that Mountjoy was then a widower, after losing his third wife, and was likely to take a fourth, "so easy is it," he adds, "to overturn a carriage on the side to which it leans^d." It was during this time that Leland wrote the following copy of verses.

Ad Musas, de Gulielmo Blondo, Barone Montjoio.

Musæ, si Domino placere nostro,
 Et rem ter facere hic quaterque gratam,
 Læto pectore concupiscitis: nunc
 Tandem ostendite vos meo obsequentes
 Blondo, qui patriæ eruditionem
 Felix asseruit politioem:
 Dum totus studiis dicatus ipse,
 Et virtutis amator eminentis,
 Exempli specimen tulit perenne.
 Mæcenatis erat loco probati,
 Cujus sedulo gloriam secutus,
 Doctos muneribus beavit omnes
 Amplis, atque Scholæ Lutetianæ
 Cultor conspicuus, frequens, disertus.

year he had a secretary named Richard. Epist. Erasm. Richardo G. Montj. à sacris, 1497. Col. 7. In the Latin of the middle ages, *regulus* was used for a king's son, or a peer.—Regis filius, Comes. Du Cange in voce.

^d Lusinus olim laudem et vituperationem Matrimonii; quæ nunc pars est libelli De Ratione Conscribendi Epistolas. Id fecimus in gratiam clarissimi juvenis, Guilhelmi Montjoii, quem tum in rhetoricis instituebamus. Hunc quum rogassem: Ecquid placeret, quod scripseram: ille festivit: Adeo placet, ut mihi plane persuaseris esse ducendam uxorem. Tum ego, suspende sententiam, donec legeris diversam partem. Istam, inquit, tibi habe: prior mihi placet. Is jam post tertiam uxorem cœlebs est, fortasse ducturus quartam, adeo facile est perculisse plaustrum, quò sua sponte inclinatur. Epist. Erasm. Botzemo, 1524.

Imprimis sibi comparavit illum
 Torrentem eloquii, sodalem Erasmum :
 Crevit fructus et inde luculentus,
 Ac Desiderius novis adauctus
 (Blondo munifico favente) amicis
 Ditescit : niveus patronus unde
 Commendatus ad astra celsa scandit,
 Et facti pretium accipit supremum,
 Quod nunquam morietur : enitebunt
 Dum libri radiis suis politi*.

He was likewise page and fellow pupil with Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry the Eighth. History formed the principal subject of their studies, which was much approved of by his father, Henry the Seventh^f. At Mountjoy's recommendation the Prince studied the writings of Erasmus with great attention, and formed his style upon them. This was observed in his book against Luther, and gave occasion to a false supposition that Erasmus had assisted him in writing it^g. When Erasmus was staying at Lord Mountjoy's house in the country, he was visited by Sir Thomas More, who took him to the next town to see Henry the Seventh's children; who were all there educated, except Prince Arthur. Lord Mountjoy's family was there. Henry was nine years old, and had, though so young, a royal and majestic appearance. Most of the others brought poems and other compositions, as presents to the Prince; but Erasmus, not having been previously informed of this mode of paying his compliments, brought nothing. Henry at dinner sent him a letter to claim an offering of this kind, which he satisfied by sending in a few days a Latin poem in praise of the King, his children, and the British nation^h.

* Lelandi Collectanea, vol. v. page 122.

^f Erasmi Epist. generoso adolescenti Carolo Montjoio. Certe quum pater tuus, (Guilhelm. Montjoius,) huic regi, etiamnum adolescenti, socius esset studiorum, in historia potissimum versabantur, idque vehementer approbante patre Henrico Septimo, singulari judicio prudentiâque rege. Epist. Erasmi Tito Livio præfix.

^g Quod si stylus habet aliquid non abhorrens à meo, nihil mirum aut novum quam ille puer studiose volverit meas lucubrationes, huc provocante clarissimo viro Guilhelmo Montjoio, discipulo quondam meo, quo tum ille sodali studiorum utebatur. Epist. Erasmi. G. Saxonie Duci. 1522. Ed. Cler. Col. 731.

^h Epist. Botzemo, 1524. Printed in Jortin's Appendix, No. 33. p. 108.

From Paris, in 1497, Lord Mountjoy went to the Castle of Hamme near Calais, of which he was Governor, and was accompanied by Erasmus. By his persuasions Erasmus went with him to England, for the first time : and thus he had the honour of introducing that learned man into this countryⁱ.

To the disgrace of the age in which he lived, for a considerable part of his life Erasmus subsisted entirely upon the benefactions of his friends, and, as he states it himself, upon the footing of a public beggar^k. England was his principal resource^l, and Lord Mountjoy his firmest support and benefactor. He gave him a yearly pension of one hundred crowns^m, besides occasional presents, some of which appear in their correspondence ; as thirty ducats in 1510ⁿ, and another sum not specified in 1518^o.

In 1509, Erasmus was in Italy, and wrote two letters to Lord Mountjoy. Though he was received with great applause, and honourable places were offered him, he found so little sincerity in Rome, that he was not unwilling to accept an invitation to return to England. This he received from Lord Mountjoy, in a letter, in which he promised him great favours from Henry the Eighth, and Archbishop Warham. He informed him that the Archbishop had given him five pounds, to which he had added five more, to enable him to take the journey. This letter is kind and affectionate to his friend Erasmus, and we may collect from it that the English were highly delighted with the death of Henry VII. and had great expectations from Henry VIII. whom Mountjoy extols to the skies^p.

ⁱ Comes Montjoius in Angliam suam abduxisset. (Epist. Rob. Piscatori, Col. 5.) Certa promittebat Guilhelmus Montjoius et quidem ingentia, eaque rursum cum summo ocio, vitæque libertate conjuncta. Eras. Epist. Cardinali St. George, 1515. Ed. Cler. Col. 145. Ante inviserat Angliam in gratiam Montjoi, tunc discipuli, nunc Mæcenatis. Vita. Erasmus made a long Epigram upon the Castle of Hamme, printed in Knight's Life of Erasmus, Appendix, No. 5.

^k Jortin, i. p. 46.

^l Extrema anchora est Britannia, quæ nisi me sublevasset, adhuc mendicaret Erasmus. Epist. Col. 1632.

^m Dominus Montjoius, hujus regni Baro, quondam meus discipulus, dat annui mihi pensionem centum coronatorum. Epist. Servatio, an. 1514. Ed. Cler. Col. 1527.

ⁿ Epist. Eras. T. Halsey, 1510. Col. 102. Montjoias resolvit triginta ducatas.

^o Quod tu pro tua in me munificentia servis, ago gratias. Johannes minister in causa fuit, qui sic mihi meminisse visus est de ea pecunia, quasi ab alio fore profecta. Col. 165. anno 1518.

^p Epist. 10. dated 1497 instead of 1509. Jortin, i. page 28.

Erasmus once lodged in London with Bernard Andreas, the old tutor to prince Arthur, poet laureate, and historiographer to Henry the Eighth, in Augustine Friars, and dieted in the same convent; for which Bernard demanded too large a sum, and quarrelled with him, till Lord Mountjoy was forced to make him a satisfaction of twenty nobles⁹.

How burdensome Erasmus had been to Lord Mountjoy as well as other friends, was well known: in 1513, when he was in distress, in an ill state of health, the winter was coming on, and he was going to London with scarcely six angels in his pocket, his friend Linacer exhorted him most pressingly to spare the Archbishop, and Lord Mountjoy, and advised him to retrench, and learn to bear poverty with patience. A most friendly counsel, he observes^r.

Whilst Tournay was in the possession of the King of England, Lord Mountjoy was appointed governor of it in 1515^s, and Wolsey was bishop. Mountjoy did not lose this opportunity of serving Erasmus, but procured from Wolsey the appointment to a prebend of that church. Erasmus at first was unwilling to accept of it, fearing it would be too great a restraint, and might not be perpetual, in case Tournay was given up. He afterwards altered his mind, and sent all the necessary instruments to Lord Mountjoy. But Wolsey revoked his promise, and conferred it upon the son of the King's surgeon. He nevertheless endeavoured to console Erasmus, by assuring Mountjoy that he would provide him with another prebend there, or something better in England. Yet he never received any thing from the cardinal^t.

Erasmus continually expressed his gratitude for all these benefactions,

⁹ Jortin, i. p. 42. ^r Jortin, i. 47. Epist. Erasm. 150.

^s Tornaci (me remoratus est) Montjoius meus, qui nunc ei Præfectus est urbi, regias agens vices. Erasm. Epist. Ægidis. London, 7 May, 1514. Col. 135.

^t Eboracensis donavit me præbendam Tornacensi. Epist. Col. 1523. Veluti de illo canonicatu quem vocant Tornacensi, quem Dominus Montjoius obtinuerat tibi, videris nunc ab eo non abhorrere. Scribis enim omnia te misisse instrumenta Montjoio, quæ ad eum tibi conferendum viderentur idonea. Epist. T. Mori Erasmo. London, 1516. Col. 220. Dominus Eboracensis palinodiam cecinit; canonicatum enim, tibi jampridem donatum, alteri contulit, filio chirurgi regii.—Pollicitus est tamen ipse Eboracensis tibi hæc alium canonicatum, aut in Angliâ quippiam majus donaturum, quod mihi coram exposuit Montjoius. J. de Molendino Erasmo. 1515. Col. 1545. Ex illius munificentia non sum pilo factus ditior. Catal. Lucub. Jortin. i. 49. 68.

and acts of kindness, both before and after he finally left England, which was in 1518", and in letters to himself, and other persons. He usually styled Mountjoy his Mæcenas, and used the warmest expressions of affection. His generosity to Erasmus was likewise well known to others¹. Yet, as that learned man, with the fortune, seems to have acquired the habits, of a mendicant, he was not satisfied with what Lord Mountjoy did for him, and frequently charges him in strong language with a want of generosity², which in one letter he supposes was increased by the influence of his wife and his son, and in others he attributes to a want of means. His demands upon his benefactor seem to have been somewhat unreasonable, since they extended not only to the relief of his necessities, but to enable him to live with more magnificence after he possessed a certain income of above three hundred ducats, besides presents, and the profits of his works³.

¹ All agree that Erasmus was never in England after the year 1518. Jortin, i. 142.

² O te mihi sero cognitum, à quo prius me fortuna distraxit, quam necessitudo conjunxerat! Hoc unum tibi persuade, neminem vivere qui te magis ex animo amet, quam tuus Erasmus. Epist. Erasm. Guil. Montjoio. 1497. Col. 5. In 1504, in a letter to Colet, he says, Non mihi rogandus est comes meus Guilhelmus Montjoius, tamen neque ab re neque absurdus facturus videatur si nonnihil sua benignitate adjuverit me, vel quod sic semper favit studiis meis, vel quod argumentum est ipso auctore susceptum, ipsiusque inscriptum nomine, nempe adagiorum.

In 1515, in a letter to Cardinal Grymanus, he calls him, Guil. Montjoius vetustissimus post Henricum Bergium (Henry à Bergis, Archbishop of Cambray,) Episcopum Cameraensem, studiorum meorum Mæcenas, Col. 142. In 1516, to Budæus, Guil. Montjoius perpetuus et constantissimus Mæcenas meus, Col. 186. In 1519, to Burbank, Erasmus says, Afflavit tibi Montjoius aliquid sui in me animi, Col. 574. In 1518, he addresses him Mæcenas benignissime, Col. 1686. In 1519, regretting that he had not settled in England, he says, Eodem provocavit Guil. Montjoii fidele semper et amicum consilium, Epist. 479. In 1529, calls him Patronum vetustissimum, et amicum incomparabilem, Col. 1233.

³ Montjoius sui similis est; aut promittit, aut queritur, Col. 1669. Miror frigus Mæcenas vetustissimi Montjoii; sed uxor opinor et filius augment naturæ vitium, Col. 1694, 1518. In 1522, in the dedication of his book De Conscribendis Epistolis, quem annis abhinc fermi triginta Lutetiæ scribere cæperam cuidam amico parum sincero.—Amici venius quam benigni. Vita Eras. Eras. auctore. Montjoius scit me sibi multo plus debere benevolentiæ quam munificentiæ nomine, Epist. Botzem.

² In 1518, Pace in a jocosé book had styled Erasmus, esurientem. He was angry, and in a letter written that year says, "Famelicus ille quotannis supra trecentos ducatas posideo: præter ea quæ ex Mæcenasum liberalitate meisque laboribus accedunt; plura habi-

Erasmus dedicated the first edition of his *Adages* to this patron, by whom that work had been suggested^a. It was written upon the following occasion. Upon his return from England, about the year 1497, or rather 1499, into France, all his money, amounting to twenty pounds, was seized by the custom-house officers at Dover, it being contrary to law to export coin. Both Sir Thomas More, and Lord Mountjoy had persuaded him that there was no danger of a seizure unless it were British money, which was not the case. Apprehending that it might be supposed that he entertained some resentment for this loss, which he felt very sensibly, against the British nation, and Lord Mountjoy in particular, who had occasioned it, to shew the liberality of his mind, and to testify to his friend Mountjoy that his affection for him was not lessened by this misfortune, he drew up in a few days his first collection of *Adages*, with a dedication and a copy of verses addressed to him^b.

When Erasmus was printing *Suetonius*, he received great assistance from an ancient manuscript which Lord Mountjoy sent him from the library of Saint Martin's Monastery at Tournay, and which had formerly belonged to a religious house at Cambray^c.

About 1523, Erasmus proposed a plan for pacifying the religious differences, which then prevailed, by charity, and mutual concessions, by employing arguments and persuasion, instead of war and persecution; and he had an intention of treating the subject more at large in the form of a dialogue, to which he was persuaded by Lord Mountjoy, amongst other great men who approved of his design^d.

turus, si libeat, Col. 1676. Optarim tuam, mi Montjoie, fortunam esse parem animo tuo, non quod mihi res redierit ad incitas, ut aiunt, sed quod nunc deceat Erasmm et senem, et tantum bellatorem, aliquanto magnificentias vivere, 1531. Col. 1374.

^a Argumentum ipso autore susceptum, nempe *Adagiorum*, Erasm. Colet. Initio Clarissimo Baroni Guil. Montjoio dedicatus, Col. 1144.

^b Id temporis omnium bonorum apud Anglos benevolentiam sibi conciliavit; ob id praesertim quod profecturus in Galliam, spoliatus in littore Dovariensi, non solum non ultus injuriam esset, sed mox libellum in laudem regis totiusque Angliæ edidisset. *Vita*, Erasm. auctore. *Epist. Botzemo, 1524.* Printed in *Jortin's Appendix, No. 33.*

^c Suffragante mihi ad hoc negotij pervetusto quodam codice, quem è bibliothecâ monasterii apud Nervios olim, nunc Tornacensis, vulgato cognomine Divi Martini, nobis exhibuit nobilissimus ille Guil. Montjoius, qui id temporis regias vices in eâ urbe gerebat. *Erasm. Saxoniae Ducibus, 1518. Col. 325.*

^d *Epist. Botzem. Appendix Jortin, p. 127. Jortin. i. 291. n.*

Through Lord Mountjoy, he returned thanks to Queen Catherine, for a present, in 1529, and informs him that if his health were but tolerable, he should want neither income nor dignity, “but, as I remember your lordship used to say, Fortune offers a man bread, when he has no teeth “to eat it*.”

To a letter from Erasmus, deploring the loss of King Philip of Spain, Henry the Eighth returned an answer, in which Erasmus suspected that the King had received some assistance. Lord Mountjoy endeavoured to remove his suspicions, and at last produced many of the King’s letters, some of them written to himself, and the first rough draft of that which he had written to Erasmus. There were many additions and alterations, but all in the King’s own hand writing; which satisfied Erasmus, and removed his suspicions^f.

Such was Lord Mountjoy’s love for Erasmus, that even after he was married, he left his family, and went to Oxford to study under his instructions^g. He also gave him the liberty of his house in London, when he was absent; a privilege of which he did not often avail himself, on account of the surliness of the steward, whom he called Cerberus^h.

Upon quitting England in 1514, in his way to Germany, he passed

* Epist. Montjoio. Ep. 1077. Col. 1233. Si valetudo esset mediocris, nec opes deessent, nec dignitas. Verum, ut dicere solebat tua celsitudo, Fortuna nunc cibum offert edentulo.

^f Epist. Col. 1038. Protulit multas ejus epistolas, quum ad alios, tum ad ipsum Montjoium, et in his etiam illam, quâ meæ responderat. Quicquid erat dispuunctum, aut adjectum, ejusdem erat manus, κ. τ. λ.

^g Erasmus Guilhelmo Montjoio S. D. Oxoniæ. 1499. Quidnam sibi vult illa tuæ salutationis *αυαδιπλωσις*, o salve mi præceptor, salve mi præceptor? Utrum doloris erat, quod à charissimâ conjuge divelleris, an gaudii quod ad æque dilectas literas sis rediturus? Mihi quidem, quanquam hinc omnia durissima videntur, stat tamen sententia, omne tædium amore tui devorare, omnem exsorbere molestiam: ne quum tu in amando constantissimum te præstiteris, ego vicissim in obsequendo parum constans fuisse videar. Fac eum ad nos animam adferas, ne vel tu sine causâ consuetudinem uxoris neglexisse, vel ego frustra tantum tædiorum pertulisse credar. Bene vale. Epist. 64. Col. 56.

^h Præsertim si redierit Montjoius, ut liceat mihi domo illius uti, quod nunc per Cerberum illum non licet. Epist. Erasm. Colet. Col. 110. Andreas Ammonius invited Erasmus to London, in 1512. Præterea si Cerberum illum Montjoicum omnino reformidas, aliquod alicubi, quod tibi non penitus displiceat, brevi unum cubiculum inveniemus. Epist. Ammonii Erasmo. 1512. Col. 121.

some days with Lord Mountjoy at Hamme. Whilst he was there he seems to have written the abridgment of his own life, and also a letter to Father Servatius, in which he gives a long account of himself and his writings¹.

In a letter, perhaps to Lord Mountjoy, in 1518, beginning *My excellent Mæcenas*, he requests him to intercede with the King for some small subsidy of which he stood in need, and to give him a horse².

But the munificence of Lord Mountjoy was not confined to Erasmus alone; he was a great encourager of learning in general, and bestowed his friendship and patronage upon other men of letters¹. In 1525 it appears that he was applied to by the University of Cambridge, upon some occasion which is not now known^m.

His intimacy with Leland appears from the poem before introduced, and from two other epistles in verse, which accompanied presents.

Ad Gulielmum Blondum, titulo Montjoi, illustrem.

Sequanicis mitto parvum tibi munus ab oris,
Candida Pierii gratia, Blonde, chori.
At si animum spectes, magnum misisse videbor;
Res ubi deficient, est voluisse satisⁿ.

Calamus Niloticus, dono datus Gulielmo Blondo.

Quam mihi transmisit pro pignore Smythus amoris,
En! ad te exiguum munus arundo venit.
Sit licet exiguum, ne spernas attamen: ingens
Gratia vel parvis rebus inesse solet.
Namque alia hæc præter quæ secum plurima defert
Commoda, Niloticis venit arundo vadis.

¹ Printed in Jortin's Appendix, number 3. ² Epist. Col. 1694.

¹ Et Guilhelmus Montjoius vetustissimus post Henricum Bergium Episcopum Cameracensem (Henry à Bergis, Archbishop of Cambray) studiorum meorum Mæcenas, sic obrutus est belli oneribus, ut magis amaret quam succurreret, vir antiquæ sane nobilitatis, et incredibili beneficentiâ erga bonarum literarum cultores, verum, ut inter hujus regni Barones, animo magis quam re beatus. Epist. Erasm. Dominico Cardinali Grynæo. London, 31 March, 1515. Coll. 142.

^m Knight's Life of Erasmus, from the proctor's accounts of that year.

ⁿ Leland's Collectanea, vol. v. page 91.

O quoties volucris depinxit carmina cursu,
 Officium præstans nocte dieque suum !
 Accola Niloticæ ripæ proferre susurros
 Edidicit, Zephyro et flante canora fuit.
 At mihi Museum postquam excoluisset amœnum,
 Concinuit variis carmina mista sonis.
 A dominoque ægrè divelli passa, Penates,
 Quo fortuna vocat, suspicit illa tuos?

There was another learned and pious man, who was entertained in his family, as his Confessor, and who accompanied him abroad. This was Richard Whytforde, who appears to have been bred at Oxford, and to have been afterwards at Cambridge. He was Chaplain to Bishop Fox, at the latter end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, where he became acquainted with Sir Thomas More, and lived in amity with him. Abandoning the world and all hopes of preferment, he entered himself a monk of the Order of Saint Brigit, in the monastery of Sion, near Brentford in Middlesex. About this time he was introduced by Lord Mountjoy to Erasmus, who had a great esteem for him, and has left several epistles written to him. At the dissolution of his monastery he was turned out to seek a livelihood. He published many pious tracts, which are enumerated by Wood. One was entitled the Pipe, or Ton of the Life of Perfection; in which the author, in a singular allegory, compares the perfect life to precious wine kept in a pipe or ton, made of three plain boards, which are the three monastic vows, of obedience, poverty, and chastity; bound as with hoops, by their rules; which are fastened, as by twigs, with holy ceremonies^p.

Battus, the friend of Erasmus, who was tutor to the Marchioness of Vere's son, a man of great learning likewise, was equally attached to Mountjoy^q, and corresponded with him^r.

^o Leland's Collectanea, vol. v. page 129.

^p Wood's Ath. Oxon. part i. col. 51. Jortin, i. page 21.

^q Erasm. Epist. Guil. Montjoio. Battus quoque meus, omnium et amorum et odiorum socius, te pari charitate prosequitur.

^r Jacobus Battus Wilhelm. Montjoio. Tournay 1499. Te totum, optime Montjoie, ita à capite, ut aiunt, ad calcem usque depinxit, (Erasmus) ut quanquam antea tui amore vehe-

Richard Sampson, Bishop, first of Chichester, and afterwards of Lichfield¹, in a letter to Erasmus, speaks of Lord Mountjoy's singular benevolence to him¹. He was likewise a great acquaintance of Sir Thomas More^a.

In the Collection of the Epistles of Erasmus, there are three from Lord Mountjoy to him, and thirteen from Erasmus to Lord Mountjoy; besides others in which he is occasionally mentioned³.

After Henry the Eighth had married Anna Boleyn, he was desirous that Catherine should lay aside the title of Queen, which she seemed determined to retain, and that she should be satisfied with that of Princess Dowager. Catherine could no longer have a right to that title, unless the divorce, and, consequently, the subsequent marriage, were invalid.

Lord Mountjoy, Sir Robert Dymock, John Tyrrell, Gryffyth Richards, and Thomas Vaux, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to wait upon her with the King's commands to that effect. The original instructions, and their two reports, are still extant³. They visited her at Ampthill, on the 3d and 4th of July, 1533, and in these interviews she manifested that she was a woman of sense and spirit. At the first meeting, she protested that she came to the King a "*clene mayde*, and thereupon was crowned "Queen, and had by the King lawful issue, wherefore the name of Queen "she would vindicate, challenge, and so call herself during her life."

When it was declared unto her, "that the King, as well by the motion "of his own conscience, as the determination of the most famous Univer- "sities, and Clerks of Christendom, conceived matrimony between them "was unlawful, and therefore they were lawfully divorced, and that now,

menter flagrarim, nunc in te amando nec Erasmo ipsi cedam, qui te tamen plus suis oculis amat. Tibi adeò nihil imputat, ut tuam quoque vicem apud me deploraverit, qui ad tantos tum sumptus tum labores suâ causâ fuerit adactus. Postremo, cum à nobis digrederetur, hoc mihi etiam atque etiam mandavit, ut tibi quam sæpiissime scriberem. Quod quanquam pro tuâ singulari doctrinâ, meâque imperitiâ facere vererer, tamen ne officio defuisse viderer, has qualescunque literas ad te dedi; quibus si te non offendi animadvertero, agam tecum sæpius. Pro summâ tuâ in Erasmus meum tum humanitate, tum benignitate, immensam gratiam et habeo, et, dum vivam, habebo. Col. 55.

¹ Jortin, i. 139. ² Et singulari in me benevolentia Baro illustris Montjojus. col. 305.
^a More's Life, page 95. ^x Appendix, No. XVII. ^y Cotton MSS. Otho. C. 10. fol. 168 and 199. They are much burned.

“ by the consent of Parliament, and according to the laws of God, the
 “ Lady Anne was his wife, and was anointed and crowned Queen of
 “ England.” Her answer was, “ As to the first, all the world knoweth
 “ by what authority, and much more by power than by justice, these pro-
 “ ceedings were had, and also that *lite pendente* before the Pope, no such
 “ process should have here been determined. That the most discreet and
 “ best Universities were of her side, and that the seals of those Universities
 “ were gotten, she will not say by what strange subtil means. As to Par-
 “ liament, the King may do in his reahn, by his royal power, what he
 “ would. And that her matter dependeth only in the Court of Rome.”

To another article she answered, “ She would not hinder her own cause,
 “ nor put her soole in daunger for them, which she should doo if she did
 “ relynquyshe her name, and condescende to the King’s purpose in this
 “ behaulf.”

When it was alleged that her retaining the name of Queen was from a
 vain desire, and appetite of glory, whereby she would provoke the King
 against her and her daughter, she said, “ As for anye vayne glorye, it was
 “ not for that she desyeryd the name of a Queen, but oonly for her con-
 “ science to declare herself the King’s lawful wyef. As to the prynces,
 “ her daughter, she said that she was the King’s true begotten childe, and,
 “ as God had given her unto them, so for her parte she wolde render her
 “ againe unto the Kinge as his daughter, to do with her as shall stand
 “ with his pleasure, trusting to God that she woll prove an honest woman.
 “ And that nother for her famelye possessions, or any wordely adversitie,
 “ or displeasure, that might ensue, she wolde give cawse to putt her soole
 “ in daungeir; according to the wordes of the Gospell, That they should
 “ not be feryd which have power of the body, but he that hath power of
 “ the soole.

“ Fynally, when all this was declared, and with sundrye persuasions,
 “ her Grace made a declaration, requyryng all that were there present to
 “ bere record before God and man, that she then affyrmyd yt upon her
 “ soole, that she was the King’s true wyef, and soo she wolde take
 “ herselfe, and never relynquysh the name of Queene, until such
 “ tyme as sentence diffynyive should be given to the contrarye by our
 “ hooly father the Pope, the College of Cardynalls, and the Court of the

“Roote^z, before whom her cause dependyth, there to be adjudged, and
 “decyded, according to Goddis lawes. This said, she requyred that she
 “wolde move the King’s Grace, that she might have a copy of their
 “instructions afore to her declaryng, and, by the King’s licence, she woll
 “translate the same into the Spanshe tongue for to send to the Courte of
 “Spain, whereby they might see what moytions hath been made unto
 “her.”

On the second day, the 4th of July, they again waited upon her, when
 “she required them to shew her in writing, what their report should be.
 “Whereupon they put it in writing, as before stated, and shewed it to her.
 “Objecting to the stile of Princess Dowagier, she required the book,
 “which had, she took pen and ynke, and, in such places as she founde
 “the name of Prynces Dowagier, she with her penne and ynke strake it
 “oute, as it is apparandt.” In the report these blots now appear.
 “Then she delyvered the book, and commanded to heer the same redde.
 “She then farther protestyed rather she would be a poore begger’s wyfe,
 “and suer of heven, than to be Queen of all Christendom, and stande in
 “dowte thereof. As to her being the King’s subject, so long as the King
 “toke her for his wyef, as in deed she was and ys, she was also his sub-
 “ject. But if the King toke her not for his wief, she came not into his
 “realme otherwise, nor yet to be maryed to any marchant, or to contynewe
 “in the same, but as to be his wyef, and not as a subjecte to lyve in his
 “dominions otherwise.

“All this doon, the report continues, we shewyd unto her the King’s
 “pleasure concerning her removing, and what place were appointed for
 “the same. To that she answered, That she was contentyd to remove to
 “any place that the King should appoint. Soo that it were to no such
 “houses which she myght suppose to be prejudycyal to her own cause.”

William, Lord Mountjoy, died in 1535. Erasmus was much affected
 by his death, which took place a year only before his own. In the dedica-
 tory Epistle to the Bishop of Augsburg, prefixed to his *Ecclesiastes*, a
 treatise upon preaching, he laments the loss of many of his friends, Arch-
 bishop Warham, Lord Mountjoy, the Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas

^z The Court of the Rota at Rome.

More^a. Upon this occasion he wrote a consolatory letter to his son, Charles, Lord Mountjoy, in which he says that he ought to bear his death with the greater composure, as he departed at a mature age, with an unsullied reputation, and had arranged all his affairs happily, and to his own satisfaction^b.

Every man's character is best seen in his actions: it may be unnecessary therefore to say much more of him than what appears in the particulars which I have related. That Erasmus was much attached to such a man was natural, but truth seems to have borne him out in the warm encomia which he bestows upon him^c. Every letter, from their first acquaintance to his death, speaks of him uniformly in the highest terms of esteem and friendship. In a letter to Fisher, dated in 1497, he says, "You would have seen me in Italy, if Lord Mountjoy had not carried me with him into England. Whither would I not follow so humane, so kind, so amiable, a young man? By heaven, I would follow him even to the regions below.—You had spoken highly of him, but he exceeds your description of him, and even my own opinion." The same esteem appears through the whole correspondence. To him he thinks it necessary to justify himself, in a long letter, against the accusation which was brought against him of favouring Luther, and to excuse himself for not writing against him, as Lord Mountjoy had exhorted him; alledging, amongst other reasons, that it was easy to "call Luther a fool, but difficult to defend the faith by proper arguments^d."

^a Quid igitur hâc tempestate crudelius, quæ me tot spectatissimis amicis spoliavit? Pri-
dem Guilhelmo Waramo, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, nuper Guilhelmo Montjoio, Epis-
copæ Roffensi, et Thomâ Moro.

^b Mortem illius hoc moderatius ferre licet, quod decessit ætate justâ, famâ illibatâ,
rebus omnibus feliciter, atque ex animi sententiâ compositis. Epist. Eras. Car. Montj.
9 Feb. 1536. Adagiis præfixa.

^c Eras. Rob. Piscatori. London 5 Dec. 1497. Me quoque jam pridem istic videres,
nisi Comes Montjoius, jam ad iter accinctum, in Angliam suam abduxisset. Quò enim ego
juvenem tam humanum, tam benignum, tam amabilem, non sequar? Sequar, (ita me Deus
amet) vel ad inferos ipsos. Amplissimè tu quidem mihi eum prædicaras, graphicèque
prorsus descriperas, at vincit quotidie, mihi crede, et tuam prædicationem, et meam de se
existimationem. Col. 5.

^d Epist. Eras. Montjoio. Ep. 666. col. 681. Lutherum vocare fungum perfacile est;
idoneis argumentis tueri causam fidei, mihi certè difficillimum.

So indefatigable was Lord Mountjoy in his studies that he used to retire to his books immediately after supper, which was then at an early hour, and read till midnight, to the great annoyance of his wife, and her damsels, and the other servants^e. And even in the midst of business, he snatched some portions of leisure for his studies^f. In one letter Erasmus praises his scrupulous adherence to truth^g, and ingenuous simplicity. In another he speaks of his incredible beneficence towards the cultivators of literature^h. His judgment in learning was appealed to, as appears by another letter, in which Erasmus asks Andreas Ammonius, the Apostolical Prothonotary, the Pope's Collector in England, and Latin Secretary to Henry the Eighth, what he would have done with a preface which he had written to a volume of poems he was about publishing, as Mountjoy had not approved of itⁱ. In 1519, being at Louvain, he gave a letter of introduction to Anthony, Lord of Grimburg, son of Prince Berganus^b.

Of his Latin style, three letters to Erasmus now extant are a proof; and Jortin, no mean critic, says, "This Lord writes Latin much better than "some famous doctors," and that his letters "are easy and elegant^l."

We may conclude this account with the Eulogium given him by Erasmus, taken from Apuleius, "That he was the most noble amongst the "learned, the most learned amongst nobles, and the most excellent of "both," to which he says may be added, that he was likewise "the most "modest amongst them all^m." Commendations which though bestowed

^e Solet ille singulis diebus à cœnâ ad mediam usque noctem incumbere libris; non sine uxoris, et pedissiarum tædio, magnoque famulorum murmure. Epist. Erasm. Tito Livio præfixa, Ep. 1160. col. 1358. At Montjoius, omnibus pedissequis male precantibus, solet post medium noctis venire ad lectum. Eras. Epist. Quirino.

^f Si quod vel absolutis negotiis, aut etiam inter ipsa, contigisset ocii, id totum non nugis, quod vulgo faciunt, sed honestis studiis impartias. Epist. 43. col. 41.

^g Ea est generosissimæ mentis tuæ ingenua simplicitas, ut, maximâ etiam de causâ, mentiri nec scias si velis, nec velis si scias. Ep. anno 1498. col. 41.

^h Vir antiquæ nobilitatis, et in credibili beneficentiâ erga bonarum literarum cultores. Epist. Erasm. Dominico Cardinali Grynæo. An. 1515. col. 142.

ⁱ Epist. Erasm. And. Ammonio, An. 1510. De præfatione carminum quid fieri velis quam primum rescribe, mi Andrea, nam Montjoius omnino non probat. Epist. col. 102.

^k Ep. 469. col. 508. ^l Vol. i. p. 28.

^m Epist. Erasmi. prefixed to the first edition of his Adages. Unice studiorum meorum Mecænas. Nam quo alio verbo brevius pleniùsve complectar, vel tuum istum tam singula-

in a Dedication to his Adages, Jortin observes, in all probability he justly deserved^a.

He was succeeded in his honours and estates by his son CHARLES BLOUNT, THE FIFTH LORD MOUNTJOY, who not only performed the more active duties of his rank and station, but was likewise a scholar, and a patron of learned men; and, though not the pupil, was the friend, and correspondent, of Erasmus.

In a letter to William Lord Mountjoy, his father, in 1529, Erasmus thanks him that his services to his son Charles had been graciously received, prays that his happy disposition may prosper, and promises to write to his son, and his preceptor, upon whom he congratulates his Lordship^o. It seems that this act of kindness performed by Erasmus was in recommending a preceptor for his son, and that it was Peter Vulcanius, one of his friends and defenders. In 1531, he addresses a letter to Vulcanius, to introduce to him Simon Grynæus, who was going to England, and who he supposes would find him staying with Lord Mountjoy^p.

Peter Vulcanius was a learned man, and was father to Bonaventure Vulcanius, Professor of Greek at Leyden, and celebrated for many works. His real name was Smit, but according to the practice of literary men of that age, he changed it to Vulcanius, in allusion to Vulcan the god of Smiths. In a subsequent letter Erasmus plays upon this circumstance, and, as he was about to be married, he wishes Vulcanius to have his Venus, but he fears that a Mars might intervene.

On the same day, he wrote by Grynæus a letter to Lord Mountjoy, in which he acknowledged the professions of friendship which he had

rem in nos animum, vel laudum tuarum summam? Qui quidem es unus pulcherrimo illo Apuleii dignus elogio; "Inter doctos nobilissimus, inter nobiles doctissimus, inter utrosque optimus," illud adjiciendum, inter omnes modestissimus.

^o Vol. i. p. 29.

^p Epist. Erasm. 1034. Col. 1176. Officium meum erga Carolum tuum tibi non ingratum fuisse, mihi fuit gratissimum; cujus indolem felicissimam precor ut Dominus Jesus tum servare, tum usque in majus meliusque provehere dignetur. Scribam filio et præceptor, quorum utrumque tibi gratulor, si patietur valetudo. 28 Mar. 1529.

^p Erasmus Rot. eruditissimo ac πολυλωττατῆρ viro P. Vulcanio S. Vulcani charissime, si hæc epistola te inventura est apud Dominum Montjoium—rogo ut hunc Simonem Grynæum velis cognoscere. Friburg, 18 Mar. 1531. Ep. 1173. Col. 1373.

received from his son, and informed him that he had sent a copy of Livy, which he had dedicated to his son as a return for a most elegant epistle, and adds, that if Charles had written it by his own talents, it was time for himself to throw away his pen⁴. By these expressions he seems to have thought Charles Blount's letter superior to what could be expected from so young a man, and to have suspected that it was written by his tutor; a supposition in which he was afterwards more confirmed. For Vulcanius having received an appointment at Bruges in 1533, Erasmus wrote to congratulate him, and observe, that Charles Blount, since his departure, had changed his style, but not for the better, because his *Theseus* was gone; a proverb applied to cases where any thing had been performed by the assistance of another, for *Theseus* aided other heroes⁵.

In another letter of the same year, 1529, to the father, he hopes that he will approve of his dedicating his *Adages* to him, and his son Charles, which he thinks will encourage him in his studies⁶.

⁴ Si Carolus filius tuus talem Epistolam scripsit, suo Marte, tempus est ut Erasmus abjiciat calamum. Certè toto pectore, quum tibi talem filium, tum ipsi, talem indolem gratulor. Perpetuo tuo in me studio mirum in modum delector. Quam voluptatem filius, tuas vices suscipiens, ut in literis ad me suis profitetur, mihi conduplicavit. Libens illi dicasset libros *Apophthegmatum*, sed superior ætas mihi fuit sterilis. Proinde Titum Livium dicavi Carolo, ut hoc saltem pacto et illius studiis calcar adderem, et elegantissimam ejus epistolam pensarem utcumque, si cum eâ paria facere non possem. Jussi (*Simoni Grynæo*) ut Carolo tuo exhibeat volumen. Friburg, 18 March, 1531.

⁵ Erasm. Rot. Petro Vulcanio inelytæ Reipublicæ Brugensis à pensionibus. S. Istam fortunam tibi gratulor, nec minùs isti Reipublicæ, quæ sibi virum tot dotibus instructum atque ornatum adsciverit. Carolus Bluntus à tuo discessu mutavit styllum ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰς τὸ βέλτιον, aberat enim ὁ *Θησεύς*. Sapiunt Brugenses qui tibi compedes injicere cupiunt, utinam gratas et aureas. Precarer Vulcanio Venerem, ni me terret Martis omen. Sed extra jocum, ubi contigerit te digna, quod opinor jam esse factum, non gravabimur epithalamium canere. Friburg, 21 Apr. 1533. Ep. 1246. Col. 1465.

⁶ Erasm. Guilh. Montjoio. Opinor tuam humanitatem boni consulere, quod adagiorum inscriptionem vuleram tibi cum Carolo filio tuo quodammodo esse communem. Visum est enim hoc addere calcar adolescentuli studiis excitandis. Epist. 8 Sep. 1529. Ep. 1077. Col. 1233. The Epistle Dedicatory to the *Adages* is, Erasmus clarissimo puero Carolo Montjoio. S. D. Jam olim nomini paterno dictum est. in hujus quoque possessionum consortium temet inseras. Nihil novum idem monumentum pluribus inscribi, &c.

There are extant two letters from Erasmus to Charles Blount, written in 1530, and 1531. The first is a very long epistle, and was written in answer to one from Charles Blount, full of the highest commendations, and congratulating himself, and his father, upon his inheriting all his good qualities. He mentions that he had never seen him. The second is the Epistle Dedicatory to Livy, which Erasmus published with the addition of five new books then first discovered by Grynæus[†].

As the new edition of Erasmus's *Adages*, in 1536, was published after the death of Lord William, he now dedicated it to Lord Charles only, and tells him, that since by death he had lost an affectionate father, and himself a constant friend and patron, it was proper that he who had succeeded to a part of his inheritance whilst he was living, should now take upon him the succession to the whole of his father's benevolence towards himself[‡].

The two following poems to Charles Blount were written by Leland, which shew his intimacy with that eminent scholar and antiquary.

Ad Carolum Blondum, Guillelmi Blondi filium.

This seems to have been sent with a present of Homer's *Batrachomyomachia*, translated into Latin verse.

Parvum, candidule, en tibi libellum
 Dono, Carole, mittimus, quem Homero
 Magno Thespiadum sacer sororum
 Ut vero tribuit chorus parenti.
 Tu munus specie licet pusillum
 Ne spernas tamen. Indicus lapillus
 Sæpe est vel Pariis prior columnis.
 Ne spernas Latiae lyræ moventem

[†] Appendix, No. XVII.

[‡] Des. Erasm. Car. Montjoio. Postquam obitu clarissimi viri Guillelmi Montjoii tu parentem amatissimum perdidisti, ego patronum et amicum constantissimum, Carole juvenis ornatissime, par est ut qui eo vivo in partem hæreditatis veneras, nunc totam paternam in me benevolentiae successionem capessas; operisque communiter ambobus dicati, solus tutelam suscipias, in quo tibi pater quodammodo superstes est. 9 Feb. 1536.

Græcum stamina suaviora Homerum :
 Nam Musa illecebras habet Latina,
 Quæ sæpe Aonios tenent poetas¹.

In Carolum Blondum, juvenem nobilem.

Tempus nostra suum Camæna nacta,
 Fusum mollibus otiiis, amico
 Me tali alloquitur sono decora:
 "Plenas aggredere inclyti puelli
 "Laudes carmine Caroli insonare.
 "Namque is Gorgoneos colit beato
 "Torrentes studio, comes sororum
 "Doctarum solitus, leveis choreas
 "Quum alti in vertice germinante ducunt
 "Parnassi, sua floreis revinctæ
 "Sertis tempora more perdecente.
 "Pro quo nunc studio, novem puellæ
 "Apta hæc munera Blondulo puello,
 "Consensu unanimi, quidem dedere,
 "Linguae perpetuum Atticæ leporem,
 "Linguae et delicias meras Latinæ."
 Parendum monitis, Camæna, honestis,
 Bis pulcrum reputo tuam Minervam
 Insignem numeris meis probare².

In the war of Henry the Eighth, in alliance with the Emperor, against France, in which a powerful army of thirty thousand men was sent from England, Lord Mountjoy was one of the commanders. In the military style of those times, it was divided into three *battles*, the vanguard, the main, or king's, battle, and the rereaward. It was one of the best furnished and most splendid armies which had ever crossed the seas. Lord Mountjoy was in the rereaward division, commanded by the Lord Russel, which was gallantly apparelled in blue coats, guarded with red, with caps and *hosen* partly coloured of the same; their caps being fitted to their head pieces. They landed at Calais about Whitsuntide, and proceeded to the siege of Montreuil. The King himself, with a magnificent train,

¹ Leland, Collect. v. 109.

² Ibid. p. 120.

passed the sea in a ship with sails of cloth of gold, and arrived at Calais on the 14th of July in 1544. Boulogne was immediately invested, and after the common events of a siege, finally surrendered upon the 14th of September. The King, attended by the Duke of Albuquerque, the Emperor's commander, entered the city triumphantly, and returned with the army to England, with great glory, and satisfaction to his subjects^a. When Lord Mountjoy went upon this expedition, he made his will, in which he ordered, that in case he was slain, a monument should be erected to his memory, "that his children might continue and keep themselves worthy
" of so much honour, as to be called hereafter to die for their master,
" and country." The following lines were to have been inscribed upon it.

Willingly have I soughte,
And willingly have I founde,
The fatal end, that wrought
Me thether, as dutie bounde.

Discharged I am of that I ought
To my country, by honest ownde.
My soul departed Chryst has bought,
The ende of Man is grounde. FINIS.^b

We should scarcely suppose that the author of this epitaph was the same person of whom Erasmus and Leland had spoken so highly for his elegant style. But many of the polished Latin scholars of that time wrote very ruggedly in their own language. Roger Ascham affords an example in his verses, which begin, "Mine own John Whitney," in his *Schole Master*.

The epitaph became unnecessary, for he returned from the war in safety, as to his person; but the expences of this costly expedition, together with his magnificence as a courtier, and a favourite with his sovereign, had greatly diminished his family estate; a misfortune which might have been avoided, if he had attended to the almost prophetic prudential advice of his grandfather, to his children, when he pointed out the danger of being great about princes.

^a Stow's *Annals*, p. 990. Ed. 1592. Herbert's *Hen. VIII.* p. 511.

^b Harl. MSS. No. 78. Art. 11. fol. 18.

His wife Anne was the daughter of Robert Willoughby Lord Brooke, by Dorothy, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, who afterwards became the second wife of his father as above stated.

He died in the year 1545, and was buried in Saint Mary Aldermary Church in London, in which he had made and glazed the east window, where his arms were to be seen^c.

By his will he left twenty marks a year for two years for “ a godly and discreet man to edify the youth of the parish of Westbury in Wiltshire, with two lectures, the first daily, for catechising the children; the second four times a week, for all that would come, to declare the duty of subjects to their king, and to magistrates, for maintaining good order and obeysance, not only for fear but for conscience sake; and for the increpation of vice.”

His children were, James, William, John, and Francis. The three youngest died without issue. Francis married Catherine, the daughter of John Carleton, Esquire, of Brightwell in Oxfordshire, whose arms were, argent, on a bend sable, three mascles of the field^d.

His son JAMES was THE SIXTH LORD MOUNTJOY. He sat in judgment with the other Peers upon the trial of the Duke of Norfolk. To repair the shattered fortunes of his family, he addicted himself to the vain study and practice of Alchemy, in which he expended large sums, it is unnecessary to say without success; and greatly increased, instead of remedying, the disorders of his purse.

By his wife, Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, or Lee, of Saint Oswalds in Yorkshire, who bore quarterly, first and fourth argent, two bars, azure, over all a bend counter compony, or and gules; second and third argent, two bars gules; on a canton of the second a water-budget argent: he had three sons, William, Charles, and Christopher, and a daughter named Anne^e.

He was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM, as THE SEVENTH LORD MOUNTJOY, who does not appear to have engaged in any active scenes of public life, and died without issue in the thirty-sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, 1594, having still more reduced his property by untimely prodigality.

^c Stow, p. 267.

^d Bigland, M. D. P.

^e Harl. MSS. No. 1156. fol. 44.

The next Baron was his brother CHARLES, THE EIGHTH and last LORD MOUNTJOY, who was born in the year 1563^f. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, so fertile in illustrious characters, there were few men of greater eminence, or who stood higher in the estimation of their sovereign, than Charles Blount. He was educated at Oxford, and as the younger son of an impoverished family, was destined to the profession of the law, and was entered of the Inner Temple^g. He was early sensible of the low state of his family, and had a laudable ambition to raise it. In his childhood, when his parents wished to have his picture, it was his fancy to be drawn with a trowel in his hand, with this motto, *Ad rewdificandam antiquam domum*, “to rebuild an ancient house^h.” He left the University early, and had not time to prosecute his studies to any great extent; a defect which he afterwards supplied by private application, and by associating with men of learning. Soon after his arrival in London he was accidentally distinguished by Queen Elizabeth. The account of his first introduction will be best related in the words of Sir Robert Nauntonⁱ.

“As Charles Blount came from Oxford, he took the Inner Temple in his way to Court; whither he no sooner came, but (without asking) he had a pretty strange kind of admission, which I have heard from a discreet man of his own, and much more of the secrets of those times. He was then much about twenty years of age, of a brown hair, a sweet face, a most neat composure, and tall in his person. The Queen was then at White-Hall, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the Court: the Queen had soon found him out, and with a kind of affected frown, asked the Lady-Carver ‘what he was?’ she answered, ‘She knew him not;’ insomuch as enquiry was made from one to another, who he might be; till at length it was told the Queen, he was brother to the Lord William Mountjoy. This inquisition, with the eye of Majesty fixed upon him, (as she was wont to doe, and to daunt men she knew not,) stirred the blood of this young Gentleman, insomuch as his colour came and went; which the Queen observing, called him unto her, and gave her hand to kisse, encouraging him with

^f Bigland.
Baronage, i. 521.

^g Wood, Fasti, i. 138. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Dugdale's

^h Moryson, part ii. page 45.

ⁱ Fragmenta Regalia.

gracious words, and new looks; and so diverting her speech to the Lords and Ladies, she said, that 'she no sooner observed him, but that she knew there was in him some Noble blood,' with some other expressions of pity towards his house: and then again demanding his name, she said, 'Fail you not to come to Court, and I will bethink myself how to doe you good.' And this was his inlet, and the beginnings of his grace.

"My Lord of Essex (even of those that truly loved and honoured him) was noted for too bold an ingrossor both of fame and favour; and of this (without offence to the living, or treading on the sacred urne of the dead) I shall present a truth, and a passage yet in memory. My Lord Mountjoy (who was another child of her favour) being newly come to Court, and then but Sir Charles Blount, (for my Lord William his elder brother was then living) had the good fortune one day to run very well a tilt; and the Queen therewith was so well pleased, that she sent him in token of her favour, a Queen at Chesse of gold richly enamelled, which his servants had the next day fastened on his arme with a crimson ribband; which my Lord of Essex, as he passed through the Privy Chamber, espying, with his cloak cast under his arme, the better to commend it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed. Sir Foulk Grevil told him, that it was the Queen's favour, which the day before, and after the tilting, she had sent him; whereat my Lord of Essex, in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, said, 'Now I perceive every fool must have a favour.'—This bitter and publike affront came to Sir Charles Blount's eare, who sent him a challenge, which was accepted by my Lord, and they met near Mary-bone-park, where my Lord was hurt in the thigh, and disarmed; the Queen missing the men, was very curious to learn the truth; and when at last it was whispered out, she swore 'by God's death it was fit that some one or other should take him down and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no rule with him.' And here I note the inition of my Lord's friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen her self did then conjure.

"Though Sir Charles Blount wanted not wit and courage, (for he had very fine attractions, and being a good piece of a schollar) yet were they accompanied with the retractivenesse of bashfulnesse, and a naturall

modesty, which (as the tone of his house and the ebbe of his fortune then stood) might have hindred his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of Sovereign favour, and the Queen's gracious invitation. And that it may appear how low he was, and how much that heretique necessity will work in the dejection of good spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition was very scant untill his brother dyed, which was shortly after his admission to the Court, and then it was no more than 1000 marks per annum, wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great sustentation, during all her times. And as there was in his nature a kind of backwardnesse, which did not befriend him, nor suit with the motion of the Court, so there was in him an inclination to arms, and a humour of travelling; which had not some wise men about him laboured to remove, and the Queen herself laid in her commands, he would, (out of his natural propension,) have marred his own market: For as he was grown by reading (whereunto he was much addicted) to the theory of a Souldier, so he was strongly invited by his genius to the acquaintance of the practique of the Warre; which were the causes of his excursions; for he had a company in the Low countries, from whence he came over with a noble acceptance of the Queen; but somewhat restlesse in honourable thoughts, he exposed himself again and again, and would presse the Queen with the pretences of visiting his company so often, that at length he had a flat deniall; and yet he stole over with Sir John Norris into the action of Britain, (which was then a hot and active warre,) whom he would alwayes call his father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewailing his end: so contrary he was in his esteem and valuation of this great commander, to that of his friend, my Lord of Essex. Till at last, the Queen began to take his decessions^k for contempts, and confined his residence to the court, and her own presence^k.

He was chosen, when only twenty-two years of age, one of the Burgeses for Saint Ives in 1585, and in the next year for Berealston in Devonshire, of both which places his brother was lord of the manor^l. In

^k Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*. Ed. 1653, pages 73—77. and 65.

^l Willis's *Not. Parl.* ii. p. 129.

the latter year he was knighted^m. In 1588 he was one of the young noblemen and gentlemen who hired ships at their own charge to join the English fleet when in pursuit of the Spanish Armadaⁿ. The next year he took the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford^o, and was a second time member for Berealston in 1593^p. Upon the death of Henry, Earl of Sussex, in 1594, he was made Governor of Portsmouth^q, and succeeded upon his brother's death, in 1594, to the title and estate of Lord Mountjoy^r. In 1597, he was elected Knight of the Garter^s, and was employed in the expedition to the Azores islands, being Lieutenant General of the land forces, under the Earl of Essex, and Commander of the ship *Defiance*^t.

But the principal transaction of Lord Mountjoy's life was his conquest of Ireland. This country had continued in a state of wild independence till the reign of Henry the Second. As it had never been visited, or subdued, by the Romans, neither had it received from them the benefits of civilization. Like the other nations of Europe which were situated upon the sea-coast, it had been subject to the depredations of the Danes and other Northern pirates, who had formed considerable settlements in it. Saint Patric in the fifth century, and the monks who succeeded him, had introduced letters and Christianity: schools were established, not only for the improvement of the natives, but great numbers of scholars were sent from the neighbouring nations: and the students at the college of Armagh alone were said to amount to seven thousand. Missionaries proceeded from hence to Germany, Scotland, and other nations; and the name of the Island of Saints, which it acquired, attested the general estimation in which it was held for sanctity. Yet the learning and religion, which were taught, seem to have had small influence upon the minds, or morals, of the Irish, and they continued in a state of great barbarism. The country was divided into a number of small principalities, usually at war with each other, and exhibited perpetual scenes of murder, treachery, rapine, and all

^m Morgan, *Sphere of Gentry*, p. 85.

ⁿ Camden's *Elizabeth*, 1588.

^o Wood.

^p Willis.

^q Camden, p. 594.

^r Dugdale.

^s Milles's *Catalogue of Honour*.

^t Stow, *Dugdale, Lediard's Naval History*, p. 353. There is a letter of his from Portsmouth to Secretary Cecil, 2 Nov. 1596, respecting the projected expedition of the Spaniards, in *Birch*, ii. p. 189. and another, 7 Nov. in the same year to the Earl of Essex, about the Armada, ii. p. 195.

the crimes which are naturally incident to such a situation. Some chieftain, who proved more powerful than the rest, occasionally assumed the title of King of Ireland; but the power of these sovereigns was not much more than nominal, and they possessed little authority beyond their own possessions.

Such was the state of the country, when Henry the Second conceived the design of conquering and adding it to his own dominions, without any complaint of injury received, or ground of war, and with no other title than a bull from Pope Adrian the Third. Circumstances favoured his design. In the dissensions which prevailed amongst the chieftains, the King of Leinster had been driven from his province, fled to England, and solicited aid from the King. Henry was too much employed at that time to render any assistance, but permitted his subjects to give him their support. Some powerful noblemen of Wales, with their numerous retainers, and other adventurers, engaged themselves in his service, and landed in Ireland with a considerable force. After many battles and various events, they re-established the prince whose cause they maintained, many of them settled in his dominions, and, after his death, Richard Earl of Chepstow, surnamed Strongbow, assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and was master of all the kingdom.

Henry, at length, at liberty to attend to his Irish conquest, disavowed the proceedings of his subjects, and summoned Strongbow to appear before him. That nobleman attended, made his submission, and surrendered his acquisitions to the King's allegiance. With a formidable army Henry landed at Waterford in 1172, professing not to conquer but to take possession of a country which had been granted to him by the Pope. The natives were awed by the British power and valour, and most of the chieftains submitted, and acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry. He introduced, in part, the English laws, divided the country into counties, appointed officers, constituted a chief Governor, and granted large tracts of land to the principal nobles, who had been concerned in the conquest. But the sovereignty of the King of England was little more than nominal; the chieftains retained their independence, their dissensions continued to distract that unhappy country, and they retained their enmity to their English conquerors. In this miserable state they continued for upwards

of four hundred years, from Henry's conquest to the reign of Elizabeth, and Ireland was a large annual expence to the kingdom of England.

In the reign of Edward the Second, the Scots under Edward Bruce entered Ireland, and he assumed the title of King. But a famine reduced his troops, and he was defeated and slain. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the Irish were attached to the House of York, and supported the impostor Simnel. They revolted, and, strengthened by two thousand Germans, landed in Lancashire: and were finally defeated near Stoke in Nottinghamshire. Sir Edward Poynings was sent over, and endeavoured to remedy the disorders of the country, not by arms, having but a small force with him, but by wise laws passed in a Parliament held at Drogheda, and particularly by the Act usually called by his name, which was intended to protect the Irish from the oppression of their Lord Deputies. The English Parliament in the next reign erected Ireland into a kingdom, and Henry the Eighth took the title of King, instead of Lord of Ireland.

After a variety of transactions, in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, Ireland was one general scene of insurrection, under the command of O'Nial, who had been created Earl of Tyrone by the Queen; and Philip of Spain was preparing an army for the invasion of that country. All temporizing expedients, which had hitherto been too injudiciously employed, were now found to be dangerous, and the most vigorous measures were resolved upon. The Queen proposed to commit the government of the kingdom to Lord Mountjoy; but this was opposed by her favourite the Earl of Essex, who objected that this lord had not sufficient experience in the affairs of war, and that his studious and retired life was ill calculated for a course of vigour and activity. It was his wish to be invested with the government himself, and both his friends and his enemies concurred in promoting his wishes. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant in 1599, with more extensive power than had ever been granted. The army which he commanded was the greatest and the most expensive of all the expeditions which Elizabeth ever fitted out. It consisted of twenty thousand foot, and two thousand horse, and was thought sufficient to overwhelm the whole country. But the war was ill-conducted. Instead of marching immediately against Tyrone in the north, Essex turned his arms against Munster. His troops were harassed in their march, he did little, and returned to Dublin with an army enfeebled and diminished. At his request two thousand more men

were sent over, but the whole force which he could march northward was now reduced to four thousand men, and he was too weak for any enterprise against the principal rebels. Tyrone, to gain time, demanded a parley, and a truce was agreed to. Essex returned to England, and his mismanagement of this war, and his subsequent conduct, were the immediate causes of the disgrace and death of that unhappy nobleman.

The rebels having resisted and sustained the attack of so powerful a force, were raised to the highest degree of presumption. New supplies arrived from Spain, with promises of farther assistance. Tyrone felt his own consequence, declared himself the Champion of the Holy Faith, and was presented by the Pope with a hallowed plume of the feathers of a Phoenix. He recommenced hostilities, and two of the ablest of the English officers were slain in some petty encounters. Whilst he was busy in every quarter, concerting means for his future operations, the rebels were greatly increased in number, their courage and confidence were elevated, the English army was dejected, reduced by defeats and disease, and even the officers became diffident and desponding.

At this critical period, when the loss of Ireland was seriously apprehended, the Queen returned to her original intention, and appointed Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy, to have the conduct of the war. It was a prophetic speech of her own, "That it would be his fortune, and his honour, to cut the thread of that fatal rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave." He arrived in Dublin without pomp, and such was the mean opinion formed of his military character by the rude Irish, that Tyrone spoke of him with contempt, and said "that he would lose the season of action whilst his breakfast was preparing*."

But Mountjoy justified the Queen's discernment, and proved, to the surprise of the rude natives, that literary pursuits, and elegant manners, are not inconsistent with the courage of a soldier, and the talents of a general. Having sent detachments to various stations, he marched northward against Tyrone, and, in a vigorous attack, defeated him, and drove his troops into the woods. The power of an Irish chieftain depended much upon opinion. After this defeat many of Tyrone's followers deserted from him.

* Naunton, p. 76.

* Moryson, p. 180.

Mountjoy next marched into Leinster with equal success. The rebels were distressed in all quarters, by cutting down their corn, and depriving them of the necessaries of life. Their countries were reduced to a desert, and Tyrone and his dispirited army were confined within narrower bounds. When winter approached, which had hitherto been a season of inaction, the Deputy kept the field, and was five days in the week on horseback, again attacked Tyrone, and drove him from his entrenchments, and every attack occasioned great loss to the rebels, both by slaughter and desertion. Nothing was left undone which could contribute to facilitate his operations, he erected new forts in the neighbourhood of the enemy, and made roads for the march of his troops into their country.

In the mean time Lord Mountjoy was on the brink of ruin in England. The Earl of Essex, upon his condemnation for high treason, affected to discover his accomplices, and amongst others named Lord Mountjoy as privy to his treasonable practices. This nobleman had indeed been much in his confidence, and had even advised him to make his escape when he was committed to the Lord Keeper, but he had refused to enter into any of his treasonable designs[†]. This charge therefore was not only false, but was the greatest ingratitude to a nobleman, who had been his warm friend, and had zealously vindicated his conduct in Ireland. Lord Mountjoy was alarmed, and though he urgently pressed to be recalled, yet “ he was fully “ resolved,” as he said, “ not to put his neck under the file of the Queen’s “ Attorney’s tongue,” and determined to retire to France. His great services, and the necessity of continuing him in his command, and probably the belief of his innocence, induced the Queen to overlook these charges, and to honour him with a gracious letter, in which she informed him of Essex’s death, declaring that, “ in regard of his approved fidelity “ and love, it was an alleviation of her grief that she could pour it out to “ him.” Under the pretence of cautioning him to guard against the private disloyalty of some amongst his officers, who owed their advancement to the Earl of Essex, she artfully contrived to insinuate, that she could not but readily pardon those “ who by Essex’s popular fashion, and outward profession of sincerity, had been seduced, and blindly led by him.” And to his application to be recalled, she answered with a well-dissembled

[†] Birch’s Memoirs of Queen Eliz. vol. ii. p. 470.

affection, that "she wished he would conceal this his desire, until those "rumours which the rebels spread of a Spanish invasion should be dissipated;" promising to recal him in the ensuing winter, and to employ him near her person.

Having escaped this danger, he continued to prosecute the war with his accustomed vigour: and his success was not owing merely to superior courage or force, but to a well-considered and well-combined plan of action. He had now raised the dejected spirits of his soldiers, by leading them warily into petty actions, in which they were constantly successful, and by adventuring his own person, more indeed than a general should ordinarily expose himself. Instead of marching against the enemy with large collected bodies of men, which gave them notice, and time to fly to their retreats, he attacked them with small parties in their own manner by surprise, and thus kept them continually alarmed and harassed. He received those who submitted with caution; the terms which he promised were faithfully adhered to; and, after sufficient trial of their fidelity, the leaders were specially rewarded. The oppressed were protected, and his conduct inspired terror into his enemy, and confidence into his friends.

When the Queen, by sending a base coin into Ireland to pay the troops, had occasioned great discontent amongst them, to prevent a mutiny, Mountjoy kept them busily employed in harassing Tyrone, for which he received her Majesty's thanks.

Sir George Carew had subdued Munster, rather by the policy of disuniting the chiefs, than by arms: when a Spanish invasion was daily expected to land at Cork. Fifty sail of vessels were seen on their passage, and at last anchored in Kinsale harbour, under Don Juan d'Aquila. Another division arrived at Castlehaven, under Ocampo. The Irish, who had submitted, now rose in arms, and declared for the invaders. Tyrone was enabled to march southward, and the condition of the English army seemed desperate. At this dangerous juncture, Lord Mountjoy marched against Tyrone, who retired, was pursued, charged, and put to flight. The Spaniards of Castlehaven were completely defeated, and their general Ocampo taken prisoner, near Kinsale, the 24th Dec. 1601. The dreadful storm which threatened the royal army was thus dissipated at once, by a victory, with scarcely any loss on the part of the English. Don Juan d'Aquila capitulated, and surrendered Kinsale, and the other places in

possession of the Spaniards. The rumour of a second Spanish invasion for some time kept alive the spirit of disaffection. A petty war was carried on with inconceivable rancour and carnage, but at length Tyrone made overtures of accommodation. The orders sent by Elizabeth upon this occasion were contradictory and irresolute, when Mountjoy received secretly the news of her death; an event which would probably have occasioned fresh disturbances if it had been generally known. He instantly therefore pressed Tyrone to accept of conditions before he was acquainted with that event. Tyrone complied, attended the Lord Deputy, and subscribed his submission, on condition of a full pardon. He then accompanied the Lord Deputy to Dublin, where on hearing of the Queen's death he burst into tears, not, as he pretended, from sorrow, but from a sense of his too precipitate submission. All the insurgents were pardoned, and general tranquillity was restored.

Upon the death of Elizabeth, however, notwithstanding the surrender of Tyrone, and the helpless state of their affairs, a great part of the south of Ireland was again in a state of rebellion. To reduce this seditious spirit, Mountjoy marched into Munster. At Waterford he found the gates shut against him, the citizens pleading that by a charter of King John they were exempt from quartering soldiers. Upon this occasion he treated the rebellious citizens with severity, and threatened "*to draw King James's sword, and cut the charter of King John to pieces! to level their city with the ground, and strew it with salt*." The spirited conduct of Mountjoy intimidated Waterford, and the other cities, and reduced them to compliance. The rebellion was now completely suppressed; to tranquillize the public mind, an act of oblivion and indemnity was passed, and a foundation laid for the subsequent measures, which were calculated to heal the wounds of civil discord, and to promote the peace and improvement of the country. And thus the honour of completely reducing this island, after a perpetual contest of four hundred and forty years, was reserved for Lord Mountjoy.

Upon the accession of James the First, he was again constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 25th of April, 1603, and was permitted to appoint Sir George Carew his deputy. He returned to England the same

² Moryson, b. ii. c. ii. p. 336.

year, with the Earl of Tyrone, and other Irish chieftains, who were favourably received; and the Earl was confirmed in his honours and possessions^a. James appointed Lord Mountjoy of his Privy Council, and on the 21st of July, 1603, he was created EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, and Master of the Ordinance^b. The King gave him Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, two hundred pounds a year out of the Exchequer, and as much out of the Dutchy, to him and his heirs for ever, the county of Lecal in Ireland, with other lands there, after the death of the Countess of Kildare^c. He built the Castle of Mount Norris in Armagh, and Mountjoy Fort on lake Neath in Tyrone. He was one of the Lords present at the arraignment of Sir Walter Raleigh; in 1604, one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace between England and Spain; and in 1605, a commissioner for the arraignment of the traitors in the Gunpowder plot. He had a company of horse in Ireland, and was Warden of the New Forest^d. In collecting a fine library, upon the choice of books he frequently consulted the celebrated Sir Robert Cotton^e.

Besides his services to his country, the Earl of Devonshire had secured the favour of James, by supporting his succession to the throne, and by his correspondence with him, during the reign of Elizabeth. The summer before he was appointed Lord Lieutenant, he had sent a confidential person, named Henry Leigh, into Scotland, "to assure the King that Lord Essex was freed from those ambitious conceits that some of his enemies had sought to possess the world withal; to give him assurance, that, next to her Majesty, he would endure no succession but his; and to intimate some course for his declaration in her Majesty's time. That he did this from his duty to her Majesty, and his country, for he could

^a For the conquest of Ireland, see Leland's *History of Ireland*, 3 vols. in 4to. Lond. 1773. Thomas Stafford's *Pacata Hibernia*, Lond. 1633. R. Cox's *History of Ireland*. Winwood's *Memorials*; but above all, Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, in folio, 1617. He was secretary to Lord Mountjoy. See Appendix, XXXVIII. There are some original Letters from Lord Mountjoy, from Ireland, to the Queen and others, in the Cotton MSS. Titus, B. 12. fol. 13. B. 13. f. 561, 578. C. 6. f. 149.

^b Camden, Dugdale. ^c *Ibid.* Moryson. ^d Stow, *Annals*, p. 646. Moryson. Winwood's *Memorials*, vol. ii. p. 173, 206. Lond. 1725. ^e *Life of Cotton*, p. 26. Cat. Biblio. Bodl.

“ not think his country safe, unless, by declaration of a successor, it were strengthened against the assaults of our potent enemies, which pretended a title thereto.”

After his departure for Ireland to take the command of the army, he proposed by Leigh, who was sent on a second journey, “ that if the King would enter into the course proposed, (I suppose to be proclaimed as the successor to Queen Elizabeth, and to deliver the Earl of Essex,) he would leave Ireland, and with four or five thousand men assist him.” The King not being prepared to enter into that attempt at the time, the business ended, and Leigh on his return was imprisoned by Elizabeth, ever jealous of any communications with her successor^f.

With all his merit, the Earl of Devonshire was engaged in one unfortunate affair, which reflects much disgrace upon his memory. Before the year 1588, in the life of the Lord Mountjoy his brother, he had paid his addresses to the Lady Penelope, the daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, a lady of great wit and beauty. The attachment was mutual, and they were privately engaged to be married to each other. But the lady's friends, considering that he was at that time a younger brother, with little fortune, disapproved of the match, and disposed of her to Robert Lord Rich. This marriage was extremely disagreeable to her, as Lord Rich was a man of an ungracious, unsociable, and austere disposition. Although she had by him several sons and daughters, her affection for Blount revived, they had private meetings, and at length their connection became more open, and was publicly censured. At his return from Ireland, finding her separated from Lord Rich, and legally freed by a divorce, he felt himself bound in honour, as well as affection, to make her his wife. He had several children by her before her separation from Lord Rich. They were married on the 26th of December, 1605, and the ceremony was performed by William Laud, then his chaplain, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. For this marriage Laud was severely reflected upon, and King James was so highly displeased, that he never would promote him. Laud in his defence alledged that he was ignorant that the lady was the wife of Lord Rich; he was extremely unhappy at the share which he had in this business, which he looked upon as one of the greatest

^f Birch's Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 470.

misfortunes of his life, and he has set down the day in his diary, and book of private devotions, to be observed as a time of fasting and humiliation^f.

Robert Lord Rich, created afterwards Earl of Warwick, by James, in 1618, by this his first wife, Penelope, had three sons, Robert, who succeeded him as Earl of Warwick; Henry, created Earl of Holland; and Charles, who was slain at the Isle of Rhè, in the expedition with the Duke of Buckingham, being then a Knight; and four daughters, Lettice, Penelope, Essex, and Isabel. For his second wife he married Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, widow of Sir George Paul, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1618, about eight months after he was created Earl of Warwick^h.

The Earl of Devonshire died at the Savoy in the Strand, the 3d of April, 1606, in the forty-third year of his age, after a short illness of a fever, and an inflammation of the lungs. He departed with great mildness and courage, and said to his friends, "Let Death look never so ugly, I will meet him smiling." His funeral was celebrated with great pomp in Saint Paul's Chapel in Westminster Abbeyⁱ. Penelope attributed to him three illegitimate sons, Mountjoy Blount, Charles, and Saint John, and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Isabel. He left his lady fifteen hundred pounds a year, besides moveables; and it was said at the time, that of five children which she affirmed to be his at parting from her former husband, he provided for no more than three, leaving the eldest son, Mountjoy Blount, between three and four thousand pounds a year, and to a daughter six thousand pounds in money^k. Belton, in Rutlandshire, was one of the manors left to his son; and it is said that only two-thirds of his estates came to Mountjoy Blount, and that the other third went to Sir John Baker of Sisinghurst in Kent, nephew to the Marchioness of Exeter^l. He had no children after his marriage with Penelope.

^f Archbp. Abbot's Narrative. Rushworth, vol. i. p. 440. Dugdale, Baron. vol. ii. p. 178, 388. Winwood's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 206. Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 57. If a legal divorce had taken place, as is stated, I do not see in what Laud was so culpable.

^h Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 237. Ed. 1756. There is a picture of him by Vandyke at Waterstock, inscribed, "Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, father of Henry Earl of Holland."

ⁱ Stow, Moryson. ^k Winwood, *ibid*.

^l Hutchins's Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. ii. William Cavendish was next created Earl of Devonshire in the sixteenth of James I. in whose family the title still continues. The title of Mountjoy was revived in the Irish family of Gardiner, Baron and Viscount Mountjoy.

+ not true all
5 well provided
for by his will
nomination

I shall now give the character of this eminent person as it is minutely delineated by Fynes Moryson, his Secretary, who knew him well.

“ He was of stature tall, and of very comely proportion, his skin faire, with little haire on his body, which haire was of colour blackish (or inclining to blacke) and thinne on his head, where he wore it short, except a locke under his left eare, which he nourished the time of this warre, and being woven up, hid it in his necke under his ruffe. The crown of his head was in his latter dayes something bald, as the forepart naturally curled; he only used the barber for his head, for the haire on his chin (growing slowly) and that on his cheekes and throat, he used almost daily to cut it with his sizers, keeping it so lowe with his owne hand, that it could scarce bee discerned; as likewise himselfe kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death, he nourished a sharpe and short pike devant on his chin. His forehead was broad and high; his eyes great, blacke, and lovely; his nose something low and short, and a little blunt in the end; his chin round; his cheekes full, round, and ruddy; his countenance cheereful, and as amiable as ever I beheld of any man, onely some two yeares before his death, upon discontentment, his face grew thinne, his ruddy colour failed, growing somewhat swarthy, and his countenance was sad and dejected. His armes were long and of proportionable bignes, his hands long and white, his fingers great in the ende, and his leggs somewhat little, which he gartered ever above the knee, wearing the garter of Saint George’s order under the left knee, except when he was booted, and so wore not that garter, but a blew ribben instead thereof above his knee, and hanging over his boote.

The description of his apparell may be thought a needlesse curiosity, yet must I adde some few words thereof, because having promised the lively portraiture of his body as well as minde, the same cannot otherwise be so lively represented to the imagination; besides that by his clothes some disabilities of his body may be conjectured to undertake this hard war, and especially the temper of his mind may be lively shadowed, since the wise man hath taught us, that the apparell in some sort shewes the man. His apparell in court and cities was commonly of white or black tafetaes or sattens, and he wore two (yea sometimes three) paires of silke

stockins, with blacke silke Grogan cloakes guarded, and ruffes of comely depth and thicknesse, (never wearing any falling band,) black beaver hats, with plaine blacke bands, a taffaty quilted wastcoate in summer, a scarlet wastcoate, and sometimes both in winter. But in the country, and specially keeping the field in Ireland, (yea sometimes in the cities,) he ware jerkins and round hose, (for hee never ware other fashion than round,) with laced panes of russet cloath, and clokes of the same cloath lined with velvet, and white bever hats with plain bands; and besides his ordinarie stockings of silke, he wore under bootes another paire of wollen or wosted, with a paire of high linnen bootehose, yea three wastcoats in cold wether, and a thick russe, besides a russet scarfé about his necke thrice folded under it; so as I never observed any of his age and strength to keep his body so warme. He was very comely in all his apparell, but the robes of Saint George's order became him extraordinarilie well.

For his diet, he used to fare plentifully, and of the best; and as his meanes increased, so his table was better served, so that in his latter time no Lord in England might compare with him in that kind of bountie. Before these warres, he used to have nourishing brackefasts, as panadoes and broths; but in the time of the warre, he used commonly to breake his fast with a drie crust of bread, and in the spring time with butter and sage, with a cup of stale beere, wherewith sometimes in winter he would have suger and nutmeg mixed. He fed plentifully both at dinner and supper, having the choicest and most nourishing meates, with the best wines, which he drunk plentifully, but never in great excesse; and in his latter yeares (especially in the time of the warre, as well when his night sleepes were broken, as at other times upon full diet) he used to sleepe in the afternoones, and that long, and upon his bed. He tooke tobacco abundantly, and of the best, which I thinke preserved him from sicknesse, (especially in Ireland, where the foggy aire of the bogs, and waterish foule, plentie of fish, and generally all meates with the common sort alwaies unsalted and greene roasted, doe most prejudice the health,) for hee was very seldom sicke, onely hee was troubled with the head-ach, which duly and constantly like an ague, for many yeares till his death, tooke him once every three moneths and vehemently held him some three daies; and himself in good part attributed, as well the reducing of this paine to these cer-

taine and distant times as the ease he therein found, to the vertue of this herbe. He was very neat, loving clenlinesse both in apparell and diet, and was so modest in the necessities of nature, as myself being at all howers (but time of sleepe) admitted into his chamber, and I thinke his most familiar friends, never heard or saw him use any liberty therein, out of the priviledge of his private chamber, except perhaps in Irish journeyes, where he had no with-drawing roome.

His behaviour was courtly, grave, and exceeding comely, especially in actions of solemne pompes. In his nature he loved private retirednesse, with good fare and some few choice friends. He delighted in study, in gardens, a house richly furnished, and delectable for roomes of retrait, in riding on a pad to take the aire, in playing at shovel-board, or at cardes, in reading play-bookes for recreation, and especially in fishing and fish-ponds, seldome using any other exercises, and using these rightly as pastimes, only for a short and convenient time, and with great varietie of change from one to the other. He was undoubtedly valiant and wise. Hee much affected glory and honor, and had a great desire to raise his house, being also frugall in gathering and saving, which in his latter daies declined to vice, rather in greedy gathering, than in restraining his former bounties of expence; to that howsoever his retirednesse did alienate his minde from all action; yet his desire of honour, and hope of reward and advancement by the warres, yea of returning to this retirednesse after the warres ended, made him hotly imbrace the forced course of the warre; to which he was so fitted by his wisdom, valour, and frugalitie, that in short time hee became a captaine, no lesse wise, wary, and deliberate in counsell, than chearfull and bold in execution, and more covetous in issuing the publicke treasure, than frugall in spending his owne revenewes. And his care to preserve his honour, and maintaine this estate, made him (though coldly) intertaine the like forced course of state counsellor at home after the warres: to the manning of which affaires he was no less inabled by the same valour, wisdom, and many other vertues, had not the streame of his nature prevailed to withdraw him from attending them, further then to the onely obtaining of these his owne private endes. But surely these dispositions of nature (besides others hereafter to be mentioned) and these his private endes, made him of all men most fit for this Irish employment,

wherein the Queene and State longed for an ende of the warre, and groaned under the burthen of an unsupportable expence.

Touching his affecting honour and glorie, I may not omit, that his most familiar friends must needs observe, the discourses of his Irish actions to have been extraordinarily pleasing to him: so that howsoever he was not prone to hold discourses with ladies, yet I have observed him more willingly drawne to those of this nature, which the Irish ladies entertaining in him, than into any other. And as hee had it that commendable, yea necessary ability of a good captaine, not only to fight and mannage well abroad, but to write and set forth his actions to the full at home, so I have seldom observed any omission of like narrations in him, whereof hee used to delate the more weightie seriously, and to mention the smallest at least by way of a jeast.

Touching his studies or bookishness, (by some imputed to him in detraction of his fitness to imbrace an active employment,) he came young and not well grounded from Oxford University; but in his youth at London he so spent his vacant houres with schollers best able to direct him, as besides his reading in histories, skill in tongues, (so farre as he could read and understand the Italian and French, though he durst not adventure to speak them,) and so much knowledge (at least in cosmography and the mathematices) as might serve his owne endes; he had taken such paines in the search of naturall phylosophy, as in divers arguments held by him of that nature with schollers, I have often heard him (not without marvelling at his memory and judgement) to remember of himselfe the most materiall points, the subtilest objections, and the soundest answers. But his chiefe delight was in the study of divinity, and more especially in reading of the Fathers and Schoolmen: and I will be bold to say, that of a lay-man, he was (in my judgement) the best divine I ever heard argue out of the Fathers, Schoolemen, and, above all, out of the written Word, (whereof some chapters were each night read to him, besides his never intermitted prayers at morning and night.)

Further, in his nature he was a close concealer of his secrets, for which cause, least they should be revealed, and because he loved not to be importuned with suites, a free speaker, or a popular man, could not long continue his favorite. He was sparing in speech; but when he was

drawne to it, most judicious therein, if not eloquent. He never used swearing, but rather hated it, which I have seene him often controle at his table with a frowning brow and an angry cast of his blacke eye. He was slow to anger, but once provoked, spake home. His great temper was most scene in his wise carriage betweene the court factions of his time: he was a gentle enemy, easily pardoning and calmly pursuing revenge; and a friend, if not cold, yet not to be used much out of the high way, and something too much reserved towards his dearest minions; besides that the strength of his judgement made him so confident, as they had more power in seconding his counsels, then in diverting or altering them. To his servants he was milde, seldome reprovng them, and never with ill words; for his looke of displeasure was suffieient to checke them, and the best sort nearest him did so well know him, as they served and observed him, as much almost by his lookes as his wordes. He made no servant partner of his secrets, further then his place necessarily gave him knowledge thereof: neither could any of them leade him; or if any did, it was more by art to know his humours, then power to sway them. I cannot say that he was bountifull to them; some of their places drew profit, which could no more be stopped, then the miller can stay the draining of his water through his damme gates; otherwise his gifts to them were rare and sparing, so as if it were above an hundred pound, it was no morsell for a servant, yet still he kept their hopes so greene, as might continue their diligence, and at his death he gave a thousand pound by will, to be divided by his executors' discretion among them. They who had his eare, might easily reason him with good or ill opinion of his servants and strangers, by reason he dranke in their speeches without uttering them, onely his judgement was excellent to discern the truth of the relation, as well out of the informer's passions, as observing the other's actions. He kept his word in publike affairs inviolably, without which he could never have beene trusted of the Irish: but otherwise in his promises he was delatory and doubtfull, so as in all events he was not without an evasion. Lastly, in his love to weomen, (for as wanton peace succeeds bloody warre, so in the last period of his life, after the Irish warres, grief of unsuccessfull love brought him to his last end,) he was faithfull and constant, if not transported with self-love more then the object, and therein obstinate."

Mountjoy Blount, the eldest natural son of the Earl of Devonshire, by King James the First was created LORD MOUNTJOY OF MOUNTJOY FORT in Ireland, in 1606. By King Charles the First, in 1627, LORD MOUNTJOY OF THURWESTON in Derbyshire; and finally, in 1628, EARL OF NEWPORT in the Isle of Wight. He was appointed Constable of the Tower, and Master of the Ordinance, in 1641. At the marriage of Robert Rich, Esquire, grandson of the Earl of Warwick, with Frances the youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he was present, with the Protector, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Strickland, and others, the 11th of November, 1657^m. His wife was Anne Botteler, daughter of John, Baron Botteler, of Bramfield in Hertfordshire, whose arms were, gules, between six crosses patee, fitchie, argent, a fesse counter-compony argent and sableⁿ. He died at Oxford, in St. Aldate's parish at Oxford, where he had retired with the King, on account of the plague in London, the 12th of February 1665, and was buried in the south isle adjoining the choir in Christ Church Cathedral^o. He had three sons, George, Charles, Henry, and two daughters, Isabella, and Anne. Charles, his second son, died at two years old, and was buried in Saint Martin's in the Fields, with the following inscription on his monument.

Hem Viator,

Infans te paucis vult. Carolus Blount, honoratissimi Domini Mountjoy, Comitum de Newport, et lectissimæ Domine Anne à nobili Bottelerorum, in agro Harfordiensi familiâ oriunde, filius natu secundus, bimulus, hæc præmaturè posuit mortalitatis exuvias. Tantum est.

Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus infans

Ecce loquar—“ Mortis sis memor, atque vale^p.”

The Earl of Newport was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son GEORGE, who died unmarried about forty years of age in 1676, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields^q. His successor was his brother HENRY, THE THIRD EARL OF NEWPORT, who married Susanna, the daughter of John Briscoe, Esquire, of Grafton in Kent, widow of Edmund Mortimer, Esquire, of Derbyshire, and died without issue in 1681^r.

^m Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, No. XIII.
col. 763.

ⁿ Bigland.

^o Wood, *Fasti*, vol. i.

^p Stow, 484.

^q Vincent's *Salop*.

^r *Ibid*.

Of the two daughters of Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, Isabel married — Knowles, Earl of Banbury: and Anne, — Porter. In the Journals of the House of Commons, on the 5th of September 1643, the ladies Isabella and Anne Blount, daughters of the Earl of Newport, were permitted to have the Speaker's Warrant to go to Thame in Oxfordshire, with Mr. Lawrence Davies, his Lordship's Steward, two men servants, a coach and four horses, two saddle geldings, a small trunk of apparell, and other necessary accommodations.

By the death of Earl Henry without children, the legitimate and illegitimate descendants of the Mountjoy branch, in the eldest male line became extinct.

To return to the other children of the Earl of Devonshire.

His second son was Sir Charles Blount. His third, Sir Saint John Blount, who was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles the First, in 1625. Of his two daughters, Elizabeth was the eldest. The second, Isabella, became the wife of Sir John Smith, son and heir of Sir Thomas Smith, Ambassador to Russia.

There is an account of a quarrel between Sir Charles Blount, and Melger Von Leben, a Dutchman, written and signed by Von Leben himself*. On Christmas-day 1597, Von Leben went to the Chapel Royal to see the ceremonies when the Queen attended there, and, it seems, had thrust himself into an improper situation. Sir Charles called to him, and told him that "it was not his place," and on being questioned afterwards, "that he had gone into a place unfit for any stranger, or for any other person under the degree of nobility." The Dutchman irritated, told him, "that it was more than his office to tell him so." Sir Charles replied, "No, I can tell you more than that by my office, and turn you out of the presence if I list." The Dutchman retorted, "If you be as brave in action as in words you are a brave fellow." Sir Charles observed, "I am no companion for you." To which Von Leben replied, "You are a proud fellow, but here is no place for these matters." This was followed by a challenge from Von Leben, and several warm letters passed between them, but Sir Charles evaded meeting him, apparently upon the ground of his being an unworthy antagonist. Von Leben's letters are very

* Lansdowne MSS. vol. 98. Art. 16.

indignant, and Sir Charles, in his answers, usually treats him in an ironical and jocular manner. "You shall do well," he says in one, "not to afflict yourself too far for fear of burning agues, which commonly strange blood is subject to in strange countries." They referred the dispute to the Earl of Essex, who interfered, and reconciled them. Yet Sir Charles wrote subsequently to Leben in an irritating manner, the quarrel was revived, but after all he refused to fight him. The whole, with the correspondence, is stated in Von Leben's account.

He died about the year 1644: for on the Journals of the House of Commons of July the 3d, of that date, Mr. Corbet was appointed to inform the House, whether any composition had been made concerning the wardship of the heir of Sir Charles Blount, or any other person that had been in actual war against the Parliament, and prohibiting any such compositions. And on the 18th of November in 1652, the name of Sir Charles Blount was ordered to be inserted in the bill for the sale of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason.

The youngest brother of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, was Sir Christopher Blount, who was Gentleman of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth, and was knighted by Lord Willoughby of Eresby, in Flanders¹. Letitia, his wife, was the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, Knight of the Garter. Her first husband was Walter Devereux, by whom she had issue, Robert, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, beheaded in 1601; and two daughters, one of whom, Penelope, married Lord Rich, and afterwards, though illegally, Charles, Earl of Devonshire, as before mentioned. Her second husband was Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's first favourite, by whom she had a son who died an infant. The Earl of Leicester died in 1588, and the next year, 1589, she married her third husband Sir Christopher Blount².

In 1588, he was employed in a public capacity in Holland. There is an original letter from him in that year, dated Belgium, to the Earl of

¹ According to some accounts Sir Christopher was the second son of Thomas Blount, Esquire, of Kidderminster, of the Kinlet branch.

² Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage*, 1771, vol. iii. p. 132. In 38 Eliz. he had a grant of the manor of Staindelfe in Warwickshire for three lives, and another estate near Tamworth. Dugd. War. p. 825.

Leicester, in vindication of himself, and about Lord Willoughby^x. He had a command under his son-in law, the Earl of Essex, in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596. The enterprize against the Western Islands was then planned, and Lord Mountjoy, and Sir Christopher Blount were to attempt Saint Michael's. In the expedition against the Spaniards, in 1597, he served under the Earl of Essex, with Lord Mountjoy, as first Colonel. From Weymouth he wrote to the Earl that the land forces were there arrived, and gave him some advice as to expedition^y.

He was elected, in 1597, Member of Parliament for Staffordshire, when the Countess, his wife, complained in a letter to the Earl of Essex, "that the Sheriff had wronged him, in preferring Dudley to the first place of Knight of the Shire, to which the county had elected Sir Christopher^z."

The Earl of Essex having projected a marriage between his cousin Lettice Knollys, daughter of Sir William Knollys, and the eldest son of the Earl of Worcester, he employed his father-in-law, Sir Christopher Blount, to speak to that Earl upon the affair. Several letters from Sir Christopher are still extant, giving an account of the progress of the negotiation^a. He was created Master of Arts at Oxford, the 10th of July, 1598^b.

In the Earl of Essex's desperate designs, in 1601, he was deeply engaged. It was allotted to him to seize the gate of the palace. When they were shut up in Lord Essex's house, he advised Sir Ferdinando Gorges to seize Sir Walter Raleigh, who had sent to see him. In the Earl's passage into the city, when they were stopped near Saint Paul's by the soldiers, Sir Christopher attacked them with great bravery, and killed Waite, a stout officer: who had been formerly hired by the Earl of Leicester to assassinate him. Sir Christopher being wounded was taken prisoner. When all the affair was known from other information, he confessed, as the rest did, the particulars of the attempt. Upon his trial, being urged with the Earl's own confession, charging him as the instigator of the crimes, he exclaimed with a sigh, and his eyes lifted up, "O God, thou knowest from what designs I dissuaded the Earl." Full proof was brought of his guilt, he was condemned, and beheaded on

^x Cotton MSS. Galba D. 3. fol. 213.

^y Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth.

^z Ibid.

^a Birch, ii. 381.

^b Wood's Fasti, col. 779.

Tower Hill, on the 18th of March 1601, when he made a long speech, recorded in the State Trials.

Lady Leicester accused him of having sold many of her jewels, and other valuable property, at different times, from their first marriage till his death, which she specified in a catalogue already published. Amongst others, it is there stated, that at his last unhappy coming to London, he brought a clock of diamonds, a great table diamond, and one other fair jewel of diamonds, the best my Lady had left her. "How he bestowed "them," she says, "God knoweth^c."

His widow survived him till the 25th of December 1634. Over the handsome monument which she erected to the memory of her former husband, the Earl of Leicester, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, is a wooden tablet, with this inscription in gilt capitals.

Upon the death of the excellent and pious Lady Lettice, Countess of Leicester, who died upon Christmas-day in the morning, 1634.

I.

Look on this vault, and search it well,
 Much treasure in it lately fell;
 We are all robbed, and all do say
 Our wealth was carried this away;
 And that the theft might ne'er be found
 'Tis buried closely under ground:
 Yet if you gently stir the mould
 There all our losse you may behold.
 There you may see that face, that hand,
 Which once was fairest in the land.
 She that in her younger yeares
 Match'd with two great English peers;
 She that did supply the wars
 With thunder, and the Court with stars;
 She that in her youth had bene
 Darling to the maiden Quene,

^c Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. i. page 537. Robert Dudley, son to this lady by the Earl of Leicester, besides higher accomplishments, was the first person who taught dogs to stand at partridges. Ant. Wood.

Till she was content to quitt
Her favour for her favouritt.

II.

Whose Gould thread when she saw spunn,
And the death of her brave sonne,
Thought it safest to retyre
From all care and vain desire,
To a private countrie cell,
Where she spent her days so well,
That to her the better sort
Came, as to an holy court;
And the poor that lived neare
Dearth nor famine could not feare.
Whilst she lived, she lived thus,
Till that God, displeas'd with us,
Suffrid her at last to fall,
Not from him, but from us all;
And because she took delight
Christ's poore members to invite,
He fully now requits her love,
And sends his angels from above,
That did to heaven her soul convey
To solemnize his own birth-day.

GERVAS CLIFTON.

The Mountjoy branch usually bore for their arms quarterly, first, Blount nebuly: secondly, Ayala, the two wolves: thirdly, Ayala, the tower: and fourthly, vairy for Beauchamp. Their crest was a wolf passant sable, between two cornuts out of a ducal coronet, or^d.

At the funeral of the Earl of Devonshire, which was conducted with great magnificence, his hearse was adorned with fifteen escutcheons, containing the arms which he was intitled to quarter. 1. Barry of six nebuly, or and sable. Blount. 2. Argent, two foxes passant, sable, langued gules. A bordure or, semè de saltiers, gules. Ayala. 3. Or, a tower with three tops, azure. Sanchet. 4. Vairy, argent and azure. Beauchamp. 5. Argent, three fleurs-de-lis, azure. Holte of Westcote.

^d Bigland, Letter to Joseph Blount, Esquire.

6. Argent, a fesse, gules, three covered cups in chief, gules. Coleridge. 7. Sable, a cross engrailed, or. Ufforde. 8. Gules, a cross sarcellee, argent. Beake. 9. Gules, a cross patonce, or. Latymer. 10. Gules, a fesse, fusillee de 5; argent, sur chacune une escallop, sable. Chayne. 11. Or, a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed, sable. Stafford. 12. Azure, or gules, billeted, or. A saltier, vary, argent and azure. Champernon. 13. Or, on a bend, sable, three horse shoes, argent, nailed sable. Ferrers. 14. Azure, an eagle displayed, or. Bigburye. 15. Azure, two bars, argent. A bend chequy or, and gules. Leigh of Saint Oswald's. All within the order of the garter^e.

Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, bore the same arms, within a bordure compony, argent, and gules, as a mark of illegitimacy^f.

On an old parchment^g are his arms with thirty quarters; of which fifteen are the same with those of the Earl of Devonshire. The other fifteen are. 8. Or, a fret, azure. 9. Ermine, three chevrons. A canton, gules. 11. Gules, three circular buckles, between eight cross-crosslets, or. 12. Argent, three pales, wavy, gules. De Valonys. 13. Sable, an arm coupé at the shoulder, the hand proper, the sleeve and hanging, or, bearing a fleur-de-lis. 14. Or, a chief indented, azure. 15. Lozengy, or and sable. Blount. 16. Party per pale, azure and gules, a lion rampant, or langued, gules. 17. Sable, a fesse argent, between three fleurs-de-lis, or. 18. Gules, on a saltier, argent, a pellet. Abergavenny. 19. Or a cross patonce, gules. 21. Azure, a cross patonce, or. 23. Sable, a fret, or. 24. Azure, four bars, argent. 25. Argent, six lions rampant, 3. 2. 1. gules. The whole is within a bordure, compony, argent, and gules.

The Crest. On an Earl's coronet, a helmet sideways barred. On a wreath, or and sable, an eye in the sun.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a man with a ducal crown on his head, and a veil from it falling upon his shoulders. A close gown hanging down to his heels, gules, girded, or. A mantle, azure, lined, argent.

On the sinister side, a knight in armour, with a sword by his side. A sash gules. On his head a hat sable.

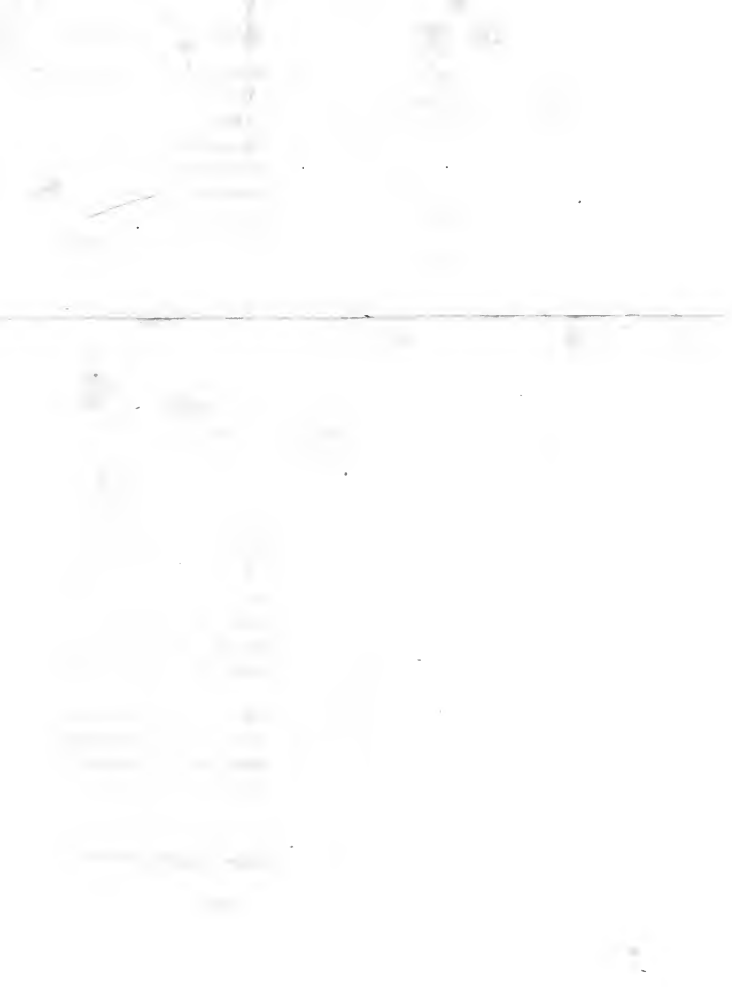
Motto. Vigilanter gubernasti.

Sir Charles Blount bore the same four quarters as his father, the Earl of

^e Harl. MSS. No. 1156. fol. 44.

^f Bigland.

^g Penes Mr. W. Blount.



6. Argent, a fesse, gules, three covered cups in chief, gules. Coleridge. 7. Sable, a cross engrailed, or. Ufforde. 8. Gules, a cross sarcellee, argent. Beake. 9. Gules, a cross patonce, or. Latymer. 10. Gules, a fesse, fusillee de 5; argent, sur chacune une escallop, sable. Chaynye. 11. Or, a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed, sable. Stafford. 12. Azure, or gules, billeted, or. A saltier, vary, argent and azure. Champernon. 13. Or, on a bend, sable, three horse shoes, argent, nailed sable. Ferrers. 14. Azure, an eagle displayed, or. Bigburye. 15. Azure, two bars, argent. A bend checky or, and gules. Leigh of Saint Oswald's. All within the order of the garter^e.

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Motto. Vigilanter gubernasti.

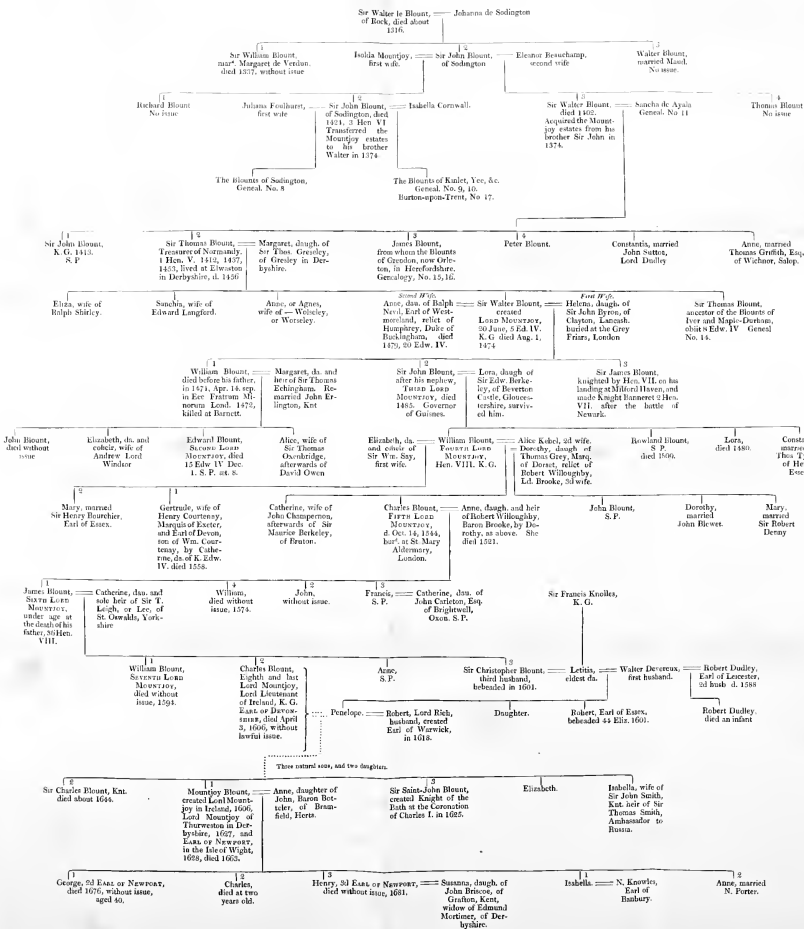
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^e Harl. MSS. No. 1156. fol. 44.

^f Bigland.

^g Penes Mr. W. Blount.

THE GENEALOGY OF BLOUNT, LORD MOUNTJOY, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, AND EARL OF NEWPORT.





Devonshire, with a crescent gules, to denote his being a second son, and a bendlet, gules, as a mark of illegitimacy^b.

^b Bigland.

It should have been remarked in the account of Walter le Blount of Rock, that he was one of the witnesses to an extraordinary instrument in the reign of Edward the First, by which John de Cameys delivers to William Paynel, Knight, Margaret de Cameys his wife, and releases to him all her goods and chattels: and agrees that the said Margaret should remain with the said William. Both the parties were of noble families, and the witnesses likewise. In a subsequent Petition to Parliament for dower, in the twenty-eighth year of Edward the First, Walter le Blount was her proctor. The case is stated at length, from the Records of Parliament, with observations, by Selden. *Uxor Ebraica*, p. 845. Ed. Wilkins.

CHAPTER IV.

The Blounts of Iver in Buckinghamshire, and Maple-Durham in Oxfordshire.

WE proceed now to that branch which was settled first at Iver, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards at Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire: where it still subsists in opulence and respectability.

These Blounts had the same common ancestors with the Mountjoy branch, Sir Walter Blount of Rock, and Johanna de Sodington, Sir John Blount of Sodington, and Eleanor Beauchamp, Sir Walter Blount, and Sancha de Ayala, Sir Thomas Blount the Treasurer of Normandy, and Margaret Gresley. But as Sir Walter Blount, the first Lord Mountjoy, was the *eldest son* of the Treasurer of Normandy, the ancestor of this branch was Sir Thomas Blount, *the second son*, and consequently the younger brother of the first Baron Mountjoy^a.

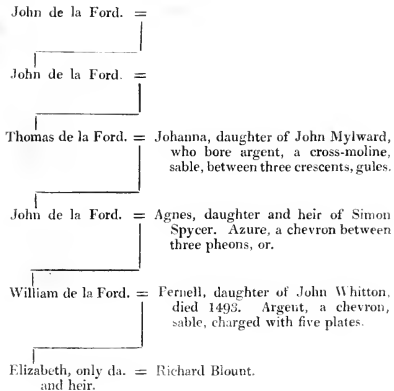
SIR THOMAS BLOUNT received many marks of favour from his Sovereign. Edward the Fourth, in the second year of his reign, granted to him, and his heirs male, the manor of Melton Roos, in Leicestershire, late the property of Thomas Lord de Roos, attainted; all the hereditaments at Lyndewode, called Bayhousfee, in the same county, late belonging to William Viscount Beaumont, attainted; and likewise the manor of Bayons Fee in Lindwood^b. And, in his fourth year, Melton Roos, Wotton and Elsham, a tan house, (barcariam,) and sixty acres of meadow in Gouxhill, thirty acres of meadow in the same, the manors of Lyndwode Baions, and Thoresway-Nevill, lands in Winterton, and lands in Teleby,

^a The reasons for deducing this, as well as the Mountjoy branches, from Johanna de Sodington, and Sir John Blount of Sodington, are given in the last chapter.

^b Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. IV.

GENEALOGY OF DE LA FORD.

Arms. Argent, a pale sable.





all in Lincolnshire, late the property of William Viscount Beaumont^c. In the same year he was appointed Treasurer of Calais^d.

He was twice, or thrice married. His *first* wife was Agnes, the daughter and heir of Sir John Hawley, Knight, descended from Robert Hawley of Conon Utterby in Lincolnshire, who bore for their arms, vert, a saltier engrailed, or^e. By her he had two children, Robert, and Elizabeth. Robert, whose wife is unknown, was born in the thirty-seventh of Henry the Sixth, 1459, was nine years old at his father's death, and died in the sixth year of Henry the Eighth, 1514, leaving children. Elizabeth married Richard Hansard, Esquire, who bore, gules, three mullets, pierced, argent^f.

His *second* wife was Catherine, the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton in Nottinghamshire, Knight, who bore, sable, a lion rampant, between eight cinquefoils, argent, langued gules. She was by his second wife, Alice, the daughter of Sir Thomas Neville of Rolleston in Nottinghamshire, who bore, gules, a saltier, ermine^g.

It should seem that he married a *third* wife, named Isabella. For in the Close Rolls of the fifteenth year of Edward the Fourth, 1475, it is stated, that Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, married Isabella, who had been the wife of Thomas Blount, Esquire, deceased, and who claimed her dower^h.

Sir Thomas Blount died in the eighth year of Edward the Fourth, 1468, when it was found that he was seized of the manors of Melton Roos, Wotton, Lindwode, Bayons, and Thoresby; that Agnes was his wife, and Robert their son and heir, and of nine years of ageⁱ.

His only son by his second wife was RICHARD BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, who married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of William de la Ford, of Iver in Buckinghamshire, by whom he acquired the estate at that place^k. He purchased part of the estate at Maple-Durham, where he afterwards

^c Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

^d Anecd. Record. Coll. Arn.

^e Bigland

^f Ibid. The issue of both these marriages are in Vincent Eyre's Baronage, fol. 109, a MS. in the College of Arms. ^g Bigland. ^h R. Do's. MSS. vol. 36. f. 118.

ⁱ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 37. f. 231. Inq. Post Mortem. Ashmole, MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 24. In all the preceding records he is styled Armiger, but in the Inq. Post Mortem he is called Miles.

^k See Genealogy of De la Ford, No. 13.

resided, and he was Sheriff for Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, which then had but one Sheriff, in the eighteenth year of Henry the Seventh, 1502¹. It was his will that he should be buried in the chancel in Iver church^m. His coat of arms was to be seen there in painted glass, but it is now destroyedⁿ. He died the 31st of November, 1508, and was buried according to his request. The monument is still to be seen. It is now a flat stone in the chancel, but the present clerk (1820) remembers when it was a high monument. There are two figures, and a coat of arms at the head and feet of each figure. It is much defaced. The brass inscription has been taken away, but the clerk remembers it, and, being in Latin, was thus translated to him. "To Richard Blount and Elizabeth " his wife, daughter and heir of Richard (William) Ford of this parish. " Obiit November 31, 1508." There are two coats of arms. First, quarterly, 1. Ayala, the wolves; 2. Ayala, the tower; 3. Blount, nebuly; 4. Beauchamp, varyy. There is no annulet, or other mark of difference. The other coat is the same as the first, impaled with, quarterly, first and fourth, a pale; second and third, a chevron between three pheons, for Delaford, and Spycer.

The parish of Maple-Durham, which from this time became the seat of this branch of the family, consists of two manors, Maple-Durham Gurney, which is in the Hundred of Binfield, and Maple-Durham Chawsey, in the Hundred of Langtree. They both now belong to the family, but were acquired at different times^o.

Maple-Durham Gurney, in Domesday book, belonged to William de Varine. It came to the Gurneys by the marriage of Girard de Gurney, Lord of Gurney in Normandy, with the second daughter of William de Varine. Afterwards Juliana de Gurney, sole heir of Hugh de Gurney, married William Bardolf, about the time of Henry the Third^p. During this time, as part of the Honor of Wallingford, it was held of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester in the forty-seventh of Henry the Third; in the twenty-third of Edward the First, of the Crown; in the twenty-eighth of the same King, of Edmund Earl of Cornwall^q.

¹ Thomas Blount.
MSS. No 1386. fol. 104.

^m Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 50.
^o From Notes by the Rev. Mr. Lefebvre.

ⁿ Harl.
^p Ibid.

^q Ibid. Cal. Inquis. Post Mortem in annis.

The abbess and convent of Clare Ruissel, de Claro Rivulo, in Normandy, a few miles from Gournay, possessed the Rectory: a messuage: forty-three acres of arable land, and one acre and an half of meadow; and, in the nineteenth of Edward the Third, demised it to Richard Greneborowe, an English brother of the house of Eaton^r. When this alien priory was suppressed, the advowson came into the hands of the Crown, and was settled upon Eton College, upon its foundation by Henry the Sixth, in his nineteenth year, 1441. The college is still the patron.

In the forty-ninth of Edward the Third, 1374, Sir Thomas Bardolf's widow, Isabel, was endowed with the third part of Maple-Durham Gurney, by Sir Thomas Blount, as Sheriff of Oxfordshire. Sir Robert Bardolf was his heir, who died May 20th, 1395^s. The daughter and heir of Sir John Bardolf married Sir Roger Lynde, by which marriage, and preceding conveyances, it was transferred to that family; and his successor and heir, John Lynde, on the first of February, 1489, sold it to Richard Blount^t.

The other manor of *Maple-Durham Chawsey* was not purchased till near a century later.

Before and after the Conquest it belonged to Wigod de Walingford; then to Earl Robert de Diby. Milo Crispinus appears as the owner in Domesday-book, and Brian Fitz-Count in the reign of Henry the First. Afterwards it was granted to the Chawseys, who were Normans, and held it of the Honor of Wallingford, as late as the sixth of Edward the Second, in 1312^u. The subsequent possessors for some years do not appear. On the 4th of July, 1527, Richard Bruges, and Anne his wife, purchased it of Lyonnell Norris. In the twenty-third of Elizabeth, 4th May, 1580, the manor, mansion-house, and demesnes, were conveyed from Anthony Bridges to Popham, Hanan, and Clerk, for £400. And the next year, the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth, 1581, on the 4th of February, a conveyance was made of them from Anthony Bridges, and others, to Sir Michael Blount for £900^s.

^r *Calendarium Rotulorum Cartarum*, 1803, page 315, No. 29. *Anglicano Confratri domús de Eton*.

^s The Deed of Endowment, M. D. Ped. note.

^t *Ibid.*

^u *Ibid.*

^v *Ibid.*

Richard Blount, and Elizabeth De la Ford, had five children, Barnaby, Richard, Elizabeth, Anne, and another Elizabeth⁷. Barnaby, and the first Elizabeth, probably died young. Anne married Francis Conyers, Esquire, of Wakerley in Northamptonshire, whose arms were, vert, a maunch, or. Elizabeth, Thomas Woodford, Esquire, of Burnham in Buckinghamshire; who bore, sable, three leopards' heads, reversed, gules, jessant-de-lis, argent⁷.

SIR RICHARD BLOUNT, the eldest surviving son, was one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber^a to Henry the Eighth; of the Privy Chamber to Edward the Sixth^b; in various offices under Queen Elizabeth, and Lieutenant of the Tower. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Richard Lister, Chief Justice of England, and sister of Sir Michael Lister, Knight of the Bath. He died the eleventh of August, 1564, and was buried under a splendid monument in the church of St. Peter in Vinculis, in the Tower, which was erected by his widow. The arms of Lister are, sable, between four cocks, a cross, argent, charged with five torteaux, bearing each a mullet, or: quartered with gules, a lion rampant, argent, between eight crescents, or^c. Dame Elizabeth Blount, his widow, made her will on the 14th of February, 1581, which was proved the 26th of June, 1582, in which year she died. She directed her body to be buried at Maple-Durham, and left legacies to many of her children, and grandchildren, by name^d. They had four children, Elizabeth, Michael, Barbara, and Richard.

The second son, Sir Richard Blount, lived at Dodsham, or Dysham, in Sussex, and married Elizabeth, the second daughter of William West, Lord De la Warr, and she died in 1595, leaving a son and heir, William^e. West's arms were, argent, a fesse, dancette, of three points sable. Elizabeth was the wife of Nicholas Saint John, of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltshire, Esquire, the eldest son of Sir John Saint John, the ancestors of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke: who bore, argent, a bend, gules; on a chief of the same, two mullets, or. Barbara was the wife of Francis Shirley, Esquire, of East

⁷ Ashmole MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. Art. 50. ² Bigland. ^a à quatuor atriensibus unus. Monument. ^b à privato cubiculo. ^c The inscription and monument. ^d Anecd. Rec. Coll. Arm. Bigland. ^e Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 36. Bigland.

Grinstead in Sussex, whose arms were, paly of six, or and azure, a canton ermine^f.

Their eldest son, SIR MICHAEL BLOUNT, was born about 1529; for by an inquisition taken after the death of Sir Richard Blount, in the seventh year of Elizabeth, 1564, it was found that he held two parts of the manors of Howberland, Healpore, and other lands, and that Sir Michael, his son and heir, was thirty-five years old, and held lands in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Oxford^g. In 1590 he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, in which office he succeeded Sir Owen Hopton. There is a list of all the prisoners which were delivered by him to Michael Blount, Esquire, by indenture bearing date the 6th of July, 1590, the thirty-second of Elizabeth. Amongst them is Philip, late Earl of Arundel, a close prisoner. Sir Michael acknowledges to have since received Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, Sir John Perrott, Sir Thomas Williams, the Bishop of Laughlin in Ireland, Sir Nicholas White, Sir Brian Orework, Sir Francis Darcy, Mrs. Catherine Lee, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. There were thirty-one prisoners in all. The indenture is signed Michael Blount, and states all the officers in the Tower^h. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was no Constable of the Tower, the Lieutenant supplied his place.

In 1595, Edmund Nevyl, calling himself Lord Latymer, in a letter to Nicholas Lambert, the Steward of the Tower, charged Sir Michael Blount with treasonable words. No proceedings seem to have taken place upon it, and the accusation was probably considered as unfoundedⁱ.

On the 5th of April, 1570, Queen Elizabeth sent her letter of trust to him to receive the loan-money. He was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1576, and of Oxfordshire in 1586 and 1597. In the twenty-fourth year of Elizabeth, 1581, on the 4th of February, he purchased the other manor, of Maple-Durham Chawsey, as before stated. He soon after erected the present mansion house. In the year 1588, jointly with his son Richard, he borrowed of John Brockett, of Brockett Hall in Hertfordshire, the sum of £1500, probably to supply part of the funds for the building.

^f Bigland.

^g Anecd. Record Coll. Arm.

^h Lansdowne MSS. vol. 65. Art. 14.

ⁱ Ibid. vol. 79. Art. 1, 2, &c. and vol. 80. Art. 20; Strype, vol. 4. page 240; and Maitland's History of London, vol. 1. p. 149, 175.

His lady was Mary, the sister and one of the coheirs of Thomas Moore, Esquire, of Bicester in Oxfordshire: whose arms were, quarterly, first and fourthly, argent, a fesse dancette, of three points, paly of six; gules, and sable, between three mullets of the second. Secondly, argent, a fesse between three annulets, gules. Thirdly, Barry of six, ermine and gules.

Upon the death of Charles, Earl of Devonshire, on the 3d of April, 1606, without legitimate children, Sir Michael Blount claimed the Barony of Mountjoy, as the next heir. The claim was preferred to the House of Lords in December, and, the proofs not being judged sufficient, it was rejected on the 24th of January following. It was founded upon a supposition that Thomas Blount, the father of Richard Blount of Iver, instead of being *the brother* of the first Lord Mountjoy, was *the son* of an Edward, *a fourth son* of the first Lord Mountjoy. Upon the establishment of this fact, the whole question turned, for the patent of creation of the first Lord Mountjoy was limited to him, and the heirs male of his body, and consequently the descendants of his brother could not inherit the title. What evidence was produced upon the trial does not appear. There are two minutes of arguments, for and against the claim, preserved in the Harleian Manuscripts^k. It seems extraordinary that direct proof could not be obtained of so recent a fact as the birth of a great grandfather of a noble family. The existence of a fourth son Edward seems not to have been proved. The first Lord Mountjoy, indeed, by his will dated the 8th of July, 1474, having left to his son James the manors of Feld, Cotton, and Stratton in the Field, in Stafford, Leicester, and Derbyshire, with remainder on failure of issue to his son John, to whom he left his chattels: what other estates he had not bequeathed he left to his *son Edward*: but this was held to have been his *grandson of that name*, by his deceased son William, who was seven years of age at his death, and succeeded him in his title and estates. The arguments from painted windows, pedigrees, and coats of arms, seem to have been of an ambiguous nature^l.

^k For it, in Harl. MSS. No. 6141; against it, No. 1386. No. 104.

^l In confirmation of Sir Michael Blount's being descended from Thomas *the second son* of Sir Walter, the Treasurer of Normandy, it may be observed, that in his coat of arms, impaled with Sir John Croke's, who married his daughter, there is a *crecent*, denoting a second son, at Studley Priory, in stone, and painted glass, and on Sir John Croke's monument at Chilton.

Sir Michael was buried in St. Peter's church in the Tower, with a handsome monument adjoining that of his father, and exactly resembling it. The time of his death is not mentioned on it, but it says that Dame Mary, his wife, died the 23d of December, 1592. They had five sons and six daughters, Richard, Thomas, Charles, Henry, Robert, Catherine, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Frances, and a second Elizabeth; of whom only Richard, Thomas, Charles, Catherine, and Frances, survived them^m.

Of the sons of Sir Michael Blount, Thomas Blount, the second, was born the 2d of April, 1567, and married the daughter and coheir of John Brockett, who bore, or, a cross ponce, sable. Sir Charles Blount, the third, was born the 5th of November, 1568, and was knighted at Cadiz in 1596. It is probable that this Sir Charles Blount is the same of whom Sir Henry Spelman speaks, that having been in the expedition to Cadiz, he was drowned at sea about two years afterwards, in his passage to Ireland: which he considers as a judgment upon him for having burnt the cathedral church of Pharos in Portugal, notwithstanding Queen Elizabeth, when she sent out that expedition, gave particular orders, "that in no case violence should be offered to any churches or sacred thingsⁿ." Henry, the fourth, was born August 17th, 1571, and died without issue. Robert was born the 3d of February, 1573.

Of the six daughters, Catherine, the eldest, who was born April the 11th, 1563, was married to Sir John Croke, otherwise Le Blount, of Chilton in Buckinghamshire, and Studley Priory in Oxfordshire, Recorder of London, and afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who will be mentioned in the next book. Mary was born November the 15th, 1565. Anne and Elizabeth died young. Frances was born February the 23d, 1569, and another Elizabeth, July 28th, 1574^o.

The eldest son, **SIR RICHARD BLOUNT**, was born the 28th of June, 1564, and died November the 22d, 1619. He married for his first wife, Cecily, the daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sisinghurst in Kent, who bore, azure, between three swans' necks, erased, or, with collars of ducal coronets, gules, a fesse of the second, charged with three cinquefoils of the third. In a chapel on the right side of the choir as you enter the church

^m Monument.ⁿ History and Fate of Sacrilege, p. 292.^o Bigland's Pedigree.

He is there called John Blount, alias Crooke, of Chilton, Bucks, Recorder of London.

at Canterbury, is a monument with this inscription. "Here lies the Lady Thornhurst, who was sometime wife of Sir Richard Baker of Sissinhurst, in the county of Kent, who had issue, by the said Sir Richard, two daughters, the Lady Grisogone Lenard, and the Lady Cecily Blount, who departed this present world in the month of May 1609, aged 60^p." After her death, Sir Richard Blount married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Francis More, of Fawley in Berkshire, Serjeant at Law, whose arms were, argent, a cock sable, wattled gules.

By his first wife he had four sons, and five daughters; Charles, Walter, Richard, and Lyster: Mary, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Frances.

By his second wife he had two sons, Henry and William, and a daughter named Jane, who married Sir William Moore of Fawley^q.

Walter Blount, the second son, was born about 1600, and died April the 26th, 1619. Richard, who was born about 1601, married Frances, the daughter of Sir John Burroughs, Garter King at Arms, who bore, gules, on a cross, or, five mullets of the field. He was appointed a Commissioner for the loan-money for Oxfordshire, by King Charles the First, in 1626^r, and was Sheriff for Oxfordshire in the same year. Lister Blount lived at Bicester in Oxfordshire, was the godson of Charles Lister, Esquire, of New Windsor, and married Joyce, the daughter of Sir Alan Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, by whom he had a son named Lyster, who died in his third year, January 20, 1633, and is buried in the Tower. After his death she married William Ramsey, Earl of Dalhousie, died the 2d of April 1663, and was buried at Saint Mary's Church in the Savoy^s. This

^p Note to Bigland's Pedigree.

^q Bigland gives no children by Elizabeth More, and makes all the sons to have been by Cecily Baker, omitting Walter, and three daughters, Jane, Eleanor, and Frances. But on the monument of Sir Richard Blount, and Cecily Baker, it is stated that they had *four* sons, Charles, Walter, Richard, and Lyster, and five daughters, Mary, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Frances. This is conclusive as to the names, order, and number of the children of Sir Richard and Cecily Baker. It follows therefore that the two sons, Henry and William, and the daughter Jane, must have been by Elizabeth More. If Sir Richard died on the 22d of November in 1619, and Cecily Baker on the 21st of December in the same year, as stated by Bigland, she must have been his second wife, and Elizabeth Moore the first. It is unfortunate that there are no papers in the family which can clear up these difficulties.

^r Pat. Rhymer, vol. viii. part 2.

^s See her epitaph, View of London, 1708. vol. ii. p. 400.

Charles Lister, by his will dated the 23d of October, 1613, devised to Sir Richard Blount, a lease for a thousand years of lands called Coxwell in Berkshire, for erecting an hospital or free-school at Bicester, or Maple-Durham. Sir Richard, Elizabeth Blount his daughter, and Peter Orde, were appointed Executors, and proved the will on the 9th of November, 1613. These alms-houses were built at Maple-Durham about 1629, consequently by Sir Charles Blount, son to Sir Richard¹. The coat of arms of Sir Alan Apsley was, quarterly, first and fourthly, barry of six, argent and gules, a canton ermine. Secondly, quarterly, ermine and azure, the latter charged with a leopard's head, or. Thirdly, or, a pheon, azure.

Henry died in 1622. Of William we shall speak hereafter. Of the daughters, Eleanor married George Brown, of Caversham, son and heir to Sir George Brown, second son to Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, who bore, sable, three lions passant between four cottises argent, langued, gules. Frances to William Dormer, Esquire, third son of Sir John Dormer of Dorton in Buckinghamshire, whose arms were, azure, ten billets, or 4. 3. 2. 1. On a chief of the second, a demi lion rampant issuing from the field, sable, langued, gules. Jane to Sir William Moore of Fawley², whose arms have been before given.

To return to the inheritable children of Sir Richard Blount and Cecily Baker. SIR CHARLES BLOUNT, the eldest son, was born about 1598, and married Dorothy, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Francis Clerke of Houghton Conquest, and relict of Sir Edmund Wylde. Clerke bore, party per chevron, azure and or. The first charged with three leopards' heads of the second. The second with an eagle displayed of the first. In 1642 and 1643, Sir Charles's house at Maple-Durham was plundered by the Parliament army³. He was killed at Oxford, June the 1st, 1644, as was reported by one of his own captains, and his estates were ordered to be sold by the Parliament, November the 18th, 1652. His wife was buried October the 19th, 1646, and her will was proved March the 18th, 1647. Her daughter Elizabeth was sole Executrix, under the guidance of William Day, Vicar of Maple-Durham⁴.

The eldest son of Sir Charles, MICHAEL BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, died in

¹ M. D. P. notes. ² Bigland. ³ Coates's History of Reading, pages 24, 26. M. D. P. notes. ⁴ M. D. P. notes.

1649, about twenty years of age, without issue. He was slain by a footman near Charing Cross, on the 25th of April².

His second son, WALTER BLOUNT, was twice married; first to Philippa Benlowes of Essex, who died in 1667. Secondly, to Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden in Shropshire, Esquire, who survived him. By the first he had no children, by the last a daughter, named Teresa Elizabeth, who died an infant. He died in May 1671, and by a deed of settlement dated February the 5th, 1670, he settled the Maple-Durham estate on Lyster Blount, his first cousin, son of his uncle William. There was a third son of Sir Charles Blount, named James, who died in 1671, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Anne married, first, John Swinburn, Esquire, of Capheaton in Northumberland; secondly, Francis, Godfrey, Esquire, by whom she had six children. Benlowes bore, quarterly, per fesse dancette, gules and or. Over all a bend of the second charged with a cinquefoil between three falcons, azure, collared, or. Plowden, azure, a chevron dancette of two points. In chief two fleurs-de-lis, or. Swinburn, party per fesse, gules and azure, three cinquefoils, counter changed.

This William, the son of Sir Richard Blount, and his second wife Elizabeth More, to whom we must now look for the succession of the Maple-Durham estate, married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Ralph de la Val, of Seton Laval in Northumberland, who was made a baronet in the thirteenth year of Charles the Second, the 29th of June, 1660; and his wife was Anne, the daughter of Alexis Leslie, first Earl of Leven in Scotland. Elizabeth died the 22d of March, 1706, a widow. He was of Kidmore End, and died in 1676³. De la Val bore, ermine, two bars, vert.

Two of his sons, Walter, and Charles of Kidmore End, both died without issue, the latter in 1691. His son LYSTER BLOUNT, to whom the estate was given by his cousin Walter, was born in 1654, and married, about the year 1683, Martha Englefield, daughter of Anthony Englefield, of White Knights in Berkshire, Esquire, and Alice Stoker of London. He died the 25th of June, 1710, and his wife March the 31st, 1743, in

² Maple-Durham Register. ³ Ibid.

Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, aged 80^b. Englefield bore, barry of six, gules and argent. On a chief or, a lion passant, azure.

Their issue were three sons, and as many daughters. William the eldest, born February the 6th, 1684, died the same year. Richard, the third, born the 6th of August, 1696, died the 4th of March, 1702. Teresa Maria, the eldest daughter, was born at Paris, October the 15th, 1688, and died unmarried the 7th of October, 1759, in the parish of Saint Mary-le-Bone, and was buried in Saint Pancras. Anne, the youngest, born the 28th of November, 1694, died an infant. Martha Blount, the second, was born the 15th of June, 1690, and died July the 12th, 1763. By the will of Lyster Blount, dated May the 15th, 1710, it was directed, that if his son Michael should die without issue, Martha was to inherit Maple-Durham, and her eldest sister Teresa Maria, being born an alien, was to have twelve thousand pounds^c.

Teresa Maria, and Martha Blount, were the intimate friends of Pope. Martha, and probably her sister, received the first rudiments of their education at a Mrs. Cornwallis's at Hammersmith^d. Afterwards they were placed at Paris, under the tuition of Mrs. Meynell, and Miss Lyster, in the Rue Boulanger^e.

Their acquaintance with Pope first began at the house of their grandfather Englefield, at White Knights, near Reading, who was a great lover of poetry and poets, and who highly admired Mr. Pope. Martha observes, that she was then a very little girl, and though her uncle used to say much of Mr. Pope, she did not attend to it at that time^f. The nearness of Maple-Durham, White Knights, and Binfield, and the general attention which was paid to the poet's rising reputation, produced an intimacy between the families, which was cemented by the conformity of their religious and political sentiments. Teresa was of the same age with Pope, and Martha two years younger. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship and affection. Pope was flattered by the attention of two beautiful young women, and they were equally gratified by the partiality of the first

^b By some notes left by Martha Englefield it appears, that her father, Anthony Englefield, died Jan. 16, 1711. Her mother Englefield, November 27, 1693. Her mother Stocker, March 31, 1693. Her mother Blount, March 22, 1706. M. D. P. notes.

^c M. D. P. notes. ^d Their mother's letter, January, 1703. ^e From Maple-Durham notes. ^f Spence's Anecdotes by Singer, page 356.

poet of the age. He became their principal friend and adviser, and, upon the death of their father, in 1711, interfered in settling their affairs. He was attached to both the sisters, but it seems that Teresa was first the chief object of his affections, and it has been thought that he had even some views of a matrimonial connexion with her. There is a deed of the 10th of March, 1717, by which he settled upon her an annuity of forty pounds a year, for six years, on condition that she should not be married during that term^e. Yet as Pope had at that time secured his fortune, by the subscription to the *Iliad*, had purchased, in 1715, his house at Twickenham, and was twenty-nine years of age, if he had ever entertained any thoughts of that nature, there was no reason why he should not have then endeavoured to have carried them into effect. But with a person of Pope's constitution, matrimony was certainly out of the question^h.

His affections at length were settled upon Martha. I cannot better describe his connexion with her, than in the words of Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of Pope*. "Their acquaintance began early: the life of each was "pictured on the other's mind; their conversation therefore was endearing, "for when they met, there was an immediate coalition of congenial "notions." Besides the common offices of friendship, the continued infirmities of Pope required the soothing attentions of female kindness. In his hours of weakness and pain, he experienced from Miss Blount those consoling services. They were often together, and, when absent, a continual correspondence was carried on between them.

Upon a visit of Miss Martha Blount and Pope to his friend Allen at Bath, in 1742, a violent quarrel took place between Miss Blount and the Allens, the occasion of which has never been satisfactorily cleared up. It has been said to have arisen from Mr. Allen's refusal to lend her his chariot to go to a Popish chapel, which, as Mayor of the City, he thought improper; from Martha Blount's arrogance; or from a mere female squabbleⁱ; but it was expressly stated by Mr. Allen to Pope, "that it all rested upon "a mutual misunderstanding between the two ladies^k." In his will, Pope bequeathed to Mr. Allen the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds,

^e *Maple-Durham notes*.

^h Letter 20, page 60. *Bowles's Edit. of Pope*, vol. 10.

ⁱ See *Johnson's Life of Pope*. The letters in *Bowles's Edition*, vol. 10. *Spence's Anecdotes*, page 357. ^k Letter 20, page 60. *Bowles's Ed. of Pope*, vol. 10.

“ being, to the best of his calculation, the amount of what he had received “ from him, partly for his own use, partly for charitable purposes,” or, if he refused to receive it, he was “ to employ it for the benefit of the Bath “ hospital.” Pope certainly retained some indignation for what he thought improper behaviour to his friend Miss Blount, as well as himself, and perhaps took this method of shewing it; but his resentment was not very violent, since he corresponded with that gentleman till his death, and bequeathed his library to him. It has been said by Johnson, that “ Martha “ Blount refused any legacy from Pope, unless he left the world with a dis- “ avowal of obligation to Allen,” and that he then “ polluted his will with “ female resentment.” Yet Martha Blount positively denied it, and declared that “ she had never read his will; that he mentioned to her the “ part relating to Mr. Allen, and that she advised him to omit it, but “ could not prevail upon him so to do, and that she had a letter of his on “ that subject, which she sent to Mr. Hooke¹.”

Pope’s friendship for Martha Blount continued till his death. She is said, but I know not upon whose authority, to have neglected him with shameful unkindness, in the latter time of his decay. “ While he was yet “ capable of amusement and conversation, as he was one day sitting in the “ air with Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Marchmont, he saw his favourite, “ Martha Blount at the bottom of the terrace, and asked Lord Bolingbroke “ to go and hand her up. Bolingbroke, not liking his errand, crossed his “ legs, and sat still; but Lord Marchmont, who was younger and less “ captious, waited on the lady, who, when he came to her, asked, What, “ is he not dead yet^m?” But it must be remembered, that the nature of such questions depends much upon the mode of asking them, and a simple inquiry may be converted into a malevolent wish by the manner of stating it. As to her inattention to him, it must be recollected, that she was not resident at Twickenham; that though his health had been declining, his death was in some degree sudden, and that on the eve of his dying he was well enough to take an airing in Bushy Park, and to dine with company at home. A confessor, and Mr. Pope was attended by one, might think it his duty in those awful hours, to keep from his dying penitent the dangerous impressions of worldly affections, and too tender attachments.

¹ Spence’s Anecdotes by Singer, page 357. ^m Johnson’s Life of Pope.

By this will, dated a few months before his death, he bequeathed to her one thousand pounds, the furniture of the grotto, the urns in his garden, and other goods, and the interest of his other property for her life.

A connexion of so intimate a nature, between two persons of different sexes, could scarcely subsist, but the busy tongues of malice, or idleness, not to mention the virulence of party, would put an improper construction upon it. Some faint whispers of this kind occasionally arose; that so little calumny was excited is most to be wondered at, and can only be accounted for by the absence of suspicious circumstances to serve as a basis for it to rest upon. To this head may be referred the ill-natured observation of Mr. Duncombe, in a letter to Archbishop Herring, at the time of Pope's death, "that he was married to Miss Blount, or *ought to have been*;" and a report, probably without foundation, since it only appears in a marginal note by George Steevens, that Pope wished to have married Miss Blount *in articulo mortis*°.

These calumnies have lately been revived; yet to support them, no instances of an improper familiarity are related. It is certain that Martha Blount never resided in the house of Mr. Pope, and it is admitted that "whatever there might be of criminality in the connexion, it did not take place till the hey-day of youth was over, that is, after the death of *her brother*, when he was thirty-eight and she thirty-six?."

The principal circumstance relied upon to support this charge are the letters which passed between them, some of which have been published, and others are still in manuscript[¶]. They indeed abound in strong expressions of love, and there are certainly some passages which cannot be reconciled with our modern ideas of delicacy; but they are capable of a full explanation, perfectly consistent with the innocence of the parties.

It is well known, that after the Restoration, an abhorrence for the hypocrisy of the fanatics, and the dissolute character of Charles the Second, had introduced the grossest licentiousness of manners. Vice became fashionable, and was openly professed by all gentlemen who pretended to elegance, and politeness. It was Pope's misfortune, that

[°] Bowles, vol. x. page 55. note.

[°] Ibid. vol. i. page cxvii.

[¶] Bowles's edition of Pope's works, vol. i. p. cxxviii. See the Quarterly Review, No. 46, for October, 1820.

[¶] In the possession of Michael Blount, Esquire, of Maple-Durham.

some of his earliest acquaintance were of this school, and Trumbull, Wycherley, and Bolingbroke, who fostered his rising talents, were accomplished rakes. It was natural for a young man to look up to such examples; and though Pope's constitution effectually prevented his becoming an actual debauchee, yet he affected the language of dissipation, and became an hypocrite, not of an unusual kind, in professing vices which he was unable to practise. Hence the air of a man of pleasure, which pervades all his correspondence.

The stile in which women were then addressed was very different from the present. Letters to them were filled with the most overstrained flattery, and professions of love; what was intended, and received, as mere compliment, was conveyed in expressions of the most ardent passion, and occasionally seasoned with a profligacy of sentiment and language, which would not now be tolerated. This tasteless bombast, and disgusting indecency, appears in the comedies of the times, the mirrors of real life, and, which is directly in point, in Voiture's letters, which were universally read, and admired, as the finest models of epistolary excellence. An author, of whom Pope said, in his epistle to Miss Blount, with a present of his works,

In whose gay thoughts the loves and graces shine,
And all the writer lives in every line[†].

A stile of writing, thus fashionable and universal, has been construed into serious love; and mere badinage is brought as a proof of a criminal connexion[‡]. For it may be truly asserted, that in all the letters already published there is no allusion, or reference, directly or indirectly, to any illicit commerce between the parties. And I am assured by a gentleman of veracity, who has read the manuscript letters, that the same observation applies equally to them. Yet if such a connexion subsisted, it is difficult to conceive why it has not made its appearance in a correspondence, which was under no restriction from motives of delicacy.

The letters are equally fulsome to both the ladies; and it can scarcely be supposed that a man was carrying on an intrigue with two sisters, in each

[†] Pope's Works.

[‡] For instance, the letter to Teresa, No 7, in Warburton's edition. Letters 7, 9, 13, 25, in Cowles, vol. 10.

other's confidence. It has been alledged, that Pope concealed his bad designs till the death of their *brother*, in 1726, who must be supposed to have been the guardian of their honour, and a check upon his conduct, "After that event, Pope was much more explicit than he had ever been before, respecting the *nature of his feelings* towards Miss Martha¹." Yet it happens unfortunately for this ingenious surmise, that Mr. Edward Blount was not their brother, but was of the Sodington family, lived at Blagdon in Devonshire, and was very distantly related to them, as appears in the account of that branch of the family². Besides two who died infants, the Miss Blounts had no other brother than Michael Blount of Maple-Durham, Esquire, who died in 1739.

Without stronger proof than has yet been brought, can it be believed that a man of honour, and moral character, would so dishonourably have corrupted the daughters of a family, with which he was living in such habits of friendship; or that young ladies of such respectable connexions, and so highly educated, would have so completely disgraced themselves, by becoming, as they have been lately called, the *cheres amies* of a poet³? Especially, when the gallant Lothario, the gay seducer, was a little miserable object, so weak that he could not hold himself upright without stays, so sickly that his whole life was a continued illness, and of such frail materials, that he could scarcely be kept alive without constant care and attention?

In the absence of all positive facts, the testimony and opinion of contemporaries, of those who well knew the parties, is the best evidence that can be procured; but this is conclusive to the purity of their connexion. Martha Blount enjoyed not only the favour of her own family, but was honoured with the friendship and intimacy of persons of rank and respectability till her death. The names of Mr. Lyttleton, Lord Cornbury, Mr. Cleland, Judge and Mrs. Fortescue, Lady Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Price, the Duchess of Queensbury, Lady Merchant, Mr. Caryl, Lady Cobham, Mrs. Speed, Mrs. Grevill, Lady Archibald, Sir John and Lady Swinburn, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Nugent, Lady Suffolk, Mr. Berkley, and Mrs. Elliot, appear in her correspondence as her constant friends and associates.

But besides the general presumption in her favour, from the respect

¹ Bowles, vol viii. page 49.

² Chapter I.

³ Bowles.

with which she was treated by women of honour and virtue, there are some more particular testimonies of impartial witnesses to the purity of her character. In the collection of original letters of Martha Blount, now preserved at Maple-Durham, there is one dated at Bath, January the 13th, 1747, from Mr. William Chapman, the priest of the Catholic chapel there. Speaking of the satisfaction he had experienced in her company at a Mrs. Edwin's, whose husband was connected with Mr. Allen, and a friend of all the parties, he says, "I believe I shall never forget that remarkable instance of the true Catholic spirit you then displayed, and I must frankly own, that this, and indeed the whole of your behaviour that evening, has left such tender and affectionate concern for your eternal interest in my mind, that it has often vented itself since in the most earnest application to heaven in your behalf."

There is likewise a letter of condolence, written by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Philipps, the author of the life of Cardinal Pole, to Martha's nephew, Michael Blount, upon her death, and dated at Worcester, July the 19th, 1763. "I may truly say, the death of few persons would have been so sensible to me as that of Mrs. Blount. I had known her *intimately twenty years*, and found I had reason to value in proportion as I was acquainted with her. Her conversation was not entertaining only, but improving in a very uncommon degree; and though I have not enjoyed it these two years past, and when I left London I had but a slender prospect of having ever again that advantage, yet I have often reflected with satisfaction on the many agreeable and instructive hours I have passed in it. It is hard to say if she was more estimable for good sense, and universal knowledge, or for being exempt from all affectation, and desire of appearing to have any other merit than what usually falls to women of her rank."

After the death of Mr. Pope, the 30th of May 1744, Martha Blount removed from her mother's house in Welbeck Street, to Mr. Pope's house in Berkley Street, Berkley Square, for the lease of which she paid 315 pounds. Here she lived with her sister Teresa till their deaths. That of Martha happened on the 12th of July 1763, when she was 73 years of age, and that of Teresa on the 7th of October 1759, when she had reached her 71st year.

Of the friendship between Pope and these ladies, some monuments remain in his works.

The coronation of George the First was celebrated on the 20th of September, 1714. Upon this occasion Pope wrote the verses to Mrs. Blount, On her leaving the town after the coronation. It has usually been supposed that they were addressed to Martha, but Teresa was certainly the subject of them. Zephilinda was a name assumed by Teresa, and she corresponded under it with James Moore, afterwards Sir James Moore Smith, who called himself Alexis. Martha was Parthenia^y.

As the Epistle to Mrs. Blount, with the Works of Voiture, is to the same lady, this must be Teresa likewise^z.

But the other copy of verses is expressly, To Martha Blount on her Birth-day^a.

One, or the other, or both, of the sisters are occasionally addressed, or alluded to, in other poems. In the Epistle to Jervas, printed in 1717, he says,

Beauty, frail flower, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years—
Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow^b.

These lines in the Epistle to a Lady, on the Characters of Women, describing the picture of an estimable woman, were justly supposed to be intended for Martha Blount, and that the Epistle was dedicated to her. It was published about the year 1734.

And yet, believe me, good as well as ill,
Woman's at best a contradiction still.
Heaven when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man;
Picks from each sex, to make the Favourite blest,
Your love of Pleasure, our desire of Rest:
Blends, in exception to all general rules,
Your taste of Follies, with our scorn of Fools.
Reserve with Frankness, Art with Truth ally'd,
Courage with Softness, Modesty with Pride;

^y Warburton's Pope, vol. vi. p. 44.

^z Ibid. p. 41.

^a Ibid. p. 65.

^b P. 40.

Fixed Principles, with Fancy ever new ;
 Shakes all together, and produces—You.
 Be this a Woman's Fame : with this unblest,
 Toasts live a scorn, and Queens may die a jest.
 This Phœbus promised (I forget the year)
 When those *blue eyes* first opened on the sphere ;
 Ascendant Phœbus watched that hour with care,
 Averted half your Parents' simple prayer ;
 And gave you Beauty, but deny'd the Pelf
 That buys your sex a Tyrant o'er itself.
 The generous God, who Wit and Gold refines,
 And ripens Spirits as he ripens Mines,
 Kept Dross for Duchesses, the world shall know it,
 To you gave Sense, Good-humour, and a Poet^c.

In his Imitation of Horace's Ode to Venus, written about his fiftieth year, between 1730 and 1740, he alludes to his former love to Martha, and apostrophizes her.

With me, alas ! those joys are o'er ;
 For me the vernal garlands bloom no more.
 Adieu ! fond hope of mutual fire,
 The still-believing, still-renewed desire ;
 Adieu ! the heart-expanding bowl,
 And all the kind Deceivers of the soul !
 But why ? ah tell me, ah too dear !
 Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear ?
 Why words so flowing, thoughts so free,
 Stop, or turn nonsense, at one glance of thee ?
 Thee, drest in Fancy's airy beam,
 Absent I follow thro' th' extended dream ;
 Now, now I seize, I clasp thy charms,
 And now you burst (ah cruel !) from my arms ;
 And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
 Or softly glide by the Canal,
 Now shown by Cynthia's silver ray,
 And now on rolling waters snatched away^d.

^c Warburton's Pope, vol. iii. p. 232. Martha had light blue eyes. The portraits of both the sisters are at Maple-Durham, and have been engraved for Bowles's edition of Pope's Works.

^d Ibid. vol. vi. p. 29.

These verses are inconsistent with the supposition of an improper connexion, since all he regrets is the *hope of mutual fire*.

In Warburton's edition of Pope's Works, several letters from him to these ladies were published^e; and Mr. Bowles has added some others, which he procured from Mr. Blount of Maple-Durham. There are likewise a few from Martha Blount, which are easy, elegant, sensible, and unaffected^f.

MICHAEL BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, the eldest surviving son of Lyster, was born at Maple-Durham, on the 26th of March, 1693. In 1715 he married Mary Agnes, the daughter and one of the coheireses of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, and his wife Mary Kempe, the daughter of Anthony Kempe, Esquire, of Slindon. Mary Agnes was born in 1695. Her arms were, *vairy, a chief, or*. Those of Kempe, *gules, three gerbs, within a bordure ingrailed, or*, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne had three daughters, Mary Agnes, the eldest: Frances Cecily, the second, married to George Brownlow Doughty, Esquire, of Snarford Hall in Lincolnshire, who bore, *argent, two bars, between three estoiles of six points sable, pierced, or*: and Mabilla, the youngest, who was the wife of Sir John Webb, Baronet, whose arms were, *gules, a cross between four falcons, or*. Mr. Michael Blount died at Winchester, the 2d of November, 1739, and was buried at Tichborne in Hampshire. His lady survived till the 19th of May, 1777, and was buried at Maple-Durham.

They had three sons, and two daughters; Michael, Henry Tichborne, Walter; Mary, and Frances.

For the following account of Mr. Henry Tichborne Blount, I am indebted to the Reverend Mr. Lefebvre.

“ Henry Tichborne Blount, the second son of Michael Blount, Esquire, of Maple-Durham in Oxfordshire, and Mary Agnes his wife, eldest

^e Letters to several Ladies, vol. vii. p. iii. Letters 7, 8, 9, in 1714. Letter 11, in 1715, to Teresa. Letter 13, 15, to Martha. 16, to Teresa. 17, to Martha. In Letters to and from several persons from 1721 to 1732, vol. viii. Letters 27, 28, and 46, to Martha.

^f A short letter from Martha, vol. viii. Letter 38, p. 314. Thirty-seven letters to the two sisters, vol. x. A joint letter from Martha and Pope, in 1736, to Mrs. Nugent, vol. x. p. 120. Swift to Martha, and her answer, *ibid.* p. 125. The Duchess of Queensbury to Martha, p. 131. Lady Temple to the same, p. 133. Martha Blount to Mrs. Price, p. 136. George Arbuthnot to Martha, p. 158. Lady Gerard and Martha to dine with Pope, p. 201.

daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, of Tichborne, Hants, born December the 6th, 1723, was educated at the English College at Douay, and took Priest's Orders at Arras the 30th of March, 1748. After being made Priest, he resided some time at the English Convent of the Carthusians, at Newport in Flanders, with the intention of his entering on his noviciate, but which he was obliged to relinquish on account of his health. He then removed to England, and after having remained there some time with his own relatives, toward the middle of 1750, he went to France, where he lived at Angers till the summer of 1751, when he made an excursion to the north of Italy. After having visited Turin, Genoa, and several other places in those parts, he returned to France, where he does not appear to have had any fixed place of residence till the month of May, 1752, when he went to Rouen in Normandy, where he undertook the office of second chaplain of the English poor Clares.

In 1758, he left Rouen, and went to Eslerchin, near Douay in Flanders, where the Honourable James Talbot had purchased a house, and established a school for boys preparatory for the College at Douay, and at which he (Mr. Talbot) presided until he was made coadjutor to Bishop Chaloner, when he was replaced at the said school by the Rev. Henry Tichborne Blount as his representative, and who continued there till he removed to England, and resided with Bishop James Talbot, in London, until 1770; at which time he was appointed President of Douay College, in the place of Dr. Green, who was rendered unequal to the office by ill health. Mr. Tichborne Blount remained in that situation till about the year 1780, when he resigned it to the Rev. William Gibson; and shortly after he came over to England, wherein after having remained a few months, he went to Louvain in Flanders, where he lived at the Convent of the English Augustine Dames, until the suppression of their house in 1794, when he accompanied those ladies in their flight to England for refuge.

Being returned to England, and having visited several of his friends, he was, in the summer of 1796, invited to his relative, Mrs. Frances Bidulph, where he lived till the month of February, 1806, when he returned to Maple-Durham; where after having lived four years at his nephew's, Michael Blount, Esquire, in the practice of those mild and

amiable virtues which had characterized all his life, he died in those truly pious edifying sentiments, which make death precious in the sight of God, March 29, 1810, aged 86."

Walter Blount, the third son, was born December the 13th, 1727, and died a Benedictine Monk at Douay, the 14th of October, 1746, old stile, by the name of Maurus Blount. Mary, the eldest daughter, was born November the 19th, 1716, and died at eighty-four years of age, February the 10th, 1799, having married her relation, Sir Henry Tichborne, of Firmly in Surrey, who died before her, the 16th of July, 1785. Frances, the youngest daughter, born October the 1st, 1716-17, was made a Benedictine Nun at Brussels in 1735, where she died in 1740.

MICHAEL BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, the eldest son, was of Maple-Durham, and was born the 14th of April, 1719. The 16th of August, 1742, he married Mary Eugenia, eldest daughter of Mannock Strickland, Esquire, of Lincoln's-Inn. She was born July 10th, 1723, and died the 12th of December, 1762; her husband, February the 5th, 1792. The issue of this marriage were three sons and three daughters. Strickland bore, sable, three escalops, argent.

Michael will be mentioned hereafter. Joseph Blount, Esquire, the second son, was born the 15th of July, 1752, and died at Saint Cyr, near Lyons, in the south of France, January the 1st, 1793, and his remains are there deposited. Of Joseph's seven children, Mary was born in 1776, and died at Paris October the 3d, 1791, in her fifteenth year. Elizabeth married Ralph Riddell, Esquire, July 23d, 1802. Joseph Blount, the eldest son, was born about 1779, and married his second wife, Anne Martin, only daughter of the late Richard Martin, Esquire, of Hurstborne Tarrant in Hampshire, February the 19th, 1816, at Mary-le-bone, London. Frances was the youngest surviving daughter. Michael, the second son, married Miss Catherine Wright, at Mary-le-bone church, February the 26th, 1816. Anne and Martha were twins, born March the 2d, 1785, and died the same month.

Charles Henry, the third son of Michael Blount and Mary Eugenia Strickland, died an infant, March the 6th, 1758. Mary Eugenia Blount, the eldest daughter, was born the 14th of February, 1745, at her father's house in Devonshire Street, London; was christened by Bishop Chaloner;

Edward Duke of Norfolk, and Mrs. Mary Strickland, were sponsors. She married, the 15th of November, 1765, for her first husband, Charles Stonor, Esquire, of the ancient family of Stonor, of Stonor in Oxfordshire. Their son, Thomas Stonor, Esquire, was born the 9th of December, 1766, and married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Henry Blundell, Esquire, of Ince-Blundell in Lancashire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Mostyn, Baronet, of Talacre in Flintshire. The arms of Blundell are, azure, ten billets, 4. 3. 2. 1, or; on a canton of the same a martlet. They have two sons; Thomas Stonor, Esquire, the eldest, on the 24th of July, 1821, married Frances, daughter of Peregrine Towneley, Esquire, of Towneley Hall, in Lancashire, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of Robert Drummond, Esquire, Banker, at Charing-cross in London. The other son is named Charles Henry. The second husband of Mary Eugenia Blount was Thomas Canning, second son of Thomas Canning, Esquire, of Foxcote, to whom she was married in 1783. Stonor bears, azure, two bars dancette, of three points, or; a chief argent. Canning, argent, three blackamoors' heads, coupéd, banded argent, and sable. Mary Frances, the second daughter, was born the 23d of April, 1750, and died the same year. Mary Martha, born 1762, died unmarried, February the 5th, 1780.

MICHAEL BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, of Maple-Durham, the eldest son of Michael Blount and Mary Eugenia Strickland, was born July the 4th, 1743, at his grandfather Mannoek Strickland's house, in Queen-square; was christened the same day by Bishop Chaloner, his grandfather and Mrs. Mary Blount being sponsors. He had two wives. He married the first at All Saints' church, Bristol, the 15th of April, 1781, Eleanora, second daughter and coheir of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esquire, of Puncher Grange, in the county of Kildare in Ireland, whose arms are, argent, a saltier, gules. She died May the 12th, 1782, aged twenty-one years. On the 27th of August, 1787, he married his second lady, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of John Petre, of Bellehouse, in the Parish of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, Esquire, whose arms are, gules, a bend, or, between two escalops, argent, relict of Francis Wright, of London, Esquire. She was born 20th December, 1765. Her first husband, Francis Wright, died June 18th, 1786. Mr. Blount died the 29th of October, 1821, aged

seventy-eight years, at his house in Lower Berkeley Street, from the operation of couching for a cataract in his eyes.

By his first wife Mr. Blount had an only daughter, named Maria Eugenia Eleanora, who was born in January, 1782, and died August the 2d, 1791.

By the second lady he had four children. 1. Henrietta Mary, married the 16th of September, 1811, to John Wright, Esquire, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, second son of Anthony Wright, Esquire, and of Lucy Plowden his wife, second daughter of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden Hall in Shropshire; whose first daughter, Elizabeth, was Lady Tichborn; his third, Francesa, married Mr. Francis Constable; his fourth, Mary, Mr. Charles Throckmorton; and his son was Doctor Charles Plowden. 2. MICHAEL HENRY MARY BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, the present representative of the family, who was married at Mary-le-bone church, May 15, 1817, to the Honourable Miss Elizabeth Petre, fourth daughter of Robert Edward Lord Petre, and Mary Howard, daughter of Henry Howard, Esquire, of Glossop. 3. Juliana Mary. 4. Walter Thomas Mary Blount.

Blount of Iver and Maple-Durham have usually borne for their arms, quarterly, 1. barry nebuly, Blount; 2. Ayala, the wolves; 3. Ayala, the tower; 4. vairy, Beauchamp; with a crescent gules for difference^s. To these were occasionally added the various other quarters to which they were entitled.

Their crest is, a wolf passant, sable, between two cornuts, out of a ducal coronet, or; and also, a foot in the sun, with the motto, *Lux tua vita mea*, or rather, *via mea*^h.

The other additional quarters, which appear in the arms marshalled by the heralds at the funeral of Sir John Croke, who married the daughter of Sir Michael Blount, and which are recorded at the College of Arms, are as follows. It is remarkable that Beauchamp is there omitted. 1. Argent,

^s They are so borne, impaled with Croke, in the arms of Sir John Croke, and Katherine Blount; 1. in a painted window; 2. inlaid in the wainscoat of a room; 3. in stone over the porch; all at Studley Priory: on their monument at Chilton; and on the monument of Richard Blount at Iver.

^h Bigland, Letter to Joseph Blount, Esq. MSS. 18 Jan. 1776.

THE GENEALOGY OF BLOUNT OF IVER, AND MAPLE-DURHAM.



a pale sable, Delaford. 2. Azure, a chevron between three pheons, or, Spyer. 3. Argent, a fesse dancette, paly of six, gules and sable, between three mullets sable, pierced, gules. More. 4. Argent, a fesse between three annulets, gules. Quartered by More. 5. Barry, or varyy of six, azure and or. 6. Or, a greyhound rampant¹.

¹ See the Genealogy of Blount of Iver and Maple-Durham, No. 14. Taken from Bigland's Genealogy, in the possession of Michael Blount, Esq. with such alterations as farther documents have rendered necessary, and continued to the present time by information furnished by the family.

CHAPTER V.

The Blounts of Grendon, Bromyard, and Orleton in Herefordshire, and Eldersfield, in Worcestershire.

THESE were descended from James Blount, third son of Sir Walter Blount and Sancha de Ayala.

As I can add nothing to the following genealogy in general, I shall not repeat a dry enumeration of names. The following persons are however deserving of more notice.

Colonel John Blount, third son of Roger Blount of Grendon Court, left his country on account of his religion, served in the Catholic armies, was made a Lieutenant-Colonel under the Earl of Argyle at Bergen-op-Zoom, and was buried at Antwerp with the following epitaph.

*D. O. Johannis Blount. M. S.
 gente Britannus, stirpe illustris, animo invictus,
 H. S. E.
 qui pro fide patriam diserens, aliquanto in castris
 Catholicis Centurio;
 tandem sub Comite D'Argile apud Bergas ad Zoman
 Vice-Tribunus,
 Strenuè, fortiter, prudenter, militavit.
 Obiit in hac urbe piè et Christianè
 Anno 1622, mense Octobris die 12.*

Thomas Blount, designated as *the Lawyer*, was the son of Myles Blount of Orleton, and his wife Anne Bustard of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, and was born about the year 1618, at Bordersley in Worcestershire. He had not the advantage of an University education, but upon the foundation of the classical learning which he brought from school, by his industry and talents, he acquired considerable knowledge, particularly in the laws, history, and antiquities of his country, and distinguished himself

as an author in various departments of science. He was a Barrister, and a member of the Inner Temple^a. Upon his first coming to London he brought an introductory letter, still extant, from Sir William Dugdale to Sir Robert Cotton, in which he recommends him as an able antiquary, and begs him to be allowed access to his library^b.

Anthony Wood informs us, that his writings are many, and “perhaps not fit here to be put down,” though he does not state the reason of their being omitted. Of his other works he gives this catalogue^c.

1. The Academy of Eloquence, containing a compleat English Rhetorique. This was afterwards reprinted. With its common places, and letters, it forms a perfect introduction to the affected stile then so much in fashion. The principal examples are taken from Sir Philip Sidney’s Arcadia, and the author flatters himself that “with little study it will not only facilitate the discourse of the youth of both sexes into the moding language of these times, but adapt their pens too with a quaint and fluent stile, than which no qualities can render them more accomplished.”

2. Glossography, or a Dictionary interpreting the hard words of whatever language now used in our refined English tongue. This was a good work for the time, contains an explanation of the terms in all sciences, and shews a considerable degree of learning. It was first published in 1656, and was in general use.

3. The Lamps of the Law, and Lights of the Gospel, or the Titles of some late spiritual, polemical, and metaphysical new books, Lond. 1658, 8vo. Written in imitation of J. Birkenhead’s Paul’s Church Yard, and published under the name of Grass and Hay Withers. This I have never seen.

4. Boscobel; or the History of his sacred Majesty’s most miraculous preservation, after the battle of Worcester, the 3d of September, 1651, introduced by an exact relation of that battle. Printed for Henry Seile, Stationer to the King, in 1660. It consists of fifty-five pages in 12mo, with prints of Boscobel House, &c. It is addressed to the King. It was translated into French and Portuguese, the last by Peter Gifford of White

^a Wood’s Ath. Ox. vol. ii. col. 34.
vol. ii. col. 34.

^b Mr. William Blount.

^c Wood’s Ath. Ox.

Ladies, near Boscobel, in Staffordshire, a Roman Catholic. Boscobel, *Bosco bello*, was a name given to this house, from its woody situation, by Sir Basil Brook, at a house-warming given by Mr. John Gifford, who built it about thirty years before.

5. The Catholic Almanac for 1661, 62, 63, &c. which selling not so well as John Booker's Almanac did, he therefore wrote

6. Booker rebuked, or *Animadversions on Booker's Almanac*, which made much sport among people, having had the assistance therein of John Sargeant, and John Austen. The two last I have not seen.

7. A Law Dictionary, folio, 1671. Except *The Terms of the Law*, and *Cowell's Interpreter*, which were very defective, this work was the first of the kind, and has served as a basis for the subsequent publications of that sort, whose authors have been indebted to Blount without acknowledgment.

8. *Animadversions upon Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle*, and the Continuation by Edward Philips, in which, says Wood, he pointed out a great number of the many egregious errors, and falsehoods in that work, which has ever since fallen to its true estimation. Printed at Oxford, 1672, in octavo. I believe Baker has since risen in the public opinion.

9. A world of Errors discovered in *The New World of Words*, 1673, folio. This was written against Edward Philips's book, intitled, *A new World of English Words*.

10. *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, Ancient tenures of land, and jocular customs of some manors, 1679, in octavo. They were copied from the original records, and are therefore an authentic collection of examples of remarkable tenures, with an explanation of the difficult and obsolete words. These tenures had been long, for the most part, converted into rents, are grown into disuse, or abolished, but this account of them is not without its use even at present. They strongly display the simple manners and customs of our ancestors, and are valuable to the antiquary, and to the student who investigates the feudal character of our laws, and they will occasion the reader, says the author, to smile at the inoffensive mirth of our Kings in former times, and lords of manors, in creating them. It has been republished, in 1815, in a large quarto, by Josiah Beckwith, F. A. S. and his son Hercules Malebysse Beckwith, with many additions;

the matter has been newly arranged, the records translated, and farther explanations given of the difficult words.

11. Boscobel, the second part, 1681, in octavo. To which is added, *Clastrum Regale reseratum, Or the King's Concealment at Trent in Somersetshire*, published by Mrs. Anne Windham of Trent.

12. He wrote also *Animadversions upon Britannia*, written by R. Blome, but whether printed Wood could not tell.

13. He translated from the French, *The Art of making Devises*, in 1646, in quarto. Written originally by Henry Estienne, Lord of Fossez. To which Blount added, *A Catalogue of Coronet Devises*, both on the King's and Parliament's side, in the late wars.

14. He left behind him an imperfect *Chronicle of England*, which he and J. B. (that's all I know of him, says Wood, for Mr. Blount would never tell me his name) had for several years been compiling.

He married Anne, the daughter of Edmund Church, of Maldon in Essex, Esquire, by whom he had a daughter named Elizabeth, who married Mr. Griffin, and died in 1724^d.

At length, upon the breaking out of the Popish Plot, being much affrighted by the violent current of that time, (he himself being a zealous Roman Catholic,) he contracted the palsy, as appeared by his last letter sent to Anthony Wood, dated the 28th of April, 1679, in which he informed him, that "he had then quitted all books except those of devotion." On the 26th of December following, being Saint Stephen's day, he died at Orleton in Herefordshire, where he had a fair and plentiful estate, in the year of his age 61, and was buried in the church there, and soon after had a comely monument put over his grave by his relief^e.

Of the ELDERSFIELD BRANCH it must be observed, that Walter Blount, the second son of Roger Blount of Grendon, and Elizabeth Witney, by his marriage with Mary, the daughter of Sir James Clynton, acquired the seat and property at Eldersfield. This place is situated between Ridmelly and Tewkesbury in Worcestershire.

Two branches thus commencing with the two sons of Roger Blount, as the eldest son married the daughter of Sir Richard Bridges, his

^d Pedigree of W. Blount.

^e Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. ii. col. 34.

descendants, the Grendon branch, bore the arms of Bridges, argent, on a cross, sable, a leopard's head. In the dexter quarter, a quarterfoil, slipped, vert. The Eldersfield branch, from this marriage with Mary Clynton, took the arms of that family, paly of six, or and azure; over all a chevron, ermine^f.

In this pedigree may be particularized as a literary character in an humbler line than Thomas Blount, Mr. Edward Blount, who was a Bookseller in Saint Paul's Church Yard, at the sign of the Black Bear. He was the son of John Blount, and Margaret the daughter of William Ridley^g. In the Stationer's Register he is stated as the son of Ralph Blount, of the Merchant Taylors' Company of London, to have been apprenticed to William Ponsonby in 1578, and to have taken up his freedom in 1588^h.

In talents and learning he was superior to the mere commercial part of his profession, and he was the proprietor and publisher of many respectable works. Some of these he had the credit, though erroneously, of having written, and they have passed under his name. To having been the author of several translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, his claim is indisputable, and by several prefaces and dedications, well written, according to the fashion of the time, he shewed himself equal to that task.

I have met with the following books of which he was the publisher, or author.

1. It was owing to his judgement, or good fortune, that his name is connected with that of Shakespeare, by his being one of the partners in the first edition of his worksⁱ.

2. The Hospital of Incurable Fools, erected in English, as near the first Italian handel and platforme as the unskilful hand of an ignorant artist could devise. Printed by Edmund Bellifont for Edward Blount, 1600, 4to.

There is a dedication, To my most neere and capriceous neighbor ycleped John Hodgson, alias John Hatter, or (as some will) John of Paule's Churchyard (cum multis aliis quæ nunc imprimere longum est)

^f From a parchment in the Herald's Office. W. Blount. ^g W. Blount's Ped. ^h Dr. Bliss, *Microcosmography*, p. xx. note. ⁱ Dr. Bliss, *ibid*.

Edward Blount wisheth prosperous success in his monomachie with the French and Spaniards.

He is said to have translated this work from the Italian^b. It consists of humourous and satirical descriptions of thirty different kinds of fools, each followed by a prayer to some appropriate heathen deity for their recovery.

3. The History of the uniting of the Kingdom of Portugall to the Crown of Castill, containing the last warres of the Portugalls against the Moores of Africke, the end of the House of Portugall, and change of that government. Imprinted at London by Am. Hatfield for Edward Blount, 1600. Dedicated by Blount to Henry Earl of Southampton. Blount was not the translator, whom he calls his respected friend. It was written first in Italian, and from thence translated into French.

4. A Survey of the Grand Duke's State of Tuscany, in the year of our Lord 1596, sixty-six pages in 12mo. Printed for Edward Blunt, 1605. It is dedicated by Edward Blount to "my worshipful good friend Maister Robert Dalington," and he says he had published this his work without his consent. It seems to be a translation from the Italian.

5. *Horæ Subsecivæ*, Observations and Discourses, upon Elegance, Affectation, Pride, and other moral subjects; upon Tacitus and some other authors, 1620. 542 pages in 8vo. There is a preface by Blount, who says he knows not the author.

6. The Rogue, or the Life of Guzman de Alfarache, written in Spanish by Matheo Aleman, translated by Don Diego Puede-Ser, de Santa Maria Magdalena, folio, 1622. There is a dedication in Spanish, Don Diego al illustrissimo sennor Don Juan Estrangways espejo de la virtud y nobleza, Cavallero Titulado, y gentilhombre de la camera de sa serenissima Majestad de la Gran Bretaña. There is a short preface by Blount to the errata, requesting the discreet and curious reader to correct some "escapes" there "noted;" and there are several copies of commendatory poems, amongst the rest one by Ben Jonson, on the Author, Work, and Translator. Of these humorous adventures which were first published at Brussels in 1600, and consequently five years before Don Quixotte, and which were the prototype of Gil Blas, Blount was the translator, which

^b Dr. Bliss, *ibid*.

appears by a subsequent work¹. The Spanish name Don Diego Puede-Ser, that is, Don Diego May-be, is evidently fictitious.

7. There is another translation published a few years afterwards under the same name. Exemplarie Novells by Miquel de Cervantes Saavedra, turned into English by Don Diego de Puede-Ser, Printed for J. Dawson, for R. M. 1640. folio. It is dedicated to Mrs. Susanna Strangways, wife of Giles Strangways, Esquire, and son and heir to Sir John Strangways, Knight.

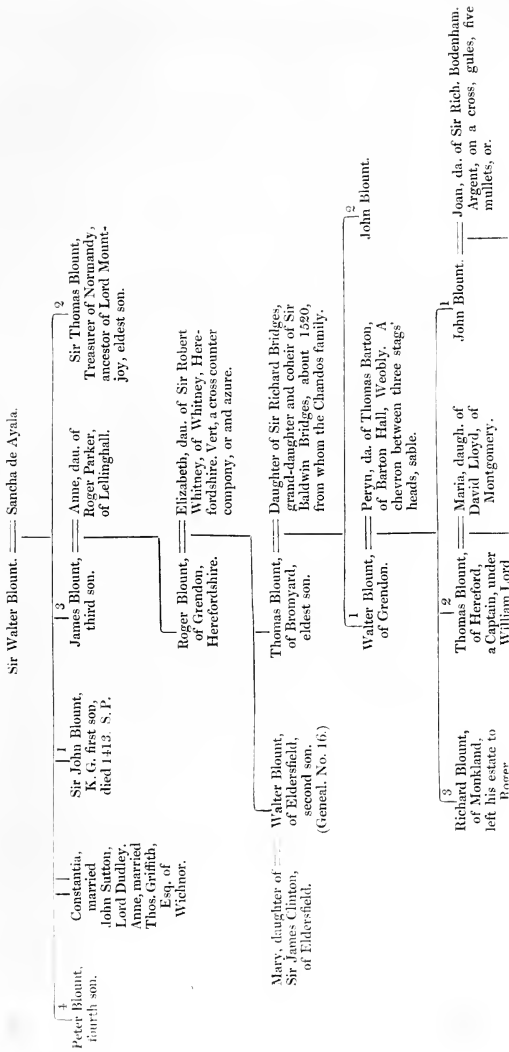
8. Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World discovered, in Essays and Characters. This was published in 1628, and was long attributed to Blount, but it has since been discovered to have been written by John Earle, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury, It was frequently republished, and we are indebted to Dr. Bliss for a new and elegant edition in 1811, accompanied with valuable notes, and an appendix.

9. Policy unvail'd, or Maxims of State, by Francis Juan de Sancta Maria, done into English by the translator of Guzman de Alfarache, the Spanish Rogue, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1650. There is a dedication by Edward Blount, to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by which it appears to have been translated by Blount, whose name is written in the margin, in the copy in the Bodleian Library, and it is attributed to him in the catalogue; this proves him to have been the translator of the works preceding under the name of Puede-Ser.

In the Church of Iver in Buckinghamshire, in the north side of the isle, is a monument with this inscription. "M. S. Near this place lieth the body of Mary Blount, the hopeful and only daughter of Edward, the son of Francis Blount, late of Brimmold Court in the county of Hereford, gentleman, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Bowyer, of Huntsmore in this parish, gentleman, deceased, Nat. 1667, ob. 1681. Also Edward the father of Mary, ob. 1685, æt. 53." There are two coats of arms. First, Blount, nebuly, impaled with, argent, a bend, vary,

¹ The first part of Guzman de Alfarache, *Il Picaro*, was published at Bruxelles in 1600, to which is prefixed the Approbation signed Fra. Juan Vincente, 27th of April 1599, Barcelona. It was again published, with the second part, at Milan in 1603. The first part of Don Quixotte was published at Madrid, in 1605. The Tassa is dated the 20th of December, 1604. It is a small quarto in a large type.

GENEALOGY OF BLOUNT OF GRENDON, BROMYARD, ORLTON, &c.



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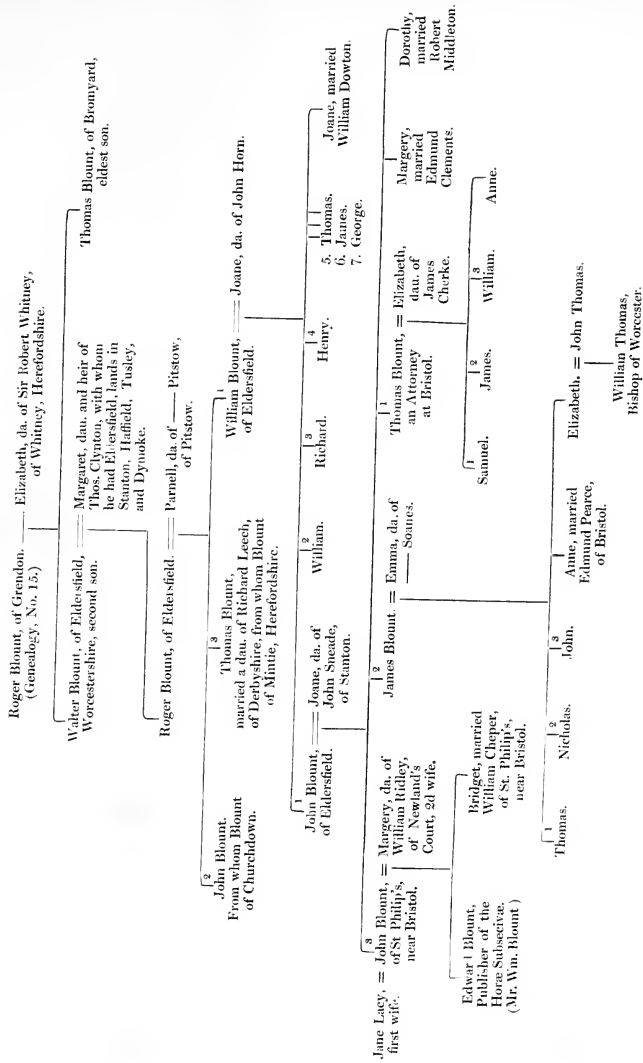
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cottised, sable. For Blount, and Bowyer. The other coat is Blount in a lozenge.

As to the coat of arms of this branch. James Blount, the third son of Sir Walter Blount and Sancha, from whom they are descended, bore, the nebuly Blount coat, with three pellets in chief^m. It is thus blazoned upon the monument of Colonel John Blount at Antwerp.

On an old parchment, there are nine quarters. 1. Barry nebuly of six, or and sable. In chief three pellets. 2. Lozengy, or, and sableⁿ. 3. Or, two bars, azure. A chief, gules. 4. Vairy, Beauchamp. 5. Argent, two wolves, sable, langued and armed, gules, on a bordure or, eight saltiers of the third, Ayala. 6. Or, a tower, triple turretted, azure, Sanchet, Ayala. 7. Argent, two bars, sable, between three torteaux, Witney. 8. Argent, on a cross, sable, a leopard's head, Bridges. 9. Sable, three horses' heads, erased, argent, langued gules, Brort.

Crest. On a helmet closed, sideways, a wreath or and sable. A cross sable, in the sun, or. Motto. *Mors crucis mea salus.*

But they have usually borne, quarterly, first and fourth Blount with three pellets, second and third, argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's head, or. In the dexter quarter a trefoil sable—for Bridges^o.

The Eldersfield family has borne, 1. Blount nebuly with three pellets. 2. Blount, lozengy, or and sable. 3. Or, two bars azure, a chief gules. 4. Beauchamp. 5 and 6. Ayala. 7. Witney. 8. Paly of six, or and azure, a chevron ermine, for Clyton, or Clynton. 9. Quarterly, the first and fourth vairy, the second and third, gules. 10. Argent, a lion's head, erased, sable, langued, gules, crowned with a ducal coronet, or.

Crest. A bull's head, coupéd, sable, horned, or, in the sun. Motto. *Lux mea visque Deus^p.*

^m Bigland.

ⁿ This is the coat of the Barons of Ixworth, which I have not seen borne by any others of the family.

^o Vincent's Salop. Coll. Arm.

^p Mr. William Blount's Parchment, and Harl. MSS. No. 1543. fol. 164, being the visitation of Gloucestershire, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux in 1620—1623. See the Genealogies of Blount of Grendon, Eldersfield, &c. NO. 15, and 16. From Habington's MSS. Harl. MSS. No. 1543, fol. 163. Ashmole's MSS. vol. 831. part 5. fol. 5. Pedigree by William Blount, Esquire.

CHAPTER VI.

The Blounts of Burton-upon-Trent, and Blounts-Hall, in Staffordshire; of Osberston in Leicestershire; and Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire.

THIS family obtained the rank of a Baronetage, but is now extinct. I have not been able to ascertain from what part of the main stock it descended. It is regularly traced up to a John Blount, whose wife's name was Alice, and who was a burgess of Burton-upon-Trent in 1441^a. Bigland, in his *Maple-Durham and Sodington Pedigrees*, makes him to have been the third son of Sir Walter Blount and Sancha de Ayala, and Chauncy states him to have been the second son^b. These accounts are evidently erroneous, for, *first*, John is fully proved to have been the eldest son, by the wills of his father and mother, and the settlement of the family property^c. *Secondly*, Dugdale, from a pedigree in the possession of the Sodington family, informs us that John had no issue; which is likewise proved by the succession of Sir Thomas, the second son, to the principal estates^d. *Thirdly*, This branch did not quarter the arms of Ayala, which every other house descended from Sir Walter and Sancha has done^e.

Nicholl, in his *History of Leicestershire*^f, omits John, the first in the Burton pedigree, and makes Thomas Blount of Burton, who married Agnes Kniveton, to be the son of Peter Blount, the fourth son of Sir Walter Blount and Sancha. This is merely conjecture, without the smallest foundation.

In a note Nicholl says, that "an illuminated roll of 1642, with notes by Blount, the Herefordshire Collector, brings the Blounts of Burton from the great Sir John Blount of Kinlet^g." I suppose Sir John Blount who

^a Chauncy's *Hist. of Hertfordshire*, p. 502.

^b *Hist. of Hertfordshire*.

^c See

Chap. III.

^d *Baronage*, i. 518.

^e Trinity College Chapel. Windows at Burton-

upon-Trent. *Shaw's Staffordshire*, vol. i. p. 9.

^f Vol. iv. part 2, page 523.

^g Upon enquiry of the Herefordshire family of Blounts, no such roll is to be found, or has been heard of.

married Isabella Cornwall, and by her acquired the estate at Kinlet. His son John Blount of Kinlet, who married Alice de la Bere, might be the John Blount who married an Alice, and is at the head of the Burton pedigree. But no Thomas is found amongst his sons, who were Humphrey, *John*, Edmund, William, and Charles, unless Thomas has been omitted. Perhaps the son John may have been the person who married an Alice, and was the ancestor of the Burton family. He agrees as to time^b.

The family of De Verdon seems to have been settled at Burton-upon-Trent. There is an indenture between Thomas, son of Nicholas de Verdon, Knight, and John de Stafford, Clerk, and others, dated at Burton-upon-Trent, in the thirty-first year of Edward the Third, 1357ⁱ. And Sir Walter Blount gave all his lands in Burton-upon-Trent, to certain persons, by a deed dated at Burton, in the seventeenth year of Richard the Second, 1393^k.

Leaving then this question undecided, I commence the account of this branch from known land-marks, from JOHN BLOUNT, who married Alice.

Their son was THOMAS BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, of Burton-upon-Trent. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire in the twenty-third year of Henry the Sixth, 1445, and his wife was Agnes Kinweston^l.

JOHN BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, of Burton-upon-Trent, was their son, and he likewise lived at Blounts-Hall in Staffordshire; of which Erdeswicke observes, "that it was not the ancient seat of the Blounts, but was a "house of no great account, and but lately built by one that being a little "glorious would have it called by his name." He is styled *legis peritus*, and was a barrister. He married Ellen Hall, the daughter of John Hall, Esquire, of Dovebridge, and died in 1524. Hall's arms were, or, a saltier ingrailed, vert. They had two sons, Thomas and Walter.

THOMAS BLOUNT, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Burton-upon-Trent, and married Catherine, daughter of Sir Walter Aston, of Tixhall in Staffordshire, whose arms were, argent, a fesse, and three

^b If this conjecture is right, the Burton and Tittenhanger branch should be placed after that of Kinlet, and before Mountjoy.

ⁱ Dugdale MSS. Appendix, No. XVIII. at fol. 84.

^k Dugdale MSS. *ibid.* Art. 10.

^l Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 502.

^m History of Staffordshire.

lozenges in chief, sable. Their son JOHN BLOUNT was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1526, and married Susan, the daughter of Sir Philip Draycot, of Painsley in Staffordshire, who bore, gules, a chevron vairy, argent, and sable^a; and had two sons, Edward Blount of Arleston in Derbyshire, who married Catherine, daughter of Henry Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, and died without issue; and Anthony Blount, of whom there is no account; and I suppose this eldest branch became extinct.

WALTER BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, the second son of John Blount and Ellen Hall, lived at Blounts-Hall, and married Margaret, the daughter of John Sutton, Esquire, of Dudley Sutton, who bore, sable, a lion rampant with two tails, vert, with a mullet. Of which family were John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. By this marriage he acquired the estate at Osbaston in Leicestershire, which had long been in the Sutton family^o. They had two sons, William, and Walter; and four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, and Ellen.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, the eldest, lived at Osbaston, married Frances, one of the three daughters of Edward Love, and his wife Alice, the sister of Sir Thomas Pope, whose executor he was, with Nicholas Bacon, and died November 26, 1592. Walter, the second son, was admitted a Scholar of Trinity College in Oxford, upon the nomination of the founder, on the 9th of January, 1556, aged eighteen, and left it about Michaelmas, 1558. Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Pope. Mary perhaps married Sir George Sydenham, of Combe Sydenham in Somersetshire. Ellen was supposed to have married Mr. Goodwin, and Anne died unmarried^p.

Before I proceed with the continuation of the family by William Blount and Frances Love, and their son Thomas, who afterwards became Sir Thomas Pope Blount, it will be necessary to enter more at large into the history of Elizabeth; who married Sir Thomas Pope.

This family was much benefited by the acquisition of the mansion and

^a Formerly there was a window in the church at Burton-upon-Trent, with these arms, and Orate pro felici statu Johannis Blount, et Susannæ uxoris ejus, qui istam fenestram fecerunt. Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i. page 10.

^o Nicholls's Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 522.

^p Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 204, 420. Burton's Leicestershire, p. 210, 211. Stowe's Survey, p. 819. ed. 1618.

estate at Tyttenhanger in Hertfordshire, from the marriage of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Walter Blount, Esquire, and Mary his wife. Her first husband was Anthony Basford, or Beresford, Esquire, of Bentley in Derbyshire, by whom she had an only son named John. To her second husband, Sir Thomas Pope, she was married by licence from Archbishop Crammer, the first of January, 1540. She was his third wife, and they had no issue. After his death, in 1559, she was married to Sir Hugh Powlett, of Hinton Saint George in Somersetshire.

Her second husband, Sir Thomas Pope, was the founder of Trinity College in Oxford, and was a remarkable instance of a person who, unsupported by wealth and nobility of family, by his talents and activity, acquired the patronage of his sovereign, and amassed a large fortune. He was bred to the law, and was a pupil of John Croke, Esquire, one of the Six Clerks, and afterwards a Master in Chancery, who will be the subject of future consideration⁹. He early obtained the office of Clerk of the Briefs in the Star-Chamber, which was followed by those of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and Warden of the Mint. But another appointment of greater consequence was bestowed upon him in the year 1536, when he was constituted Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations of the King's Revenue: on its first establishment: of which the principal design was to estimate, manage, and sell the lands of the dissolved monasteries. The power and emoluments of the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and other officers of this court, were great. The Treasurer was ranked with the principal officers of state in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was allowed to retain a chaplain. The whole rents of all the dissolved monasteries were paid into his hands. Sir Thomas Pope held the office about five years, and was then appointed Master or Treasurer of the Jewel-house in the Tower. In 1536 he was knighted, at the same time with the celebrated Earl of Surrey. After the sale of the greater part of the monasteries, the first Court of Augmentations was dissolved, and a new Court, less splendid and expensive, was created, in which he was nominated Master of the Woods on this side the river Trent: at which time he was a Privy Counsellor. It does not appear, as has been generally said, that he was one of the com-

⁹ Book IV.

missioners, or visitors, under Cromwell, for dissolving the religious houses. Though he was one of those into whose hands the seal of the opulent abbey of Saint Alban's was surrendered, in 1539, by the last abbot, and the noble conventual church was preserved by his interest. In his employment in the Court of Augmentations, which afforded so many temptations to fraud, oppression, and rapacity, he behaved with singular decency, moderation, and honour.

By gift from Henry the Eighth, but chiefly by purchase in the reign of that monarch, and of Queen Mary, he obtained grants of abbey-land to a prodigious amount; no less than thirty manors, besides other estates.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth he was employed in various services about the Court, and was a singular and most intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, who probably took an early notice of him when a young man in the Court of Chancery; and he was the person selected by the King, to notify to that eminent person, then under condemnation in the Tower, the hour appointed for his execution.

The conversation which passed upon that occasion affords a lively specimen of the ease of mind of that great man, at the immediate awful period of his death. Upon receiving this message that he must suffer before nine of the clock the same morning, More, without the least surprise or emotion, cheerfully replied, "Master Pope, I most heartily thank you for your good tidings. I have been much bound to the King's highness, for the benefits of his honours that he hath most bountifully bestowed upon me; yet am I more bound to his Grace, I assure you, for putting me here, where I have had convenient time and space to have remembrance of my end. And so help me God. Most of all am I bound unto him, that it hath pleased his Majesty so shortly to rid me out of the miseries of this wicked world." Then Pope subjoined, that it was the King's pleasure that at the place of execution he should not use many words. To this More answered, that he was ready to submit to the King's commands; and added, "I beseech you, good Mr. Pope, to get the King to suffer my daughter Margaret to be present at my burial." Pope assured him that he would use his utmost interest with the King for this purpose; and having now finished his disagreeable commission, he solemnly took leave of his dying friend, and burst into tears. More, perceiving his concern, said

with his usual composure, " Quiet yourself, good Mr. Pope, and be not " discomforted ; for I trust that we shall one day in heaven see each other " full merrily, where we shall be sure to live and love together in joyful bliss " eternally." But this method of consolation proving ineffectual, More, to divert the melancholy of his friend, and to dismiss him in better spirits, called for a glass ; and applying it as an urinal, he held it up to the light, and with the prophetic air of a sagacious physician, gravely declared, " This man might have lived longer if it had pleased the King."

Sir Thomas Pope adhered with firmness to the original religion of his country, and did not change with the fluctuations of the court. During the reign of Edward the Sixth, he enjoyed no favour ; but upon the accession of Mary he was constituted one of her Privy-Counsellors, and Cofferer to the Household ; and was often employed in commissions of consequence. In 1554, he was one of the champions at a magnificent justing before the Queen at Westminster, and, in the same year, a commissioner for auditing the accounts of Sir Thomas Gresham. In 1557 he was appointed one of the famous commission for the suppression of heretics with Bonner, and other zealous catholics ; which however did little or nothing.

In 1555, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, having been before treated with much insolence and inhumanity, was placed under the care and inspection of Sir Thomas Pope, who had indeed been before one of her governors, or attendants. She resided with him at Hatfield-house in Hertfordshire, then a royal palace. He behaved to her with the utmost tenderness and respect, rather as an affectionate guardian, than a rigorous governor. She was gratified with enjoying some of the fashionable amusements at his own expence, and was permitted to make occasional excursions. During this attendance he was engaged in the foundation of his College, which attracted the attention and received the fullest approbation of that learned Princess, whose unreserved confidence he enjoyed. The four last years of Mary's reign, the Princess passed at Hatfield with Sir Thomas Pope, and they were the most agreeable part of her time during that distressing period. Upon the accession of the new Queen in 1558, it does not appear that he was continued in the Privy Council, and he died in the same year.

Sir Thomas Pope thought that he could not better employ his vast riches, a great part of which had been originally destined to the service of religion, than in the foundation of an establishment for the encouragement of learning and piety. In the year 1555 he erected and endowed his college of the Holy Trinity, which he afterwards furnished with every thing necessary for the use of the Society; a valuable collection of books, silver vessels, vestments, missals, and a pair of organs, and other costly furniture for the chapel and hall. He built likewise a commodious edifice at Garsington near Oxford, to which the Society might retire in time of pestilence: then no uncommon malady.

In these happier times, when learning is pretty generally diffused, we are scarcely able sufficiently to appreciate the merit of these illustrious founders of liberal institutions: and their great value, and influence upon the welfare of society. At this time such encouragements were greatly wanting, and literature was in a very low state. Although upon the revival of classical learning, a more manly and rational system of education had been begun to be established, upon the Reformation the minds of learned men were diverted to other subjects. A temporary check was given to the progress of literature by the dissolution of the monasteries: which had afforded a retreat to studious leisure, and an object of pursuit to those who dedicated themselves to learning. Many parts of the country were by their abolition deprived of the only means of instruction. In every robbery, the Church was plundered, and the interests of learning suffered. The spiritual reformers were enemies to profane learning. From these causes, few persons were then bred to the Church, or received a learned education, the Universities were deserted, and were falling into decay. The kingdom therefore and posterity had no small reason to acknowledge with gratitude a noble liberality conferred at so seasonable a time.

He made his will soon after, and such was his wealth, that after completing this establishment, he had large estates, and a great deal of other property, to bestow upon his relations and friends. He died in 1558^c.

Sir Thomas Pope was three times married. From his first wife, Elizabeth Gunston, he was divorced in 1536. To his second wife, Margaret, the widow of Ralph Dodmer, he was married in the same month; and she

^c From the Life of Sir Thomas Pope by T. Warton.

brought him one daughter, Alice, who died very young. With this lady he lived in great harmony and happiness; for in his will he mentions "her womanlie behaviour, trewth, and honestie used towards me," and leaves kind remembrances and gifts to her son by her former husband. She died in 1538^s.

His third wife, as before mentioned, was Elizabeth Blount, and he was induced to marry her principally on account of her charitable disposition, and other excellent qualifications; and she heartily concurred with her husband's pious intention of founding a college. Dr. Ralph Kettel, president of Trinity College, who knew her well, bestows high encomiums upon the excellent gifts of her mind and body, her talents, various knowledge, eloquence of language, integrity of morals, piety and munificence^t. She survived her husband thirty-five years, and he delegated to her considerable power over the new Society; to which she was also a benefactress. There is a portrait of her at Trinity College, by which she appears to have been handsome; perhaps a copy of an original by Sir Antonio More^u.

Within a year after the death of her second husband, Sir Thomas Pope, she married a third husband, Sir Hugh Powlett, son of Sir Amias Powlett, who re-edified the gate of the Middle Temple in London, to produce a reconciliation with Cardinal Wolsey, whom he had offended, and whose coat of arms he there placed. He was much in favour with Henry the Eighth, was invited to attend the baptism of Prince Edward, was knighted for his gallant services against the French, was treasurer of the king's army at the siege of Boulogne, and for his merits was rewarded by several grants of manors. He was likewise appointed surveyor of the rents of the dissolved monastery of Glastonbury. In the reign of Edward the Sixth he was Knight Marshall of the army, sent against the rebels of Cornwall and Devonshire, Governor for life of Jersey, and installed Knight of the Garter. In Elizabeth's reign he was constituted Vice-President of the Marches of Wales, and Governor of Havre-de-Grace. He bravely defended Newhaven against the French, and was the chief of the commissioners for the capitulation. He was, in short, beside the character of singular prudence and integrity, one of the most intrepid and experienced

^s Warton, p. 184. ^t Ibid. Appendix, No. 30. ^u Ibid. 210.

officers of his time. By a former wife he was father of Sir Amias Powlett, who had the custody of the Queen of Scots. Sir Hugh died in 1571, without issue by his last lady^x, who survived him till 1593. He was of the family of the Dukes of Bolton, now extinct, the present Marquis of Winchester, and Earl Powlett^y.

Sir Thomas Pope settled his estate at Tyttenhanger upon Elizabeth, his lady, for life, and after her death, to Thomas Blount, the eldest son of William Blount, Esquire, of Osberston, her brother, who died the year before her, and whose wife was Frances, daughter of Edward Love, Esquire, of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, and Alice the sister of Sir Thomas Pope. So that Thomas Blount was the great nephew of Sir Thomas Pope, as well as the nephew of his lady^z. Upon his succession to this estate, he added the name of Pope to that of Thomas Blount, and of whom we shall speak fuller hereafter.

The mansion and manor of Tyttenhanger, in the parish of Ridge, in Hertfordshire, had been the country seat of the Abbots of Saint Alban's, to which monastery it was given by Richard de Albini, a descendant of Totenhei, from whom it derived its name. The house was built by John Moot, one of the abbots, in 1405, and was much enlarged and adorned by his successors, particularly the learned and munificent John Whethamstede, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. It was conveyed to Sir Thomas Pope by Henry the Eighth, in 1547, but not confirmed to him till the following year, by Edward the Sixth. However, it appears that he bought this estate of Queen Mary in 1557, for twenty years purchase. The chapel was an elegant edifice: and the wainscot, behind the stalls, was beautifully painted with a series of the figures of all the saints who bore the name of John. The windows were enriched with painted glass, which Sir Thomas Pope brought hither from the choir of Saint Alban's Abbey, when that church was, by his interposition, preserved from total destruc-

^x Warton, p. 189.

^y Thomas Blount of Enstone, in Oxfordshire, by his will dated 27th of September, thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth, 1592, appointed his body to be there buried, names his brother Robert Blount of Lichfield, and his nephew William Blount, and leaves bequests to Pope Blount, and Lady Powlett. *Anecd. Coll. Arm.*

^z Collins's *Baronetage*, vol. iii. part ii. page 666.

tion. He also erected over the vestibule of the great hall a noble gallery for wind music. This house was so large, that in the year 1528, King Henry the Eighth and his Queen, with their retinue, removed hither from London, during the continuance of the sweating sickness. But this ancient and stately mansion was entirely pulled down, and another built in its place, about 1654, by Sir Henry Blount, the famous traveller^a.

Sir Thomas Pope, we have seen, had no children, but the name and family were continued from his brother, John Pope, who were settled at Wroxton in Oxfordshire. One of his descendants was created Earl of Downe, and, dividing into two branches, the family ended in two heiresses, who were the maternal ancestors of the Lees, Earls of Litchfield, and the Norths, Barons of Guildford^b. To this family was also related the great poet Alexander Pope.

To return to the Blount family. William Blount of Osbaston, by his wife, Frances Love, had four sons, Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Pope Blount; Richard; George, who married Martha, the daughter of Richard Turville of Thurleston; and Walter.

Richard Blount, the second son, was born about the year 1565, and became an eminent member of the Society of Jesus. He was initiated in polite learning at Oxford, where he was admitted a Gentleman-Commoner of Trinity College, the 31st of January, 1579, and left it February the 28th, 1581^c. He was there probably a contemporary of Richard Smith, who was afterwards Bishop of Chalcedon^d. From Oxford he went to Rome, to pursue his studies in philosophy, and theology. When his education was completed, he accompanied Father Robert Parsons into Spain, to visit the seminaries which he had lately established at Seville and Valladolid. At Seville he exhibited a specimen of his learning in some disputations which were held before the Cardinal, and greatly edified the students by his precepts, and his example of modesty and other virtues. He continued here till the English having sent a fleet against Cadiz in 1596, in the dress of a sailor, he went to England, on board a merchant

^a Warton, p. 169. ^b Ibid. p. 431. Appendix. ^c From the College Register. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 465.

^d Doctor Richard Smith was born in Lincolnshire in 1566, and was for some time a Student at Trinity College, from whence he went to Rome. Morus, page 76.

ship, with some other priests^e. Not long afterwards he was admitted into the Society of Jesuits. As the age of profession is thirty-three years, this must have been about the year 1598.

It was the destination of Father Blount to be a labourer in the spiritual harvest of his native country. The laws were severe against persons of his profession, and they were executed with great vigilance. It was high treason for Jesuits and Priests to be found in England, it was felony to harbour them, and not to discover them subjected the party to fine and imprisonment^f. The students of the foreign seminaries, who were designed for the English mission, were educated for martyrdom. They who aspired to a crown of glory cheerfully embraced death and danger. Notwithstanding the activity of the government, great numbers were annually sent over.

Father Blount resided for some years in Sussex, and during this time he was twice in imminent danger of being apprehended.

The first time, a Justice of the Peace, with his officers, came early in

^e Richardus Blondus, equestri loco natus in Leicestriâ, politiciori doctrinæ operam dedit Oxoniæ. Indè profectus Romam, postquam Philosophos Theologosque audivisset, ductus est à Personio in Hispanias ad novorum Seminariorum coonestanda initia; et Hispali quidem, thesibus coram Cardinali propugnatis, edidit scientiæ (specimen), modestiæ verò ceterarumque virtutum ornamentis tum Hispali, tum Vallisoleti, novis earum domorum alumnis prævit, et quales esse deberent ostendit qui ad messem Anglicanam destinarentur. Morus, p. 436.

Robert Parsons was born in 1546, went to Balliol College in 1563, was made a Fellow in 1568, and afterwards a Tutor. In 1574 he was expelled, when he left England, and became a Jesuit in 1575. He and Campion were the first Jesuits who came to England officially, and stayed to perform their duty, which was in 1580. Campion was seized, and executed the next year, and was the first martyr of the Society. Parsons escaped, and went abroad, and became Rector of the English College at Rome, in 1587. A few years afterwards he procured the establishments for English Students at Valladolid, Seville, Saint Omers, and Madrid. The College at Valladolid was completed in 1589, that at St. Omers in 1594. He presided over these Seminaries as Præfect of the English Mission, and died at Rome in 1610. Morus, Dodd, Wood's Ath. &c. Before these, Peter Ribadeneira came into England with the Spanish Ambassador in the reign of Elizabeth. John Codresius, one of the ten companions of Ignatius, was appointed to the British Mission, but dying in 1540, Alphonsus Salmeron, the first Jesuit who visited these countries, was sent into Ireland, with Pascasius Broettus, and Francisus Zapata. Finding it impossible to perform their duties, they returned to Italy. *Ibid.*

^f Statute 27 Eliz. chap. 2.

the morning to the house where he was concealed. The master of the house was seized, and sent off to London; the mistress was conveyed to the Justice's house, and the servants were committed to prison; one maid only being left to take care of the children. The magistrate kept possession of the house for five days, making repeated searches. During all this time, Father Blount and a servant were concealed in a hiding place. When their provisions were consumed, the servant came out, and delivered himself up, pretending to be the Priest of whom they had received information, and pointing out another place, as that in which he had been concealed; upon which the Magistrate went away. Thus after some danger of starving, and the uneasiness of sitting in one position for so long a time, he escaped from his persecutors.

The second time his trial was still severer. On a winter's night near Christmas, upon an information laid by a country servant, three Justices and their attendants suddenly entered the court-yard. Awakened by the noise, Father Blount started out of bed, and in his under garments only, with another person, hid himself in the hole of a thick stone wall, taking with him one loaf, and a little wine. The master was absent, and they shut up the mistress, with her children, in one of the rooms. Every part of the house was searched, every door broke open, and every suspicious place sounded: and they kept possession for ten days. On the last evening, having discovered by the sound that there was a hollow place in the wall, they battered it so hard as to loosen the stones, and the concealed inhabitants were obliged to support them with their shoulders. A heavy rain compelled the magistrates and their attendants to retire into the house, and whilst they were refreshing themselves, Father Blount made his escape from the hiding place. But he had still dangers to encounter. The house and garden were surrounded by a wall, and a moat. With much difficulty he scaled the wall, and swam over the moat, which was eighty feet wide, and clogged with broken ice. His companion, not being able to swim, was left behind, and made his escape by a stratagem. He ran into the hall, awoke the soldiers, and alarmed them with a fictitious story, that some thieves were stealing their horses. They started up, opened the gates, and ran with lights to the stables: of which he took advantage, and escaped. Father Blount, whose legs and feet were much torn and bruised, procured the dress of a countryman at a neighbouring house, continued his journey

along the main road, which was deep in mud, and reached the house of another Catholic friend, where he lay sick for three months, and then went to London for farther medical advice. He felt the consequences of the sufferings he underwent upon this occasion all the rest of his life^g.

In 1619, England, which had only been styled a *Mission* in the constitution of the order of Jesuits, was erected into a *Vice-Province*, and Father Blount was appointed the first Superior. Flanders, as well as England, were comprehended under both titles^h.

Upon his appointment he divided England into *regions*, and assigned *Moderators* to each. By this measure the Fathers in every place had a superior near them to consult; and cases of difficulty were reserved for the Vice-Provincial. It facilitated likewise the performance of the stated exercises, the renewal of their vows, and other matters of discipline.

Though he principally resided in London, and often visited different parts of the country, in the performance of his office, his great caution and vigilance enabled him to avoid discovery, and seizure. He assumed different characters, and never left or returned to his house but under the veil of darkness; and he avoided all open connexion with known Catholics. James the First, and Charles, honoured him with their favour, on account of his character for prudence and integrity. He loved to be in the society of great men, from whom he obtained the best information, and could communicate what he wished to be known through a larger circle. Yet he avoided persons in the government, who might ask of him what he could neither refuse with safety, or grant with honesty. Such was his impartiality, that Catesby, when he saw him coming, said, "Here is Blount, who is universally beloved, but who cares for no manⁱ." He was always ready to perform any part of his duty at any time, and at any hazard, but he was very unwilling to attend upon frivolous occasions, or to things of mere curiosity. "If I am apprehended, said he, as a Priest, I shall submit readily to my fate, but I would not

^g Morus, page 439.

^h Præpositus, *ibid.* p. 436.

ⁱ "Hic adest Blondus quem omnes amant, cum ipse neminem." Robert Catesby, Esquire, was a gentleman of fortune, which he impaired by his extravagance. He was the contriver of the Gunpowder Plot, in which he was killed.

“ be caught when I was acting as a thoughtless or a foolish man^k.” The French Ambassador was his constant friend, and he frequently stayed at his house. Though in general he never interfered in domestic affairs, he once interceded for one of his servants who had stolen a considerable sum of money, and, on his knees, obtained a pardon for him. Abstemious and humble in his usual habits, his common food and garments were not superior to those of the poorest man : whenever he went upon any expedition, he adopted such appearances and manners as were most conformable to the character which he assumed^l.

Under the government of Father Blount, the society flourished greatly. In the year 1620 there were one hundred and nine Jesuits in England, who were almost all Priests. There were about as many in Flanders, but many of these were not yet so far advanced^m. He passed the year 1621 in Flanders, in visiting the Colleges which were under his care, and as some relief and relaxation from the restraint which he endured in Englandⁿ.

In 1622, the number of Jesuits was increased to 236, and the Vice-Provincial held an assembly of the Fathers, in London, in the house of the French Ambassador, and with great precautions to prevent discovery. As many as forty were assembled, which was the number required by the laws of the society to constitute a Chapter. Though, as not being a Province, they could not, by the laws of the society, appoint a *Deputy*, they named Henry Silisdonius as their *Agent*, to transact their affairs at Rome. Three *Residences* were at the same time erected into *Colleges*, which were situated in London, in Wales, and in Staffordshire. But the Colleges consisted of *Persons*, and not of *Buildings*.

After England had subsisted as a Vice-Province for three years, the number of Jesuits and Converts having greatly multiplied, Mutius, the General, erected it into a *Province*, in 1623. He wrote to Blount to that effect, and appointed him *Præpositus Provincialis*, or *Provincial*, by a letter dated the 21st of January, 1624. It appears that there were then 248 Fathers in England, and that 2600 persons had been converted from heresy in that country^o.

^k “ Etenim si ut Sacerdos capiar, non gravatè feram ; nolim tamen ut inconsideratus, “ aut stultus.”

^l Morus, pages 438, 439, 440.

^m Ibid. p. 434.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 444.

^o Ibid.

Amongst the Harleian Manuscripts, there is an original letter from Blount, to Father Saguiran, a Jesuit at Paris, on the proposed marriage between Charles the First and Henrietta of France, dated at London, the 20th of July, 1624. As it has never been printed, and contains the sentiments, and shews the conduct of the English Jesuits, upon that occasion, I shall introduce it in the Appendix; and it is no bad specimen of Father Blount's Latinity^p.

During the time that he was Provincial, some contests arose between the different Catholic ecclesiastical orders in England, in which of course he bore a principal part. In 1625, Doctor Richard Smith was consecrated Bishop of Chalcedon, and was sent into England by Pope Urban the Eighth, with the usual powers of an ordinary. When he had entered upon his office, he proceeded to exercise the various authorities with which he conceived himself to be intrusted, he named Deacons and Rural Deans, claimed the proof of wills, and enforced the decree of the Council of Trent, which enacts, that no Priest, even a Regular, shall receive confessions, unless he has a parochial benefice, or is authorized by the Bishop. The Regulars refused to submit, and withdrew themselves from his jurisdiction. The quarrel was too violent to be kept long secret. Complaints were made to the King by the Bishops of the Church of England of the authority of the Catholic Bishop, which was misrepresented as if he claimed a jurisdiction *in foro externo*. Two proclamations were issued by the King, for apprehending Doctor Smith, one of the 11th of December, 1628, and the other of March 24th, 1629. After taking refuge with the French Ambassador, he retired to France, and Cardinal Richelieu bestowed upon him the Abbey of Charroux, of which he was deprived by Cardinal Mazarine, and died in 1655^q.

These disputes were not ended by the retirement of the Bishop, who continued to exercise his authority by his Chapter and Officers. At length Pope Urban the Eighth issued his brief *Britannia*, dated May the 9th, 1631, by which he pronounced for the validity of confessions made

^p Harl. MSS. No. 1583. Art. 71. fol. 227. Appendix, No. XIX.

^q Dodd's Church History, vol. iii. pages 76, 110; the whole of Book I. Art. 2. page 4. from the Diary of Douay College, and the Manuscript Memoirs of Panzani. Doctor William Bishop, the Bishop of Chalcedon, sent into England in 1621, died in 1625, when Smith succeeded him. Dupin, vol. iv. page 178. Concil. Trident. Sess. 23. cap. 15.

to Regulars, and that the permission of the ordinary was not necessary. He directed all books which had been published in this controversy to be burnt, and prohibited all farther disputes, unless before the tribunal of the Holy See^r. This decision, which was evidently in favour of the Regulars, was supposed to have been obtained by the intrigues of the Jesuits. It derogated from the episcopal power, as it was established by the Council of Trent. But even the authority of the Pope was not sufficient to appease these contests. The Catholics were much divided upon the question; the Spanish Ambassador, Colonna, took part with the Regulars, whilst the Queen, and the French Ambassador, supported the authority of the Bishop. Strong suspicions were even entertained, that the Brief itself was spurious, or surreptitious. To some person who entertained this opinion, Father Richard Blount addressed the following letter, dated the 20th of November, 1631.

Very Reverend Sir,

I should have been glad to have seen you, and in present to have satisfied you about the Brief that was sent by Urban to R. R. Father General, and from him came so fully authenticated to me, as there can be no doubt of the validity, and truth of it. It was sent from the Nuncio at Paris first hither from my Lord of Chalcedon, with order to publish it, which accordingly they have done both in English and Latin. I am informed of what Mr. Wigmore has done; and it is no way dissenting from our order; and I am sorry I cannot see you, to shew you the Brief itself, authenticated *in formâ probandâ*, as is usual in that court. The rest is my very hearty remembrance unto you; and so in our love I rest your ancient and true friend,

RICHARD BLOND, (OR BLOUNT.)

The proposal of appointing a new Bishop to supply the place of the Bishop of Chalcedon, again blew up the flames of contention. An Episcopal government was supported by the secular clergy, but the Jesuits and other Regulars, not liking to have a superior, opposed it

^r Dodd's Church History, vol. iii. p. 17, 158.

by all the means in their power^s. To accommodate these differences, Urban the Eighth and Cardinal Barbarini, in the year 1635, sent over Signor Gregorio Panzani, as the Papal agent.

After receiving every information upon the subject, Panzani proposed a written form of agreement, which was general, and contained such saving clauses of the rights and privileges of all parties, that he supposed it might have been universally acceptable. A meeting was held to sign the agreement, which was dated upon the 17th of November, 1635, and had the signatures of some of the clergy and deputies from the Benedictines, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Carmelites. After professions of mutual peace, the Regulars agreed not to oppose the establishment of the Episcopal authority in England, and the clergy not to suffer any encroachments upon the rights and privileges of the Regulars: and a future time was fixed for settling all farther questions^t.

The Jesuits declared that this agreement was a design against their order. Blount, the Provincial, refused to treat with Panzani in person, and sent Father Roberts to the meeting, who refused to sign it, and remonstrated against the partiality and proceedings of the agent^u. The Provincial drew up a testimonium against it, which bears date the 25th of November, 1635, and was accompanied with a letter of the same date, addressed to Panzani. He professed his willingness for peace, but thought that this object would be better promoted by referring the dispute to the See of Rome than by private transactions, and complained that no notice was given him of the meeting, and that he was not consulted in the business^v. An answer was written by Panzani, the 28th of November, in which he sent him a copy of the agreement^y.

Blount addressed a second letter to him, the 4th of December, repeating the substance of his first letter, and stating, that he conceived the best way to procure peace was by observing the directions of the Brief Britannia,

^s Letter from the French Ambassador, *Tous les reguliers, et principalement les Jesuites se faschons de voir quelqu'un au dessus d'eux, qui les peut regler avec plus de contrainte, qu'ils ne vouloient, &c.* Dodd, p. 143. and 76.

^t The agreement is in Dodd. ^u Dodd, vol. iii. p. 133. ^v See the Testimonium, and letter in Mori Historia, page 471. ^y Dodd, *ibid.* page 134.

by which his Holiness extinguished all disputes between the Bishop of Chalcedon and the Regulars, and decreed that no contest should be carried on unless before the Apostolic See, and that the present disputes should be decided, not by any private agreement, but by a reference to the Papal decision. He approved nevertheless of most of the articles, had no objection to the appointment of a Bishop, and engaged to do nothing contrary to the agreement^a. This second letter occasioned a sharp reply from the Clergy, in the nature of a manifesto, which Cardinal Barbarini advised Panzani to suppress, to prevent an angry controversy.

There is a third, and very long, letter of Blount, dated January the 16th, 1636, in which he states the reasons of his proceeding, and of his refusal to sign the agreement, chiefly the same, but more at large than was stated in his former letters. The principal part consists of bitter complaints of the writings of the Clergy against him, and his order, of their want of charity, and designs to ruin the Jesuits; and he offers, as before, to refer all to the Pope^a.

The Pope, seeing the parties in England pretty equal, and perhaps inclined to favour the Jesuits, who were very powerful at Rome, neither declared in favour of the agreement, nor against it. Panzani was not able to effect the principal point, of obtaining a general consent for the admission of a Bishop. The agreement, not being sufficiently supported, died in its birth, and produced no effects, good or bad^b.

Soon after this, in 1636, Father Blount being then more than seventy

^a Dodd, *ibid.* p. 135.

^a *Ibid.* p. 150.

^b Morus, the Jesuit, giving an account of this transaction, concludes it in these words. *Ut nulla nota patens causa fuit hujus novæ conventionis, ita in auras simul atque nata est abiit; neque cuiquam aut utilitatis quidpiam attulit, aut detrimenti*, page 475. There has been a controversy respecting the authenticity of Panzani's memoirs, as published by Berrington. Mr. Plowden supposes them to be either forged, or at least much garbled. An anonymous writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1795, page 365, informs us, that, after repeated searches, Panzani's report, upon his return to Rome, was found in the College of the Propaganda, intitled *Relazione dello Stato della Religione Cattolica in Inghilterra*, in 1637: that it is a violent, false, and scandalous invective against all the Catholics in England, except the Jesuits, and was supposed to have been drawn up by the party which supported the appointment of a Bishop, which was recommended as a remedy for all these imaginary irregularities. This question is immaterial, as, I believe, every statement which I have here made, depends upon other authorities.

years of age, treated with Mutius, the General, to resign his arduous office, which he had held for fifteen years. Having obtained his dismissal, amongst other exercises of private virtue, he applied his mind to the conversion of his relations from the errors of heresy. Amongst several children, he and one sister only had embraced the Catholic faith. This happiness he particularly wished to communicate to his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, and his children. He pointed out to him, that many of the difficulties under which Catholics had laboured, were now removed by the relaxation of the laws against them, in the reign of King Charles. Though his brother had often, even whilst the laws rendered it dangerous, permitted him to discourse freely upon these topics, yet now, whether old age had rendered him more timid, and fearful of the loss of property, or whether his mind was more hardened in his opinions, reasons suggested by Morus, no importunities could now prevail upon him to listen to such conversations. Disappointed therefore of these hopes, Father Blount lived altogether retired, unless when, in his absence, he executed the office of the new Provincial. He lived two years after the resignation of his office, when he was attacked, near the end of Lent, by an apoplexy, and lay speechless for three or four days. He recovered however his powers of speech and walking, till Whitsuntide, when, oppressed by the stone, and a lethargy, he ended his meritorious life, and was buried in the Capuchines, then dwelling in London by the permission of the Queen^c.

His character is thus given by Father Morus. “ He was a man of
“ such strength of mind, that he was never influenced by passion, or affec-
“ tion; never thrown off his guard by sudden or unexpected occurrences;
“ and he enjoyed a corresponding vigour of constitution, seldom afflicted
“ with disease. Though he was capable of enduring watchings and
“ labours in an extraordinary degree, his manners were polite and affable.
“ His prudence and wisdom were uncommon, and he made himself equally
“ agreeable to persons in all stations, high as well as low; and possessed
“ the useful talent of conciliating the good wishes of all with whom he
“ conversed. When the Colleges were built in England, the want of
“ sufficient funds was supplied by his industry and influence, in collecting

^c Page 481, &c. *Calculi doloribus oppressus et lethargo.*

“an eleemosynary provision for them; and, after Father Parsons, he was justly considered as the column which supported the Mission, and the Province^d.”

He left in writing ample directions for the conduct of the English Jesuits; which occupy twelve folio pages, and are therefore too long to insert here^e. In them are clearly displayed that unlimited obedience to the superior, and that complete self-annihilation, which was required from the members of that extraordinary society. They were required to cultivate the two virtues enjoined by Saint Ignatius, as the foundation of all others, *Greatness of mind*, and *Indifference*. The first referred every thing to the glory of God; the second consisted in sacrificing every object, every passion, and even every natural affection, to the common end of the society. The Fathers were stated in these directions as being divided into three classes: those who passed their lives in a state of perfect seclusion: those who were actively engaged in continual journeys: and a third kind, who intermixed in social intercourse. They were to be prepared to encounter labours and difficulties, and to strive after perfection. Precepts were added to direct their studies, their meditations, and their conversations; to prohibit their lightly going about; to enjoin chastity, poverty, and obedience, the imitation of Christ, and the union with God. And he concludes by summing up the whole in the impressive words of our Saviour, *I say unto you all, BE VIGILANT*.

THOMAS BLOUNT, the eldest brother of Father Richard Blount, succeeded his father in the Osbaston and Tittenhanger estates; and assuming the name of Pope, and being knighted, became SIR THOMAS POPE

^d *Vir cujus et animi vires erant illustres, et congruentissima corporis temperatio, ut illæ nullo concitatori affectu, aut casu repentino turbarentur; hæc vix ullo unquam morbo tentata fuerit; Qui cum vigiliarum laborumque patientissimus esset, comitate atque affabilitate nulli secundus, prudentia et consilio singularis, summis æque atque infimis gratissimus, omnium animos facillè sibi conciliabat et quod Collegiis in Anglia erectis ad fundationem deerat ex collectis suâ industria eleemosynis supplevit, altera, post Personium, Missionis et Provinciæ columna. Morus, page 481, &c.*

The frontispiece to Morus is a print of Richard Blount, which has been copied by Nichols, in his History of Leicestershire, without mentioning whence he had it. Vol. iv. page 523, and vol. iii. page 11. There are likewise Edmund Campion, Henry Garnett, and Robert Parsons.

^e Morus, page 482, &c. &c. &c. See in Appendix, No. XIX. an abstract of them.

BLOUNT. He was matriculated of Trinity College in 1574, being then eighteen years of age. He was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1598, and was knighted by King James the First on the 7th of May, at the commencement of his reign, at Theobald's, in his Majesty's journey from Scotland in 1602: when he was offered the dignity of a baronetcy, which he refused: and was appointed one of the four deputy-lieutenants of Hertfordshire. He married Frances, the daughter of Sir Thomas Pigot, Knight, of Doddershall in Buckinghamshire, and the widow of Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight, of Holt in Leicestershire. His wealth was considerable, and he possessed estates in the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Bedford, Leicester, Stafford, and Derby^f. He died on the 10th of January, in the year 1639, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Ridge. He had four sons, Thomas Pope Blount, Henry Pope Blount, and two others, both christened by the name of Charles, and who died infants^g.

The eldest son, **THOMAS POPE BLOUNT, ESQUIRE**, who was born in 1598, married Margaret Pate, a widow, and died on the 7th of August, 1654, without issue.

He was succeeded in his estates at Tittenhanger, Osbaston, and other places, by his brother, **SIR HENRY POPE BLOUNT**, of Blounts-Hall^h. We come now to a cluster of men, a father and two sons, who became celebrated as authors, Sir Henry Pope Blount, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, and Charles Blount; of whom in due order.

Sir Henry Pope Blount was born at Tittenhanger on the 15th of December, 1602. He was educated in the free school at Saint Alban's, and made such progress in his learning, that he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Trinity College in 1615, before he was fourteen years of age: where, at that early period of life, he attracted the peculiar attention and esteem of the society, more from his own personal and intrinsic accomplishments, his amiable disposition, lively conversation, engaging address, genius, and taste for polite literature, than from his family connexions, and his near relation to the Founder. His Tutor was the learned Robert Skynner, one of the Fellows, afterwards successively Bishop of Bristol,

^f There are some papers and letters relating to a cause between Sir Thomas Pope Blount, and Sir George Tipping, in 1617, in Lansdowne MSS. vol. 165. Art. 86, 87.

^g Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 24. Collins, p. 667.

^h Osbaston was at last sold to John Needham, and now is in the Munday family. Nichols's Leicest. vol. iv. p. 522.

Oxford, and Worcester¹. After taking his first degree, he quitted college in 1619, removed to Gray's Inn, and studied the municipal law : which he soon abandoned, and sold his chambers to Bonham the poet. He then made a tour through Italy, France, and some part of Spain. On the 7th of May, 1634, he embarked at Venice for Constantinople. Having before visited those countries in Europe which are in the usual routine of travellers, his desire of knowledge, particularly of human affairs, prompted him to extend his researches to a people whose institutions so much differ from our own, "for customs, he observed, conformable to ours, do but "repeat our old observations, with little acquit of new." To a man possessed of such a desire of knowledge, Turkey afforded a noble scene for observation, in the religion, the manners, and the policy of that extraordinary nation : which was then at the height of its power. The other sects amongst them, the Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Zingannaes, and particularly the Jews, were the next objects of his enquiries. The Turkish army then marching against Poland, and their military discipline, was the third object ; and "the last and choice piece of his intent, was to visit Grand Cairo, the "greatest commerce of mankind" in those days, and "because Egypt had "been the fountain of all science." The mind of Sir Henry, cultivated by a sufficient store of learning and science, and enlarged by experience, was well qualified to reap the full benefit of this expedition. His course was directed through Zara, Spalatro, Belgrade, Sophia, Adrianople, Constantinople, the Troad, Rhodes, and some other islands of the Archipelago, Alexandria, Grand Cairo, Rosetta, Sicily, and so back to Venice, where he arrived on the eleventh month after his departure. In 1636 he published an account of his travels in quarto, and they were often afterwards reprinted.

During the time that he was with the Turkish army, an accident, as he states it, occasioned his being favourably entertained, and he received a flattering offer to be taken into the Turkish service. "The camp being pitched on the shoar of Danubius, I went (but timerously) to view the service about Murath Basha's Court, where one of his favourite boys espying me to be a stranger, gave me a cup of sherbet.

¹ Wood's Ath. Oxon. ii. Col. 534. Warton Life of Sir Thomas Pope, from the Register of Trinity College, page 206.

I in thanks, and to make friends in court, presented him with a pocket looking-glass, in a little ivory case, with a comb, such as are sold at Westminster Hall for four or five shillings a-piece. The youth much taken therewith, ran and shewed it to the Bashaw, who presently sent for me, and making me sit, and drink cauphe in his presence, called for one that spake Italian : Then demanding of my condition, purpose, country, and many other particulars, it was my fortune to hit his humour so right, as at last he asked, if my law did permit me to serve under them going against the Polack, who is a Christian ; promising with his hand upon his breast, that if I would, I should be enrolled of his companies, furnished with a good horse, and for other necessaries be provided with the rest of his household. I humbly thanked him for his favour ; and told him, that to an Englishman it was lawful to serve under any who were in league with our King ; and that our King had not only a league with the Gran Signior, but continually held an Embassadour at his court, esteeming him the greatest Monarch in the world : So that my service there, especially if I behaved myself not unworthy of my nation, would be exceedingly well received in England. And the Polack, though in name a Christian, yet of a sect, which for idolatry, and many other points, we much abhorred ; wherefore the English had of late helpt the Muscovite against him, and would be forwarder under the Turks, whom we not only honoured for their glorious actions in the world, but also loved, for the kind commerce of trade which we find amongst them. But as for my present engagement to the war, with much sorrow I acknowledged my incapacity, by reason I wanted language ; which would not only render me incapable of commands, and so unserviceable, but also endanger me in tumults, where I, appearing a stranger, and not able to express my affection, might be mistaken, and used accordingly ; wherefore I humbly entreated his Highness leave to follow my poor affairs, with an eternal oblige, to blazon his honourable favour wheresoever I came. He forthwith bad me do as liked me best ; wherewith I took my leave, but had much confidence in his favour, and went often to observe his court."

Soon after his return, King Charles the First, who was a great patron of intellectual merit, made him one of his Gentlemen Pensioners^k. Sir

^k Wood.

Thomas Pope Blount, his father, died in 1638, and by his will bequeathed to him Blounts-Hall, with the manor, and the manors of Arlestone and Syndfine in Derbyshire, which had formerly been considered as the inheritance of the younger sons of the family¹. The King conferred upon him the honour of knighthood on the 21st of March, 1639. In 1641 he sold his manors of Arlestone and Syndfine, which were worth above five hundred pounds a year, to Sir John Harpur, for an annuity of one thousand pounds for his life^m.

Wit, good humour, and other sociable talents, are too apt to lead their possessors into dissipation. Sir Henry Blount, with all his judgment and good sense, when he was young was not proof against the allurements of pleasure. He was guilty of excesses in the enjoyment of conviviality, and he allowed himself the greatest liberties in gallantry. Yet in a satirical publication, called *The Parliament of Ladies*ⁿ, he was brought to the bar for holding that heretical doctrine in love, which had been openly professed, sixteen hundred years before him, by the inimitable Horace,

Parabilem amo Venerem, facilemqueⁿ.

In his gay days he dined most commonly, we are informed, at the Heycock's ordinary, near the Pallsgrave-head tavern in the Strand, which was much frequented by Parliament-men, and Gallants. Here it was that he won a jocose wager of Colonel Betrige, one of the most fashionable men about the town, in confirmation of his strange notion, that the fair sex loved money, more than beauty, in their admirers^p.

At those convivial parties he excelled likewise in that species of humour, now called *hoaxing*, but then styled *shamming*: which consists in telling falsities, not to do any person an injury, but to impose upon their understandings: of which, Aubrey, the antiquary and unwearied collector of anecdotes, has given the following instance. He told once in company, that at an inn at Saint Alban's, the innkeeper had made a hogs-trough of a free-stone coffin, but the pigs after that grew lean, dancing and skipping, and would run up on the tops of the houses like goats. Two young gentlemen, who heard him tell this *sham* so gravely, rode the next day to Saint Alban's to enquire. Coming there, nobody had heard of any such

¹ Collins, iii. p. 669. ^m Ibid. ⁿ Written by Hen. Nevill, Esquire. ^o Sat. I. 2.

119 Aubrey's Lives, vol. ii. page 242. ^p Aubrey, *ibid*.

thing, 'twas altogether false. The next night, as soon as they alighted, they came to the Rainbow coffee house, and found Sir Henry; looked learingly on him, and told him they wondered he was not ashamed to tell such stories. "Why Gentlemen," said Sir Henry, "have you been there to make enquiry?" "Yea," said they. "Why truly, Gentle-
"men," said Sir Henry, "I heard you tell strange things that I knew to be false. I would not have gone over the threshold of the door to have found you in a lie." At which all the company laughed at the two young gentlemen⁴.

When he arrived at a maturer age, about the year 1642, being forty years old, he discarded these youthful follies, became more serious, and drank nothing but water, or coffee. This latter liquor was soon after first introduced into this country, and was strongly patronized by Sir Henry, who was a constant frequenter of coffee houses, having probably acquired a taste for it in his Turkish travels. The first coffee house in London, Aubrey informs us, was in St. Michael's Alley, in Cornhill, which was set up by one Bowman, coachman to Mr. Hodges, a Turkey merchant, in or about the year 1652. And it was four years after before a second was set up by Mr. Farres at the Rainbow near the Inner Temple gate⁵.

In the civil war he attended the King as one of his Gentlemen Pensioners, at York, and in the battle of Edgehill: where he had the care of the royal children, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York: and retired with them towards the end of the battle, not without imminent danger of their being taken in an ambush by the way⁶. He was afterwards with the King at Oxford, but left him, and retired to London. Upon his arrival there, he walked into Westminster Hall with his sword by his side, to the astonishment of the Parliamentarians, who stared upon him as a Cavalier, knowing that he had been with the King. Upon which he was called before the House of Commons, and questioned for his adherence to his Majesty; but remonstrating to them that he did no more than what his place required, he was acquitted⁷.

When the King's cause became desperate, he joined the reigning party,

⁴ Aubrey's Lives, vol. ii, page 242.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Collins, iii, p. 669. and Echar'd's History of England.

⁷ Wood, Aubrey.

and was well esteemed by them. He was appointed in January, 1651, one of the committee of twenty-one persons to consult about the reformation of the law, and to remedy the delays, and other inconveniences in the practice of it^a. He was active against the payment of tithes, and endeavoured to reduce the emoluments of Ministers to one hundred pounds a year. He inveighed much against the Universities, because, he said, young men were too dissipated there, and the learning acquired was to be unlearned again, as not fit to qualify them for the affairs of the world. In 1654, he sat in the Upper Bench in Westminster Hall, with Lord Chief Justice Rolles and others, on the commission for the trial of Don Pantaleon Sa, the Portuguese Ambassador's brother, for a murder; an act of justice, which brought great credit to Cromwell's government^b. In the same year, 1654, by the death of his brother, Thomas Pope Blount, Esquire, he came into possession of the estate at Tittenhanger, when he pulled down the ancient magnificent fabric, and built a new house^c. On the 1st of November, 1655, he was appointed one of the Committee to take into consideration the trade and navigation of the Commonwealth.

As Sir Henry was known to be friendly to the royal cause, and had joined the republican party, when all hopes of preserving the monarchy were extinct, rather with a view of being serviceable to his country, than from any real attachment to the usurpers, at the Restoration he was received into favour, and was appointed High-Sheriff for Hertfordshire^d. After this he lived the retired life of a country gentleman for about twenty years.

The last week of September, 1682, he was taken very ill at London, and his feet swelled. He was removed to Tittenhanger, where he died on the 9th of October following, aged nearly eighty years, probably owing this length of life to the temperance of the last forty years^e. He was buried at Ridge.

He had married, in 1647, Hester, widow of Sir William Mainwaring, Knight, of Chester, who was slain in the civil wars, on the King's side, in defence of that city, the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Chris-

^a Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 496. Sir Henry, and Colonel Blount are both in it.

^b Wood, Aubrey, Whitlocke's Mem. p. 573. ^c Collins from the family. ^d Wood, Collins. ^e Aubrey, Collins.

topher Wase, Esquire, of Upper Holloway, in the parish of Islington. She died in 1678. Of seven sons by this lady, three only, and a daughter, survived him, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles, Ulysses, and Frances.

The character of Sir Henry, as it has been drawn by those who knew him well, is extremely favourable. He is said to have been a gentleman of a very clear judgment, great experience, much contemplation, though not of much reading, of great foresight into government, and of admirable conversation^b. Another styles him the Socrates of the age, for his aversions to the reigning sophisms, and hypocrisies: eminent in all capacities, the best husband, father, and master, extremely agreeable in conversation, and just in all his dealings^c.

But it was unhappy for Sir Henry that his acuteness of mind, and his apprehensions of being imposed upon, led him into scepticism. From a discourse in Latin upon the soul, written by him, and published by his son Charles, it appears that he was a deist, and held the doctrine of materialism, with its necessary consequence, the mortality of the soul^d. In this piece, he is of opinion, That God is all things, and does all things. That all things, both body, and spirit, are in perpetual motion, from one combination to another, continually forming new combinations. That the creature is formed by the union of body and spirit, and is destroyed by their dissolution. That spirit and body are not essentially distinct, only different forms of the same substance, and that by rarefaction, the corporeal parts of the world become spirit, and the spiritual parts by condensation are reduced to body. That neither spirit or body are identically the same from time to time, but are continually renewed by aliment. That the body of our aliments is changed into body, the spirit into spirit, and that as a man is most corporeal or spiritual, he assimilates the corporeal or spiritual parts of food into himself. That thus we are the temporary formations of the eternal God, which Fate allows no farther existence. Such are the "twilight conjectures," as his son calls them, which imposed upon Sir Henry under the

^b Wood. ^c Gildon. Preface to the Oracles of Reason.

^d Miscellaneous Works of Charles Blount, Esquire, 1695, page 154. It is contained in a letter addressed to the Right Honourable and most ingenious Strephon, supposed to have been Lord Rochester, 1679.

name of philosophy; doctrines more incomprehensible, more beyond reason and common sense, than the grossest absurdities which were ever attempted to be taught in the name of religion, and a perfect chaos in comparison to the beautiful simplicity of the history of human nature, as it is delivered to us in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures.

With such notions it is not wonderful that he did not permit his servants to go to church; but the reason he assigned for it is rather extraordinary, "that there they infected one another to go to the ale-house, and learn "debauchery;" but he ordered them to go to see the executions at Tyburn, which would work more upon them than all the oratory of the pulpit^e. Yet he was prudent, and made no ostentatious display of his opinions. It was his motto, "to speak with the multitude, and to think "with the wise^f."

The only work of any importance written by him was the account of his travels, which was entitled, "A Voyage into the Levant, being a "relation of a journey lately performed from England, by the way of "Venice, into Dalmatia, Slavonia, Bosna, Hungary, Macedonia, Thes- "saly, Thrace, Rhodes, and Egypt, unto Grand Cairo, with particular "observations concerning the modern condition of the Turks, and other "people under that empire." About half the volume is occupied by "such observations," as he states it himself, "as were of passage local, "and naturally borne along with the places whereon he took them;" but the remainder of the book is a more general discourse, concerning the institutions of the whole Turkish empire, under the four heads of arms, religion, justice, and moral customs. The style has the pedantry and quaintness, but at the same time the strength, of the age in which he wrote. Some few extraordinary stories he has collected from the information of those whom he met with; in what he saw himself, he has shewn considerable talent for observation, great penetration, and much good sense and judgment in his remarks. He saw every thing, and reasoned upon all he saw, endeavouring to do justice to all subjects, "without being dazzled "with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education, which præoccu- "pate the mind, and delude it with partial ideas, as with a false glass, "representing the objects in colours and proportions untrue." I cannot

^e Aubrey. ^f Ibid. *Loquendum est cum vulgo, sentiendum cum sapientibus.*

agree with a learned critic^a, that “this work is the voyage of a sceptic, and would probably never have been written, but for the purpose of insinuating his religious sentiments.” None of those sentiments appear in the work, nor does there seem to be any thing injurious to religion; unless we should rank under that head, his censures of the superstitions of the Mahomedans and Jews, which do not apply to Christianity, the affectation of freedom from prejudice, his approbation of some practices amongst the Turks, and some other passages which may be indeed distorted to improper meanings, not apparently intended by the author.

He republished likewise, in 1632, six plays of Lylie, a poet who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the title of Court Comedies^b: about the year 1647, a pamphlet entitled *The Exchange Walk*: and a letter in praise of Tobacco and Coffee, prefixed to a book of experiments upon them, written by Walter Ramsey in 1657ⁱ.

The second in this literary triumvirate was SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT, the eldest son of Sir Henry Blount; who was born at Upper Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, on the 12th of September, in 1649. The advantage of an early education, under the able instructions of his father, was not lost upon him. He soon distinguished himself by his talents, learning, and other accomplishments, and for his general merits was created a Baronet, by King Charles the Second, by a patent dated the 27th of January, 1679, in the life-time of his father. His love for retirement and study did not disqualify him for more active scenes, or for the performance of the public duties belonging to his rank and fortune. In the two last parliaments of Charles the Second, in the thirtieth and thirty-first years of his reign, he was one of the Members for the borough of Saint Alban's, and was Knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, the remaining part of his life, in the convention parliament, and in the parliaments which were summoned in the second year of William and Mary, and the seventh of William. During the last three years he was appointed by the House of Commons as one of the commissioners of the public accounts. In his political conduct, he shewed himself a lover of rational liberty, and a sincere friend to his country, and was steady to the party by which the Revolution was affected: without any violence or rancour against those of opposite senti-

^a Warton's *Life of Sir T. Pope*, page 207.

^b Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* i. col. 257.

ⁱ Wood, ii. p. 534, and 166.

ments. He married Jane, the only daughter of Sir Henry Cæsar, or Adelmare, Knight, of Benington Place in Hertfordshire, died at Tittenhanger on the 30th of June, 1697, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried at Ridge. His Lady died at Kensington Gravel Pits, on the 14th of July, 1726. They had five sons and nine daughters.

His principal work was the *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, a large folio volume in Latin, which is a collection of the judgments of learned men upon the writings of the principal authors who have appeared in all ages. It is a compilation of great erudition and labour, well known to the literary historian, and which has been the great original magazine from whence succeeding critics have deduced many of their materials, usually without any acknowledgment. He gives a short history of every author, and the time when he lived, with a list of all or the principal part of his writings, their authority in the literary world, and the best editions. Commencing with Hermes Trismegistus, and from him descending to Hesiod and Homer, he travels regularly down, in the order of time, to his own contemporaries, ending with Hobbes, Hottinger, Gronovius, Dr. Willis, and Tanaquil Faber, comprehending a series of near six hundred writers. Under every head he gives with fidelity all the various, and sometimes conflicting opinions which could be collected, from writers, ancient and modern, Greek, Latin, French, and English, and he has the modesty never to interpose his own. It was first published at London in 1690, in folio, and afterwards at Geneva in quarto in 1694, and 1710.

Another critical work was entitled "*De Re Poetica*, or Remarks upon Poetry, with characters, and censures of the most considerable poets, whether ancient or modern, extracted out of the best and choicest critics." This was printed in 1694, and is written in English. Like his *Censura*, it professes only to be a collection, and that the author has nothing to answer for but the choice, and the distribution of the matter. What he professes he has well performed. It was a very useful work, and has only been superseded by later writers, who have used his materials, without confessing their obligation. After receiving his previous approbation, it was dedicated to Lord Mulgrave, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, the elegant author of the *Essay on Poetry*. It is in two parts; the first contains remarks upon poetry in general, and upon each particular species, with judicious rules selected from Aristotle, Rapin, Dryden, Buckingham,

Roscommon, Boileau, Temple, Rimer, and other critics. The second part contains the characters and censures of the poets, ancient and modern, in alphabetical order.

The same method of selection was followed by Sir Thomas Pope Blount in another book upon a very different subject, "A Natural History, containing many not common observations: extracted out of the best "modern writers." A duodecimo volume, giving an entertaining account of some of the most curious objects of that amusing science, must have had an extensive circulation. The great modern improvements in Natural History, and the greater range of information now possessed, has rendered these former publications of little value; except to shew the strange and erroneous conceptions which were formed respecting many productions of nature.

Essays upon subjects of science, or morality, are generally interesting, and we may naturally suppose that those of Sir Thomas Pope Blount were the most popular of all his works. They are seven in number, with the following titles, 1. That Interest governs the world. 2. The great Mischief and Prejudice of Learning; and that a Wise Man ought to be preferred before a Man of Learning. 3. Of Education and Custom. 4. Of the Ancients; the Respect that is due to them; that we should not too much enslave ourselves to their opinions. 5. Whether the Men of this present Age, are any way inferior to those of former Ages; either in respect of Virtue, Learning, or long Life. 6. Of Passion, and whether the Passions are an Advantage, or Disadvantage to Men. 7. The Variety of Opinions: whence it proceeds: the Uncertainty of Human Knowledge. 8. An Essay of Religion. In style and manner he seems to have formed himself upon the models of Lord Bacon, and Bishop Taylor, and his reputation will not suffer by a comparison with those great men, or with Sir William Temple. If he has something of their quaintness, he is not inferior in strength, and fertility of imagination. In an easy familiarity of address he engages our affections, and makes us acquainted with himself, his genuine feelings, and opinions: and all we see is good and amiable.

It is evident from these essays that the examples of his father and his brother did not seduce him into deism. Like them he is suspicious of being imposed upon, and decides upon every subject for himself; but his judgment is sound, and his opinions generally correct. He admits the

divine origin of the Jewish dispensation, when he speaks of the laws of Moses as given by Almighty God^k. And with respect to Christianity, he styles it, “a blessed religion.” “Of all the virtues and dignities of the mind, he says, Goodness of nature is the greatest, being the very character of the Deity, and therefore all the acts of our Saviour, whilst he conversed on earth amongst men, were purely the effects of, and emanations from, his tenderness and good nature.” Again, “The Christian religion is a plain, simple, easy thing, and Christ commends his yoke to us by the easiness of it^l.”

In politics, he shews himself an enthusiastic friend to liberty, which, he justly observes, “alone inspires men with lofty thoughts, and elevates their souls to the highest pitch.” “The duty of Britons, in the defence of their palladium, *Magna Charta*, as it might be expressed in the words of a British chief, when he was about to engage the Roman invaders, *Et majores vestros et posteros cogitate*.” “Think upon your ancestors, and your posterity,” he thought, “should be written with a quill drawn from the wing of a cherubim.” Yet the liberty which he adored was not a wild republican liberty, but such as is to be found in the British Constitution, tempered with regal power. And he even goes so far as to say, that “a monarchy pure and unmixed would please him best, could human nature be long trusted with it. But, alas! kings are but men, they have their vices and infirmities, their sallies and enormities, like the rest of mankind; and considering the unhappiness of their education in being surrounded with sycophants and flatterers, it is a wonder they prove at the common rate of men.”

His opinion as to the utility of learning was equally just. Giving it all due weight, and no man was better able to appreciate its value from his own knowledge, he was an enemy to pedantry, and thought learning itself, without a proper admixture of good sense and experience, was but of little service in human life, and was not the standard of happiness and wisdom. The following passage, with which he finishes his Essay on this subject, may serve as a specimen of his reasoning and language.

“To conclude then, it is not a man’s cloistering himself up in his study, nor his continual poring upon books, that makes him a wise man:

^k Page 3.^l Essay viii.

“ no, this property is chiefly to be acquired by meditation and converse.
 “ ’Tis true (indeed) books well managed afford mighty help and assistance.
 “ *They strengthen the organ, and enlarge the prospect*, and give a more
 “ universal insight into things, than can be learned from *unlettered* ob-
 “ servations ; whereas he who depends solely upon his own experience,
 “ has but a few materials to work upon. These advantages, I say, may
 “ be had from books *well managed*; but, alas, how few are there that
 “ make this use of their reading ? or that really are one jot the better for
 “ it ? With many men reading is nothing better than a dozing kind of
 “ idleness, and the book is a mere opiate, that makes them sleep with their
 “ eyes open. It is used for no other purpose than as an *antidote* against
 “ *thinking*. Thus then thinking is so absolutely necessary, that reading
 “ signifies little or nothing without it. Thinking may do without reading,
 “ as appears in the first inventors of arts and sciences ; who were fain to
 “ *think* out their way to the recesses of truth ; but the other can never do
 “ without this. Reading without thinking may indeed make a rich
 “ common place, but it will never enrich the brain ; it may indeed furnish
 “ a man with great store of matter, but it is still without *form* and *void*,
 “ till thinking, like the seminal spirit, agitates the dead shapeless lump,
 “ and works it up into figure and symmetry. The man of thought and
 “ meditation moves in a larger sphere ; he does not thus *pinion* his fancy,
 “ but puts it upon the wing, which seldom returns without some noble
 “ *quarry*. And did men know how much the pleasure of thinking tran-
 “ scends all other pleasures, they would certainly put a greater value upon
 “ it. All others grow flat and insipid upon frequent use ; and when a
 “ man hath run through a set of vanities, in the declension of his age he
 “ knows not what to do with himself, if he cannot think. He saunters
 “ about from one dull business to another, to wear out time ; and hath no
 “ reason to value life, but because he is afraid of death. But *contemplation*
 “ is a continual spring of fresh pleasures. And nothing is comparable to
 “ the pleasure of an active and a prevailing thought ; a thought prevailing
 “ over the difficulty and obscurity of the object, and refreshing the soul
 “ with new discoveries and images of things, and thereby extending the
 “ bounds of apprehension ; and (as it were) enlarging the territories of
 “ reason.”

I shall conclude this account of Sir Thomas Pope Blount with another

specimen of the justness of his sentiments, from the preface to his *Natural History*.

“Whoever surveys the curious fabric of the universe, can never imagine that so noble a structure should be framed for no other use, than barely for mankind to live and breathe in. It was certainly the design of the great Architect, that his creatures should afford not only necessaries and accommodations to our animal part, but also instruction to our intellectual. Every flower of the field, every fibre of a plant, every particle of an insect, carries with it an impress of its Maker, and can (if duly considered) read us lectures of ethics or divinity. The deeper insight any man hath into the affairs of nature, the more he discovers of the accurateness and art that is in the contexture of things: for the works of God are not like the compositions of fancy, or the tricks of jugglers, that will not bear a clear light, or strict scrutiny; but their exactness receives advantage from the severest inspection; and he admires most, that knows most.”

The third writer of this family was *Charles Blount*, the second surviving son of Sir Henry Blount, who was born at his grandfather's seat at Upper Holloway in Middlesex, on the 27th of April, in 1654. With his elder brother, he was educated by his father; and under such an instructor, with natural talents and attention, he made a great progress in learning, and proved a most accomplished man. With a liberality which could not fail of producing an adequate effect upon a generous mind, Sir Henry treated him as a friend, instead of employing the harsher authority of a parent. In consequence probably of this judicious plan, Charles arrived at an early maturity of manly discretion, was brought out young into the world, and on the 3d of December, 1672, when he was only eighteen years of age, he was married, at Westminster Abbey, to Eleanor, the fourth daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover in Oxfordshire; and his father expressed his approbation of the match by the settlement of an handsome estate at Blounts-Hall in Staffordshire, with other lands in Middlesex^m. Of the sisters of Mrs. Blount, Elizabeth married Philip Hoby, Esquire, brother of Sir Edward Hoby, Baronet, of Bisham, in Berkshire; Mary, Henry Cavendish; Penelope, Sir James Russel; and Bridget, Samuel Byrch, Esquireⁿ.

^m Collins's Baronetage. Gildon's account of the Life of C. Blount, prefixed to his *Miscellaneous Works*.

ⁿ Collins.

However erroneous might have been the speculative opinions of Charles Blount, he cannot be denied just praises for extensive learning, an amiable disposition, and the correct performance of the duties of life. Gildon, who knew him intimately, has given the following character of him; and though it was traced by the hand of friendship, truth seems to have guided his pen. "Nature gave him parts capable of noble sciences, and his industrious studies bore a proportion to his capacity. He was a generous and constant friend, an indulgent father, and a kind master. His temper was open and free, his conversation pleasant, his reflexions just and modest, his repartees close, not scurrilous. He had a great deal of wit, and no malice. His soul was large and noble, above the little designs of most men. He was an enemy to dissimulation, and never feared to own his thoughts. He was a true Englishman, and lover of the liberty of his country; and declared it in the worst of times. He was an enemy to nothing but error, and none were his enemies that knew him, but those who sacrificed more to mammon than reason. He was the darling of his acquaintance, and the delight of his friends." He says of himself, that "in his habits he was temperate, eating out of necessity rather than pleasure; not a slave to precedents, but taking his meals when nature required. His usual liquor was water, and he never drank any other but to prevent himself from being the spy and wonder of the company. He was fond of hunting, and was sometimes master of a pack of hounds^o."

"He had been bred in a correct notion of the Deity. He had learned that God was the first cause of all things, was one and indivisible, was goodness itself, infinite and uniform in all his attributes, the eternal source of all goodness, wisdom, power, justice, and mercy. Of the glory, honour, and adoration of this Being, he was a most zealous asserter, and in these opinions he lived and died^q." But this sublime doctrine, however sound as far as it went, was unfortunately the whole of his creed. From the principles which he had early imbibed from his father, from an abhorrence of superstition, and the fear of being the dupe of artful and interested men, Charles Blount flew off to the opposite extreme of scepticism, and became a professed deist, strongly prejudiced against the Scriptures, and the whole of the Christian religion.

^o Gildon, *ibid.*

^p Notes to Philo-stratus, pages 24, 183, and 89.

^q Gildon, *ibid.*

From Spinoza, and other foreign philosophers, these opinions had been introduced into England, and formed into a regular system, by the talents of Lord Herbert of Cherbury: who was followed by the celebrated Hobbes. Charles Blount succeeded next, as the principal leader of the deistical philosophy; and propagated his opinions with indefatigable zeal in conversation, writing, and in a great variety of publications. His works were the more dangerous, as they were composed with ability, with extensive learning, in an elegant style, and in the English language. The school of deism thus established has been continued to the present times by a succession of writers, through Toland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Collins, Woolston, Tindal, Morgan, Chubb, Lord Bolingbroke, Hume, and Douglas, down to Gibbon, and his disciples; and the old objections, though repeatedly confuted, have been again and again brought forward with unblushing perseverance.

His first publication upon this subject made its appearance in 1679, and his father was supposed to have assisted him in it. It was intitled, "Anima Mundi, or an historical narration of the opinions of the ancients concerning man's soul after this life, according to unenlightened nature." He informs us, that his design was to vindicate Christianity, by a comparison with Paganism, and to shew the absurd and monstrous doctrines of the heathenish superstition, of which he has given a very learned account, with many judicious remarks. But it was suspected that his real object was directly contrary to his professions. Many of his objections and censures apply equally, and even stronger, to the Christian religion, than to those doctrines against which they are apparently directed. His praises often are evidently ironical, or to save appearances. It may clearly be seen that he approves of many of the opinions which he affects to decry; and he sometimes betrays the cause he pretends to support, by weak and incompetent arguments, and by artful insinuations. This plan of attacking Revelation, rather by indirect and covert methods, than by an open warfare, has been adopted by most of the succeeding writers on that side of the question. It was probably first suggested by the fear of the laws which protected the religion of the country, and was continued as the most effectual means of undermining established opinions, and as less likely to create an alarm than an undisguised opposition.

When this book was handed about in manuscript, there were many

passages less equivocal, and more exceptionable, than what now appear, and which were cancelled before it was printed. Upon the publication a great clamour was raised against it, and Sir Roger L'Estrange, the licencer, who had given it his *imprimatur*, being alarmed, waited upon Doctor Compton, the Bishop of London, and explained to him that the most obnoxious parts had been expunged. The Bishop however thought that it was not a proper book for the public eye even in its reformed state, but he was satisfied with a promise that it should be suppressed. Nevertheless advantage was taken of the Bishop's absence, and the book was publicly burned by some zealots, contrary to his Lordship's promise, and, as was believed, to his order^r.

The next work, and which appeared soon after the former, was entitled "Great is Diana of the Ephesians ; or the original of idolatry, together with the politic institution of the Gentiles' sacrifices." The object was to prove, that most religions were the invention of the priests, or were tainted by their private interests, and that sacrifices in particular were introduced by the craft and covetousness of the sacerdotal orders. The reader is warned not to suppose that any other than heathen sacrifices are intended ; but this caution is a flimsy veil which can prevent no one from perceiving, that the strong language in which he condemns the very principle of all sacrifices, and what he styles the absurdity of slaying an innocent creature for the guilty, as an expiation for sin, must be directed against the Jewish and Christian dispensations : of which an atonement by sacrifices is one of the fundamental doctrines.

Charles Blount, in the next year, 1680, published his largest work, the two first books of Philostratus concerning the life of Apollonius Tyaneus, translated from the Greek, with philological notes upon each chapter ; which is a small folio very closely printed.

Apollonius of Tyana was a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived in the first century, and whose character and pretended miracles were set in competition with those of Jesus Christ by some of the pagans. Hierocles wrote a book to that effect, which was answered by Eusebius, who proved Philostratus to be a vain and fabulous writer, and his account of Apollonius to be full of romantic stories, and ridiculous fables. It has justly been

^r Wood, Ath. Oxon. ii. col. 535.

observed, that these supposed miracles could not be compared with those of our Saviour, either as to their evidence, or nature. Instead of being related by many eye-witnesses, soon after they were said to be performed, and in the same country ; by witnesses who pledged their lives to their truth ; there was only the single testimony of this writer, who lived at a great distance of time and place from their alledged performance. And instead of acts of benevolence, performed to establish certain important truths, they were trifling and childish tricks, and not calculated to answer any good end whatsoever*. But these arguments, however just, have no application to the present work. Blount published only the two first books of Philostratus, out of eight, and which do not contain any of Apollonius's miracles, and comprehend only a very harmless account of his birth and education, a little extraordinary indeed, and an amusing relation of his journey to the Indies. Neither is the exploded comparison of Hierocles revived, or defended. But the truth is, that the text of the original author serves merely to introduce the notes, which compose by far the largest part of the volume, and are historical, geographical, ethical, religious, and, in short, seem to have been the great common-place book for the learning and sentiments of the translator. In these illustrations he has attacked revealed religion, and the Scriptures, both the Old and New Testaments, in a strain of irony, and with a plausibility of manner and argument extremely dangerous, and which rendered it a favourite work with the deists. It was very properly suppressed upon its first appearance, and few copies were circulated.

In 1683 he published, but without acknowledging it, his *Religio Laici*, which is little more than a translation of Lord Herbert's treatise under the same name.

In 1693, a collection of smaller pieces of the same tendency was published by Blount, and his friend Charles Gildon, under the title of *The Oracles of Reason* ; written chiefly by themselves.

In this collection, Charles Blount was the author of the following pieces.

A letter in vindication of a part of the celebrated Doctor Thomas Burnet's *Archæologie Philosophicæ*, in which he had treated the Mosaic

* Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

history of the creation, paradise, and the first state of mankind, as incredible, and to be resolved into a pious allegory.

A Summary Account of the Deists' Religion, accompanied by a letter to Doctor Sydenham, dated in May, 1686, in which I fear we cannot consider as serious, the testimony which he bears to the superiority of the Christian religion, when he says, "Undoubtedly in our travels to the other world
" the common road is the safest; and tho' deism is a good manuring of a
" man's conscience, yet certainly if sowed with Christianity it will produce
" the most profitable crop[†]."

A letter to Mr. Hobbes, dated in 1678, in which he approves highly of his treatise of heresy, his account of the Nicene Council, and his opinion respecting the Arian controversy. I have not seen a single sheet published by him in 1679, entitled, "Mr. Hobbes's last words, and dying legacy," which was extracted from the Leviathan, and was intended to weaken and expose his doctrine. But this I suppose must refer to his political, and not to his religious opinions, in which Blount appears to agree with him.

Three letters to the Earl of Rochester, the first dated in 1678, giving "a
" political human account of the subversion of Judaism, the foundation of
" Christianity, and the origination of the Millenaries." A second in 1679, inclosing Sir Henry Blount's discourse De Anima before mentioned. And a third in 1680, in which the Earl is called Strephon, concerning the immortality of the soul, occasioned by his Lordship's version of the chorus in Seneca, *Post mortem nihil est, ipsaque mors nihil*.

A letter to Major A. concerning the original of the Jews, dated in 1692; another concerning Augury in the same year; and a translation of part of Ocellus Lucanus, upon the eternity of the universe.

He was likewise the author of some letters under the name of Philander, in the Post Boy robbed of his Mail. He designed to have written the life of Mahomet. In the catalogue of Manuscripts written by Sir Matthew Hale are two articles, the one, De Anima to Mr. B. in folio; the other, De Anima, transactions between Sir Matthew and Mr. B. folio^u. Whether this was Mr. Blount, I know not. Sir Matthew died in 1676, the Anima Mundi was not published till 1679.

[†] Oracles of Reason, page 87.

^u Life of Hale, by Burnet, page 114.

Such were the unceasing exertions of this mistaken man, in prostituting his excellent talents for the propagation of mischievous errors. The opinions of Blount have been thoroughly examined, and completely confuted, by many able and learned men^x. All the objections urged with so much plausibility and confidence against revealed religion, have been weighed in the balance of reason, and found wanting: and the discussions, occasioned by the writings of deists, and atheists, have ended in the final establishment of the truth of Christianity, upon arguments, and evidence, to which no man can refuse his assent, who is not eminently deficient in understanding, or corrupt in principle.

Mr. Charles Gildon, the friend and admirer of Blount, was originally a papist, and was educated at Douay for orders, but he became a convert to deism, and renounced popery. Having spent his paternal property, and involved himself in difficulties by an imprudent marriage, he had recourse to the profession of an author for his subsistence. In this career, he signalized himself as a critic, wrote some bad plays, abused Mr. Pope, and was immortalized by a place in the *Dunciad*. But however unsuccessful in the politer studies of literature, upon maturer consideration, he was convinced of his errors in religion, and published an useful book, in 1705, entitled *The Deist's Manual*, in which he vindicated the existence and attributes of God, and his providence, and obviated some of the principal objections against the Christian religion^y.

^x Bradley's *Impartial View of the Truth of Christianity* in 1699. Nichols's *Conference with a Theist* in 1696. Leland's *View of the Deistical Writers*. Leslie's *Short Method*, &c. &c. &c.

^y *Dunciad*, book i. line 296.

He sleeps among the dull of ancient days ;
Safe where no critics dawn, no duns molest,
Where wretched Withers, Ward, and Gildon rest.

Book iii. line 173.

Ah Dennis ! Gildon ah ! what ill-starred rage
Divides a friendship long confirmed by age.
Blockheads with reason wicked wits abhor,
But fool with fool is barb'rous civil war.
Embrace, embrace, my sons ! be foes no more,
Nor glad vile poets with true critics gore.

On the contrary, Charles Blount was only weak on the side of religion : on other subjects he shewed an excellent understanding, and a great extent of knowledge. Early in life he wrote a treatise in vindication of Mr. Dryden. In 1684, he published " *Janua Scientiarum, or a compendious introduction to Geography, Chronology, Government, History, Philosophy, and all gentile sorts of Literature.*" An useful book of education, and which shewed him to be master of the sciences which he professed to teach.

In his politics he supported the Revolution, and proved himself upon all occasions a firm defender of the rational liberties of his country.

In the reign of Charles the Second, he published a political piece, under the name of Junius Brutus, entitled, " *An appeal from the country to the city for the preservation of his Majesty's person, liberty, property, and the Protestant religion.*" This was strongly written, and was a popular work upon the Popish Plot, and against the danger of a Popish successor. The warmth and plainness of this performance, in the state of parties, the known inclination of the court, and the power of the Duke of York, evinced that Charles Blount had an undaunted mind, which he was ever ready to exert in the cause of his country, and must have exposed him to considerable danger.

In 1691 he wrote a letter to Sir William Leveson Gower, recommending to him to bring forward for punishment those who had been concerned in the unjustifiable regulations of corporations, and the surrender of their charters, in the two preceding reigns.

But Charles Blount's masterpiece was a pamphlet, entitled, " *A just vindication of learning, and the liberty of the press,*" which was written when the Act of Parliament for subjecting all publications to the power of a licenser was near expiring, and was addressed to the two Houses of Parliament to persuade them not to renew it. This was probably written in the year 1692, when the statute of the first year of James the Second expired. It was a most able defence of the liberty of the press, and contains all the arguments which can be urged upon the subject, stated with great force and clearness. The Act was however continued for two years only, when it finally expired, and the freedom of the press was permanently established. In a postscript, he proposes, that in case some restriction

should be thought necessary, instead of a previous licence, no book should be printed without the author's, or printer's name being registered. A plan which has lately been adopted.

He wrote likewise "A Dialogue between King William and King James, on the banks of the Boyne, the day before the battle." A short poem in which the principles of the Revolution, and the question between them, are discussed with brevity, in a manner not inferior to the political poems of Dryden.

To heal the divisions which followed upon the Revolution, in 1693, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "King William and Queen Mary Conquerors; or a Discourse endeavouring to prove that their Majesties have on their side, against the late King, the principal reasons that make conquest a good title. Shewing how this is consistent with that declaration of Parliament, King James abdicated the government. Written with an especial regard to such as have hitherto refused the oath, and yet incline to allow of the title of Conquest, when consequent to a just war. Licenced by Edmund Bohun." It was written with the best intentions, good sense, and the purest principles of patriotism, and the object intended was to unite all parties with the government, and to persuade the non-jurors to take the oaths, as they were ready to admit that conquest was a lawful title to the throne. But however well meant, it gave great offence, and particularly to the parliament, and occasioned great uneasiness to the author. A complaint was made to the House of Commons, and, after much debate, it was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, January 21, and the Lords came to the same resolution. It suffered in good company, for by the same orders, Bishop Burnet's Pastoral Letter, which asserted the same doctrine, was committed to the flames².

His lady died at Rolleston in Staffordshire, in February, 1689, and after her decease Mr. Blount conceived a violent passion for his wife's sister, Mrs. Hoby, then a rich widow; a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, with wit, honour, virtue, good humour, and discretion³. She was not insensible to his attachment, but was scrupulous about the legality of marrying her sister's late husband. On his application to the

² Kennet's Complete History of England, vol. iii. page 657.

³ Gildon's account of the life of C. Blount, prefixed to his Miscellanies.

most learned civilians, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was informed that such a match was contrary to law. On this the lady positively refused her consent. In March, 1693, he published a letter to justify the marrying of two sisters, the one after the other, written with all the ardour and ingenuity of a man whose affections were so deeply interested in the question, and which contained every argument that learning or talents could supply. The *Oracles of Reason*, in which it appeared, seemed to have been published for the sake of introducing this tract, and there was a preface by Gildon, in which he supported his friend's reasoning. The lady was not to be persuaded to an illicit marriage, she again refused her consent, and Mr. Blount, in a fit of despair, shot himself through the head. The wound not immediately proving mortal, he lived five days; during which time, he received no sustenance or medicines but from the hand of the lady, who attended him with the most sympathetic tenderness till his last moments^b. This event took place in August, 1693, in Catherine Street in the Strand^c.

At Shotover there are the pictures of Mrs. Blount and Mrs. Hoby, in one piece, by Housman. Mrs. Hoby is sitting down, and Mrs. Blount, a pretty, lively looking woman, is coming to her with a piece of music in her hand.

After his death, Gildon published, in 1695, "The Miscellaneous Works of Charles Blount, Esquire," which was a republication of the *Oracles of Reason*, and most of his principal works, in two volumes in duodecimo. He prefixed the life of the author, and an account and vindication of his death. As a wild love was the cause of this dreadful event, in this life of Charles Blount much of the romantic is mixed up with philosophy. Gildon, under the name of Lindamour, writes metaphysics to the divine Hermione, the sovereign of his heart, to defend suicide, and to prove that a lover may be a philosopher. Blount is Philander, and the lady Astrea; and he concludes by deprecating the too rigorous severity of Hermione, lest the unhappy Lindamour should follow his friend's example, having less hopes, and as strong motives.

Of Mr. Blount's death he gives the following relation. "You know,

^b T. Warton's *Life of Sir T. Pope*, page 208. This account he received from Sir Harry Pope Blount, the last of the family. ^c Collins, vol. iii. part ii. page 670.

Madam, with what calmness, with what resignation he died ; not the least pang of guilt, not the least apprehensive fear to bitter his departure. His frequent meditations upon God during his sickness, and the continued contemplation of him his whole life, had fixed so lovely an idea of God in his soul, that he had no terror to launch out into the ocean of eternity. He left life like a weather-beaten traveller a stormy voyage, and welcomed death, as the kind pilot, that would certainly conduct him to his wonted peace and quiet, to his eternal repose and tranquillity. He had the satisfaction to see her embalm him with her tears, who was debarred by *unaccountable custom* from making him happy.”

Though Mr. Blount's notions upon religion were incorrect, they were not taken up by chance, but were the result of much study, and reflection : and his death is a proof of his sincerity. His theories are indefensible, but his conduct through life was uniformly guided by conscientious principles of virtue and honour, and he little deserved the gross abuse which has been freely bestowed upon him by his uncharitable opponents.

I proceed now with the descent of the family. Sir Henry Pope Blount, the traveller, left only three sons, and one daughter ; Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles Blount, Ulysses Blount, and Frances.

Charles Blount, the author, by his wife Eleanor Tyrrell, had three sons and three daughters. These were, Henry Blount of Blounts-Hall, born in the Strand, in 1675, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Foot Guards, and was killed, at the head of the advanced guard, in the battle of Schellenburg in Germany, in 1704. Not having married, he was succeeded by his brother Charles Blount, the second son, who was born in 1681, and and died without issue in 1729, though he had a wife named Sarah. Thomas Pope Blount, the third son, born in 1683, was cast away at sea in 1702, being unmarried. Of the daughters, Hester, born in 1673, married her cousin german, Harry Tyrrell, Esquire, afterwards Sir Harry Tyrrell, Baronet, of Thornton, and inherited the estate at Blounts-Hall. Eleanor, the second daughter, died young. Charlotte, the youngest, was born in 1684, married a Mr. Smith, and died in 1707^d.

Ulysses Blount was born in 1664, had lands in Hertfordshire, upon the death of his mother, and afterwards, upon the death of his father, an estate

^d Collins, vol. iii. part ii. page 671.

in Surrey. He died in 1704, having had one son and two daughters, by his wife Hester, eldest daughter of Sir John Hewet, Baronet, of Waresley in Huntingdonshire. Their son Henry died in his first year. Hester, the eldest daughter, born in 1688, married Stephen Bateman; and Philippa, the youngest, was married to Sir Henry Bateman of London, Knight, eldest brother to Stephen^e.

Frances, who was born in 1648, married Thomas Tyrrell, Esquire, afterwards Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Baronet, of Thornton, father of the above-named Sir Harry Tyrrell.

SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT, Baronet, the author, by his wife Jane, the only daughter of Sir Henry Cæsar, otherwise Adelmare, Knight, of of Bennington Place in Hertfordshire^f, had five sons, and nine daughters. Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Baronet, the eldest, of whom hereafter; Henry, who died a child; Charles, born in 1683, was captain of a company of fusileers, and was killed in a sudden quarrel, at the King's Arms tavern in the Strand, in London, in 1714, unmarried; Cæsar, born in 1688, was a lieutenant in the sea service, and married Jane Hodges; Robert, born in 1689, was page of honour to Queen Anne, a lieutenant of the Scotch Regiment of Guards, and died unmarried in 1726. Of the nine daughters, Susanna, the fourth, married Michael Arnald, of Amptill in Bedfordshire; Anne, the seventh, married the Reverend Mr. James Mashborne; and Christian, the ninth, married the Reverend Mr. Rowland Bowen. Hester, Elizabeth, Judith, Jane, Frances, and Mary, died young, or unmarried.

SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT, of Tittenhanger, the second Baronet of that name, and son to the author, was born in the Strand, the 19th of April, 1670, and resided, almost from the time of his father's death, at Twickenham in Middlesex, where he died on the 17th of October, 1731, and was buried at Ridge. His wife, to whom he was married on the 8th of November, 1695, was Catherine, eldest of the three daughters of James Butler, Esquire, of Amberley Castle in Sussex, sister to James Butler,

^e Collins, *ibid.*

^f He was descended from Sir Julius Adelmare Cæsar, the Judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who was descended from Adelmare, Count of Genoa in 706. The Duke de Cesarini was his maternal grandfather, and Queen Mary granted him a licence to adopt the name of Cæsar. Hence this unusual name.

Esquire, of Warminghurst Park, in the same county, whose two great grand-daughters, by marrying the two sons of Hugh Clough, Esquire, of Glanywern in Denbighshire, transferred Warmenhurst Park to the Clough family^s. By this lady he had four sons, and two daughters; Thomas Pope Blount, who died an infant; Harry Pope Blount; James Pope Blount; and John Pope Blount, born in 1707, who took orders, was a Master of Arts of Clare Hall in Cambridge, and died unmarried in 1734. The daughters were, Grace Blount, who died in her first year, and Catherine.

SIR HARRY POPE BLOUNT, of Tittenhanger, Baronet, the eldest surviving son, was born in the Terras, in Saint James's Street, on the 13th of September, 1702, and married in the church of Saint Peter's Cornhill, on the 19th of September, 1728, Anne, the youngest of the two daughters and coheirs of Charles Cornwallis, Esquire, of Medlow in Huntingdonshire, with whom he had a fortune of ten thousand pounds. He died October the 12th, 1757, without issueⁱ. Warton gives him the character of having been a diligent and faithful antiquary^h.

After the death of Sir Harry Pope Blount, his sister Catherine was the next heir, as being the only surviving issue of the body of Sir Thomas Pope Blount. She was born on the 9th of April, 1704, and on the 21st of February, 1731, married the Reverend William Freeman, of Aspedon Hall in Hertfordshire, Doctor in Divinity. They had an only daughter, named likewise Catherine, who on the 19th of May, 1755, was married to the celebrated Charles Yorke, second son of the Earl of Hardwick. She died the 10th of July, 1759, and left an only son, Philip Yorke, who was born the 31st of May the same year, and succeeded his uncle as Earl of Hardwick. Her husband, in 1762, married a second wife, Agnetta, daughter of Henry Johnson, Esquire, by whom he had Charles Philip Yorke, Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, and Caroline, Countess of St. Germain. The elegant talents of Charles Yorke, his rise in his profession, his appointment to the office of Lord Chancellor with the title of Baron Morden, and his tragical end, in 1770, are unnecessary to be

^s From the information of the Rev. R. Clough, of Jesus College.

^b Collins.

ⁱ Ibid.

^h Life of Sir T. Pope, page 209.

related¹. The estate at Tittenhanger now belongs to the Hardwick family^m.

The coat of arms of this branch was, quarterly: the first and fourth, Blount nebuly, within a bordure compony, or, and azure. Secondly, sable, a lion rampant with two tails, vert, with a mullet. For Dudley or Sutton. Thirdly, azure, a chevron argent, between three martlets, or. For Wichardⁿ.

Pope bore, party per pale, or and azure. Upon a chevron, four fleurs-de-lis, between three gryphons' heads erased, all counterchanged^o.

Beresford, argent, a bear sejant, azure, muzzled and chained, or^p.

In the church of Burton-upon-Trent, in a window, were the arms of John Blount, and Susanna Draycot, with Blount impaling Draycot, gules, a chevron vary, argent and sable. Blount impaling Aston, argent, a fesse sable, three lozenges in chief. Blount impaling, gules, fretty of eight pieces; on a canton azure, a cross moline, argent: and those of John Blount and Ellen Hall, nebuly, or and sable. On a fesse gules, three martlets, argent, for Blount, impaling Hall, or, a saltier ingrailed, vert^q.

The crest was, a wolf passant, sable, between two cornuts, out of a ducal coronet, proper. Motto, ΚΑΛΑ, things honourable^r.

¹ Peerage.

^m Though many of this family were buried at Ridge, there are only two monuments; one for William Blount, Esquire, his son Sir Thomas Pope Blount, and Lady Frances his wife. The other is for Lady Busby. On the north side is a projecting building, without window or entrance: on repairing the roof two coffins were found, Lady Blount, with her daughter, and another.

ⁿ Vincent's Salop. in Col. Arm. Elizabeth Blount's monument in Trinity College Chapel.

^o Monument, &c.

^p Ibid.

^q Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 9.

^r Collins, vol. iii. 367. Bigland is of opinion, that this branch was not entitled to this crest, which was borne by the Mountjoy branch. MSS. Letter to Joseph Blount, Esquire. See the Genealogy of Blount of Burton-upon-Trent, Tittenhanger, &c. No. 17.



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The crest was, a wolf passant, sable, between two cornuts, out of a ducal coronet, proper. Motto, KAAA, things honourable^r.

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ⁿ Vincent's Salop. in Col. Arm. Elizabeth Blount's monument in Trinity College Chapel.

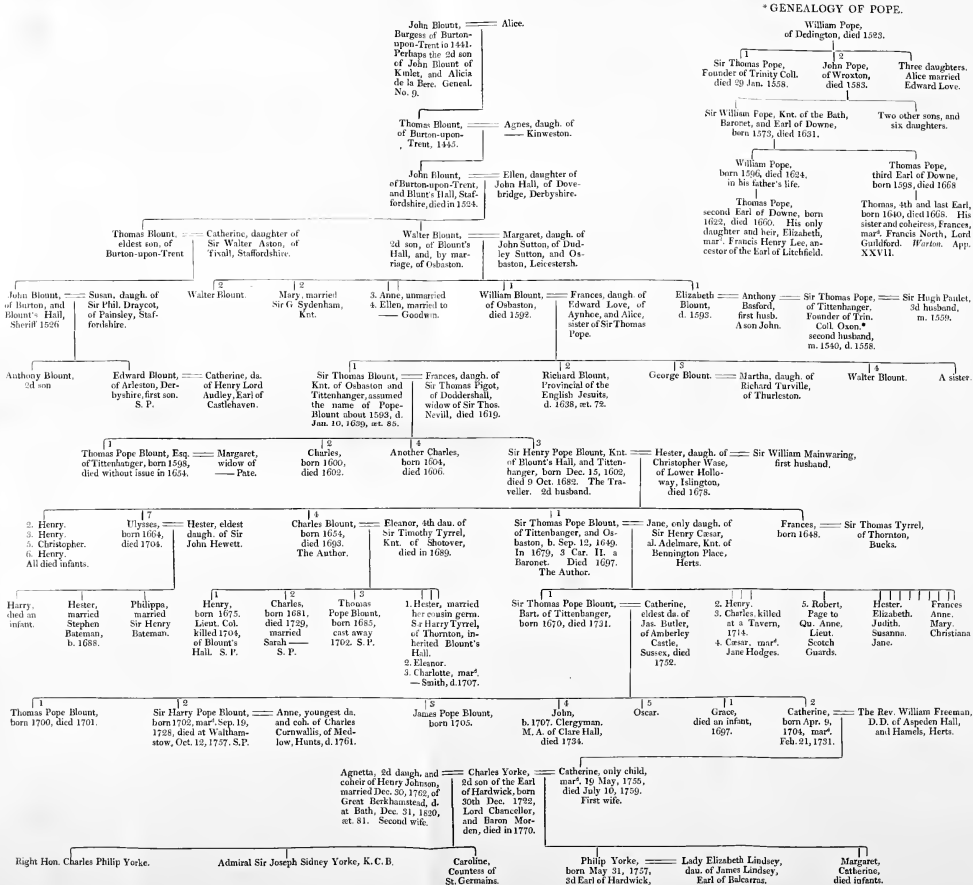
^o Monument, &c.

^p Ibid.

^q Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 9.

^r Collins, vol. iii. 367. Bigland is of opinion, that this branch was not entitled to this crest, which was borne by the Mountjoy branch. MSS. Letter to Joseph Blount, Esquire. See the Genealogy of Blount of Burton-upon-Trent, Tittenhanger, &c. No. 17.

THE GENEALOGY OF BLOUNT, OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT, AND BLOUNT'S HALL, IN STAFFORDSHIRE. OSBASTON IN LEICESTERSHIRE, AND TITTENHANGER IN HERTFORDSHIRE.



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In the account of Edward Blount, Esquire, of Blagdon^s, it was mentioned, that his widow retired to Antwerp, and that the Countess of Pomfret saw her there, and described an interview which she had with her. Though rather out of place, I shall now introduce the following

Extract from a Letter from the Countess of Pomfret to the Countess of Hartford, dated Brussels, August 5, 1741.

Whilst I remained at Antwerp, besides seeing a fine town, and some good pictures, I met with a very extraordinary character in the person of Lady Clifford's mother, Mrs. Blount, who lives a little out of the city, in a small but convenient house, moated round. To this she has a draw-bridge that pulls up every night.

This lady was the daughter of Sir John Guise, and was endowed with a most surprising genius, which he took care to improve, by having her taught the Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French languages, all of which she is perfect mistress of, as well as all the best books in them. Music and poetry assisted in the completing of her mind; and love led her choice to a younger brother of Sir Walter Blount, whom you may remember as often mentioned in Mr. Pope's letters. Since the death of this gentleman, and the disposal of her daughters, she is retired (with three or four servants) to prepare for the next world, and she calls herself the *Solitaire*. Her dress is plain, and she never goes into company; but if any persons come to her, she receives them with the greatest apparent pleasure, and talks with such vivacity and variety of wit, that you would imagine she was still in the midst of the beau monde. Nobody can say or imagine that she repents of a retirement, which her children and friends every day solicit her to leave, and which she has no sort of obligation, but what arises from choice, to stay in. Nobody that visits her finds, by her reception of them, that her own thoughts are insupportable to her; but she rather seems to have been storing up entertainment for her guests, which she presents with as much readiness, and in as great plenty, as if she expected to receive cent. per cent. for it, whereas few are able to return her half the real value. Upon her repeating a passage in Horace that she had translated, I intreated a copy of it; but she told me she had burnt it, with many more such follies of her youth:

^s Book III chap. i. page 151.

she added, "Since you will have something of mine, I'll shew how I was
"cured of poetry;" and then gave me a paper, that I found at my return
home contained these lines :

* * * * *

I sought instruction from my dawning years ;
My father to my play-fellows preferr'd ;
Whate'er he spoke, with deep attention heard :
He laid those grounds that nothing can remove,
Care of my honour, and my country's love.
Whate'er he taught, I eagerly would learn ;
And, while to please him was my whole concern,
His chase I follow'd o'er his spacious down,
Joy'd with his grace, and trembled at his frown.

Early I tasted the Castalian spring ;
My almost infant muse had tried her wing :
A father fondly looked on all I writ ;
Winkle himself had voted me a wit.
Old Guinet, charmed with all that I had done,
Declar'd my verses tasted of the sun.
Already fir'd with sacred love of praise,
I long'd for fame, and hunger'd after bays.
Cypress I scorn'd ; the Muses were my care ;
And Phœbus heard my late and early pray'r :
He heard, indeed, and, standing by my bed,
Assum'd my brother's friendly form, and said ;
" Why wilt thou, *Nan*, so ill employ thy wit,
In manly works, for ladies' hands unfit ;
Of all thy sex that sought the poet's fame,
Is there one character thou dost not blame ;
And wilt thou vainly misemploy thy days
In what ne'er was the virtuous woman's praise ?
Turn then thy sense to housewife's wiser cares,
Mind well thy needlework, and say thy pray'rs :
Secure in this advice that I have given,
Of peace on earth, and endless peace in heav'n."

He said, and vanished in a flash of light ;
My open'd mind began to judge aright ;
Muse, rhymes, and verse, in mixed confusion fled,
I burnt the trifling products of my head.

Where poets stood before, receipt books stand,
 Silk, thread, and worstead, are my next demand,
 And chairs and stools increase beneath my lab'ring hand. }
 Yet would I learn what ancient bards have taught,
 But wisdom now, not wit, in Horace sought.

Apollo pleas'd, I thus obey'd his voice,
 (Himself my Cupid,) made my marriage choice.
 No vulgar genius did his care commend,
 He gave me Blount, his favourite and his friend;
 To draw whose character exceeds my art,
 I bear it deep engraven in my heart;
 Yet this one point drawn out, I'll dare to say,
 Phœbus himself can scarce the whole display.

Tho' the least blot his piercing wit could know,
 He would not sharply censure e'en his foe.
 Yet what was bad he never would commend,
 But silent hide the errors of his friend.

His fair example, and endearing art,
 Improved my judgment, and reformed my heart'.

† Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hartford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, between the years 1738 and 1741, 3 vols. second edit. 1806. Vol. iii. page 259.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Blounts.

OF a family so ancient, and so widely extended, it is impossible to trace every branch, through its minutest ramifications. The descendants of many persons mentioned in this history are to be found in the College of Arms, or the private accounts and traditions of their families. In a course of years others must have become decayed, and been forgotten.

In the public records, and other memorials, a great number of persons appear of the name of Blount, possessing property in various parts of the kingdom, of whom many were most probably of this family, but whose particular connexion with it cannot be discovered. I shall proceed therefore to state such accounts, as I have been able to collect, of persons of the name of Blount, who cannot be reduced to any of the preceding genealogies. They may be divided into eight classes. 1. Jews of that name. 2. Blounts in Kent. 3. In Gloucestershire. 4. In Essex, Staffordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire. 5. In Bedfordshire. 6. In London. 7. At Croydon. 8. Others, of uncertain places, or periods.

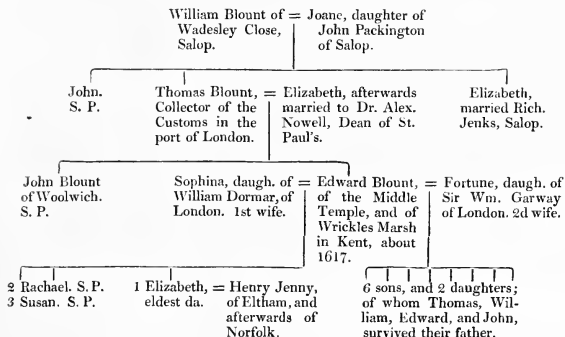
FIRST. The affinity of a swarthy Israelite with the epithet of Le Blond, does not seem very natural, yet there appears to have been A FAMILY OF JEWS so called. In the Pipe Roll, Peter Blund the Jew, of London, stands as debtor to the king, in the ninth year of Richard the First, for forty shillings, for a writ of right against Ralph, the son of Wilt¹. In the fifty-fifth year of Henry the Third, a house, and a piece of ground in Milk Street, in London, were the property of Leo le Blunt, and Genta his wife. His son was named Aaron; he had two grand-daughters, Flavia, and Flora; and the estate was transferred by two deeds of that date, to Aaron, the son of Vynes². Elias de Blund had a tenement in the

¹ R. Dods. MSS. Rot. Pip. vol. 13. folio 14. pro habendo recto.

² Nichols, Leicestershire, vol. i. p. 7. note.

parish of St. Olave in London, in the same reign⁵. Upon the persecution and banishment of the Jews, in the reign of Edward the First, in his nineteenth year, there were granted to William de Pedwardyn, a house in Hereford which had belonged to Aaron le Blund, another house which had been a Jews' school, and the shop of Elkin, the son of Aaron le Blund⁴.

SECONDLY. A FAMILY SETTLED IN KENT, of which the following is an imperfect pedigree, from the Visitation of Kent by the Heralds, in 1619¹.



John le Blund, of Sundridge Place in Bromley, was Sheriff of Kent during the second, third, and fourth years of Edward the Second, and dying in the fifth year, Edward his son served the rest of that year, and continued in office part of the year following². In the fifth year, John le Blount had a commission for the custody of the castle of Canterbury, and the care of the county of Kent⁵. Edward succeeded him in all these

⁵ Escaete, sive Inquisitiones Post Mortem. Anno 52 Hen. III. ⁴ Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii abbreviatio, vol. i. p. 173.

¹ Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 56.

² Ibid. General History, p. 83.

³ Rot.

Orig. Scacc. and Anecd. Coll. Arm.

appointments⁴. In the 20th of Edward the Third, Edward le Blund was possessed of Sandridge in Bromley in Kent, and was assessed for one quarter of a Knight's fee, for making the Black Prince a Knight. Soon after the family ended in a female, who carried the estates to the family of Willoughby⁵.

THIRDLY. A GLOUCESTERSHIRE FAMILY was seated at Bitton or Button, in that county, about six miles east from Bristol, and possessed likewise one manor at Mangotesfield or Maugrefield, about four miles from that city¹.

Their coat of arms was, argent, two bars, azure, over all, an escarbuncle of eight rays, or, promettè and florettè, gules. This appears cut in stone on the church at Mangotesfield. The difference in their arms from the other Blounts affords no conclusion that they were not of the same family, as different branches of the same family frequently bore different arms². Their crest was, a sea lion, ermine, ducally crowned, or, according to Edmondson.

King's Reign. Year.

John — Henry, the son of Andrew Blount, presented to the church of Sistan, in Gloucestershire³.

Theobard Blund held ten librates of land in Chilton in Gloucestershire, of the gift of King John⁴.

Henry III. 6 David le Blont, of Bristol, and Petronilla his wife, (or Amabel) claimed the custody of the manor of Avun, Gloucestershire⁵.

In the fees in the *Testa de Nevil* of the reigns of Henry the Third, and Edward the First, the following appear. Theobald Blund held lands in Chilt, in Gloucestershire, Walter Blund de Aur' held twenty sols of land by searjeanty, in Rucillar, Gloucestershire.

⁴ Rot. Orig Scacc. and Anecd. Coll. Arm. ⁵ Hasted. vol. i. p. 91.

¹ Rudder's Hist. of Gloucestershire, in locis.

² Ashmole's MSS. No. 825, part 4. in

fine. ³ Placita in domo Capit. Westmon.

⁴ Ashmole's MSS. 825, part 4.

⁵ Placit. Capit. West.

John Blund held lands by serjeanty in Gloucestershire⁶.

About this time, David le Blount acquired half the manor of Bitton, and the property at Mangotesfield, by his marriage with Amabilla d'Amaville. Her sister and coheirss, who married Richard de la Moor, succeeded to the other half.

Edward I. 21 & 32 David le Blound, and Amabilla his wife held the manor of Button, and a tenement at Mangotesfield in Gloucestershire⁷.

Edw. II. 17 David le Blound died seized of half the manor of Button, and of Mangotesfield, which is situated below the grange of the castle of Bristol; consisting of a messuage, thirty acres of arable land, six of meadow, and thirty shillings of rent, held of the honor of Gloucester. And of lands beyond the Trent.

18 Richard le Blunt, son and heir of David, paid a fine of fifty shillings to the King for half the manor of Button⁸.

20 Richard le Blount died seized of half the manor of Button, a messuage, a garden, forty acres of arable land, five acres of meadow, &c. at Mangotesfield, and the manor of Thornbury, all in Gloucestershire⁹.

Edw. III. 1 Edmund le Blont, brother and heir of Richard le Blount, did homage to the King for his lands in Gloucestershire¹⁰.

32 John de Blount died seized of the manors of Rodeley and Tyberton, in Gloucestershire¹¹.

36 Edmund Blount died seized of the manors of Button, and Mangotesfield¹².

— The custody of the manors of Button, and Mangotesfield,

⁶ Testa de Nevil, p. 77, 78. ⁷ Escaet. in annis. ⁸ Escaet, and Rot. Orig. Scacc. Infra bertonam castri Bristol. *Bertona*, villa frumentaria, a farm, or grange, or granary. From Bepe, barley. *Du Cange*. ⁹ Escaet. About 1478 we find Humphrey Blount, a younger son of John Blount, Esquire, of Sodington, and Catherine Corbet, described as of Thornbury. ¹⁰ Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scacc. R. Dods. vol. 83. f. 10. and Anecd. Coll. Arm. ¹¹ Ashm. MSS. vol. 825. No. 4. from Glover. ¹² Escaet.

which had belonged to Edmund le Blount, was committed to Thomas Moigne, during the minority of the heir¹⁵.

- Richard II. 4 Edmund Blount, eldest son of Edmund, and Margaret, his wife, held half the manor of Button, and one messuage, and one yard and a half of land, and of the manor of Filton. William his son and heir being seven years old¹⁴.
- 22 William Blount seized of Button¹⁵.
- John Blount, son and heir of William Blount, did homage for his lands in Gloucestershire¹⁶.
- Henry IV. 1 The King received the homage of John Blount, son (brother) of William Blount, father of Isabella Blount, cousin (uncle) and heir of Isabella¹⁷.
- 4 Two parts of half the manor of Button, by the death of William Blount, and the minority of Isabella, his daughter and heir, came into the King's hands, and John Blount, the brother of William, and the uncle of Isabella, was her heir, and of twenty-six years of age¹⁸.
- 9 Isabel Blount, daughter and heir of William, held Button, and, dying unmarried, it came to Robert Blont, her kinsman, who was seized thereof¹⁹.
- 18 John Blount, brother of William, who was father of Isabella, heir to Isabella, held two parts of half the manor of Button²⁰.
- Hen. VI. 22 John Blount died, seized of half Bitton, Woodmancot, and Calmsden in North Cerney, and Aylminton²¹. Edmund his son and heir sixteen years of age.
- 26 John Blont, son of Robert, married Willona, or Wilhelma, and died seized of Button, Oldland, West Hanham, Swinford, and Beach²², which are all hamlets in Button parish. He had also the manors of Wood-

¹⁵ Originalia.

¹⁴ Sir Robert Atkyns, Gloucestershire, p. 284. Ashmole, vol. 825

No. 4. ¹⁵ Ibid. ¹⁶ R. Dods. vol. 52. f. 75. ¹⁷ Ibid. f. 85. ¹⁸ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825.

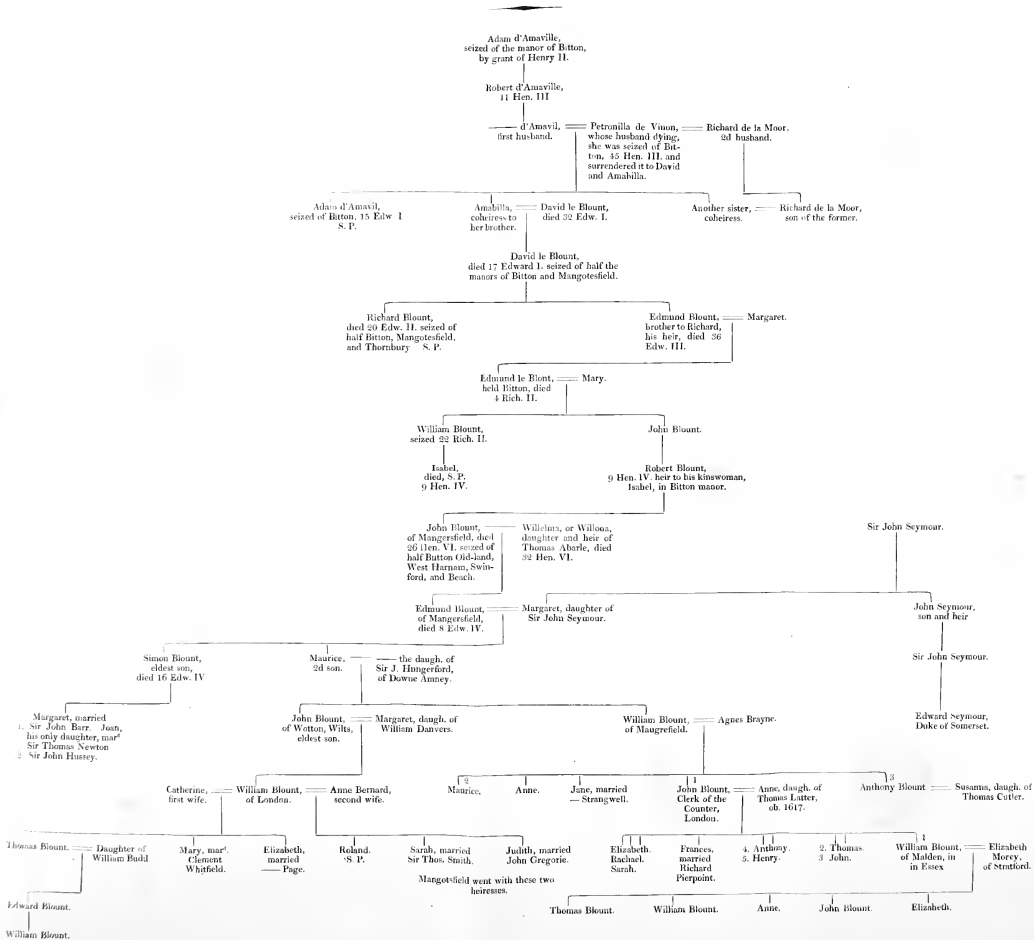
No. 4. ¹⁹ Atkyns. ²⁰ Anecd. Coll. Arm. ²¹ Atkyns, p. 324. Ashmole, 825. No. 4.

²² Atkyns.

- which had belonged to Edmund le Blount, was committed to Thomas Moigne, during the minority of the heir¹³.
- Richard II. 4 Edmund Blount, eldest son of Edmund, and Margaret, his wife, held half the manor of Button, and one messuage, and one yard and a half of land, and of the manor of Filton. William his son and heir being seven years old¹⁴.
- 22 William Blount seized of Button¹⁵.
- John Blount, son and heir of William Blount, did homage for his lands in Gloucestershire¹⁶.
- Henry IV. 1 The King received the homage of John Blount, son (brother) of William Blount, father of Isabella Blount, cousin (uncle) and heir of Isabella¹⁷.
- 4 Two parts of half the manor of Button, by the death of William Blount, and the minority of Isabella, his daughter and heir, came into the King's hands, and John Blount, the brother of William, and the uncle of Isabella, was her heir, and of twenty-six years of age¹⁸.
- 9 Isabel Blount, daughter and heir of William, held Button, and, dying unmarried, it came to Robert Blont, her kinsman, who was seized thereof¹⁹.
- 18 John Blount, brother of William, who was father of Isabella, heir to Isabella, held two parts of half the manor of Button²⁰.
- Hen. VI. 22 John Blount died, seized of half Bitton, Woodmancot, and Calmsden in North Cerney, and Aylminton²¹. Edmund his son and heir sixteen years of age.
- 26 John Blont, son of Robert, married Willona, or Wilhelma, and died seized of Button, Oldland, West Hanham, Swinford, and Beach²², which are all hamlets in Button parish. He had also the manors of Wood-

¹³ Originalia.¹⁴ Sir Robert Atkyns, Gloucestershire, p. 284. Ashmole, vol. 825No. 4. ¹⁵ Ibid. ¹⁶ R. Dods. vol. 52. f. 75. ¹⁷ Ibid. f. 85. ¹⁸ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825.No. 4. ¹⁹ Atkyns. ²⁰ Anecd. Coll. Arm. ²¹ Atkyns, p. 324. Ashmole, 825. No. 4.²² Atkyns.

THE GENEALOGY OF BLOUNT OF BITTON, OR BUTTON, MANGOTESFIELD, OR MAUGERFIELD.





- mancot, and Calmsden in North Cerney, Gloucestershire, and the manors of Filton and Aylminton.
- 32 Wentlyn, (Wellona) his widow, endowed with Button, Woodmancot, Calmsden in North Cerney, Filton and Aylminton, and died seized of them: the reversion being in Edward Blount, son of John her husband²³.
- Edw. IV. 8 Edmund Blont, son of John, who married Margaret, died seized of half the manor of Bitton. Simon, his son and heir, aged 16²⁴.
- 16 Simon Blont, son of Edmund, died seized of Button, and of Aylminton²⁵.
- 22 Simon Blont left Margaret, his only daughter and heir, who married Sir John Bar, who was seized. Joan, his only daughter, married Sir Thomas Newton²⁶. Margaret afterwards married John Hussey, and died the twenty-third of Henry the Eighth²⁷.

Thus ended the eldest branch of the Gloucestershire family. The Margotesfield estate seems to have continued in the descendants of Maurice, the second son of Edmund Blount, till his two great grand-daughters carried it to Sir Thomas Smith, and Mr. John Gregory²⁸.

FOURTHLY. A FAMILY OF BLOUNTS WHICH HAD PROPERTY AT KELINGTON, GINGELAUNDRY, GINGEJOYBERT, AND BROMLEY, IN ESSEX; PENCRIZ, IN STAFFORDSHIRE; PENTHERIGG, IN HERTFORDSHIRE; KINGESTON, IN OXFORDSHIRE; AND DUDDECOTE, IN BERKSHIRE.

Gingelaundry, and Gingejoybert, sometimes called the Manor of Blounts, were in the parish of Butsbury, and were held of the De Ferrars

²³ Atkyns. Ashmole. ²⁴ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. No. 4. ²⁵ Atkyns. ²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ashm. vol. 825. Orig. ²⁸ See Genealogy of Blount of Bitton, &c No. 18. from Hearn's Diary, vol. 90, 1720, page 100. Sir Robt. Atkins's State of Gloucestershire. Rudder's Hist. of Gloucestershire. Information from William Blount, Esq. The whole corrected by the Records.

family. These strange names were derived perhaps from **Le**, a Saxon expletory particle, and **Inġ**, a meadow. Laundry and Joybert, were the names of two families who possessed them¹. There was the manor of Blounts-Hall in the parish of Great Oakley, in Essex, which took its name from Sir Andrew Blount².

Sir Hugh le Blount, of Essex, in the time of Edward the First, bore for his arms; quarterly, argent and gules, on a bend sable, three eagles displayed, or. Which was borne by the other Blounts of Essex³.

- John 7, 8 William Blunt had lands at Kelington in Essex⁴.
 13 Berkshire. Robert Blundus, and Agnes, his wife, Cecilia and Orenġia, his sisters, daughters of Roger Blund, owed the King one mark, for a writ of right for nine and a half hides of land, in Eston, of which the service was £8⁵.
 14 Essex. Andrew Blount of London demands against William Britton, that he should demise to him the manor of Chigewell, as by agreement between them⁶.
 Hen. III. 9 Stephen, son of Andrew Blount, gave eighteen marks for having seizin of lands at Chiggewell in Essex⁷.
 19 Robert Blund, founder of the Priory of Bikenacre, in Essex, in the time of Henry the Second. His eldest son, John, died without issue, and James, his brother, was under age at his death. James's son and heir, named John, lived in the nineteenth of Henry the Third. John Blund de Elbegato⁸.
 23 Richardus Blundus, and Robert his son, occur in Berkshire⁹.
 27, 28 Andrew le Blount had a grant of a market at Pencriz, in Staffordshire¹⁰.

¹ Morant's Essex, vol. ii. page 48.

² Ibid. vol. i. p. 489.

³ Ashmole MSS. vol.

825. part 4. in fine. R. Dods. vol. 143. fol. 69. Harl. 1068. f. 71. and Rowe Mores.

⁴ Placit. Capit. West.

⁵ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 14. f. 204.

⁶ Placit. Capit. West.

⁷ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 29. f. 13.

⁸ Ibid. vol. 42. f. 68.

⁹ Ibid. vol. 15. f. 162.

¹⁰ Rot. Chart.

- 32 Complaint of Geoffrey Butoynte that Andrew le Blount had disseized him of his free tenement in Gingelaundry¹¹.
- 33 Andrew le Blount appointed as his attorney William de la Grene, in an imparlance, in a suit of *quare impedit* in the King's Bench, between him and William de Blund, and Juliana his wife, respecting the church of Gyngge-Geoberd¹².
- 38 Andrew Blount held twenty librates of land in Staffordshire¹³.
- 43 Andrew le Blunt died seized of a rent of 3*s.* 2*d.* two capons, and two hens; 140 acres of arable land, two of meadow, ten of wood, at Ginge Landry. Of 160 acres of arable, three of meadow, ten of wood, thirty of outland wood, (*forinseci bosci*) and the moiety of the advowson of the church, and a windmill, at Ginge Joybert, and of lands at Bromlegh. All in Essex¹⁴.
- Andrew Blount, and Elena, his wife, held one fee in Penceriz¹⁵.
- Fees in the *Testa de Nevil*, in Henry III. and Edw. I. Amongst the fees of the Earl Marshall, Robert de la Marc held lands in Beverstock of Andrew Blount¹⁶.
- Paganus de Brenkeworth held in Care, in Wiltshire, half a knight's fee of Andrew Blount, and Elena his wife¹⁷.
- Andrew le Blund, and Richard de la Dene, held lands in Calston, in Wiltshire, of John Mauduit¹⁸.
- Fees of the Earl of P'Isle, (*Comes Insulæ*) Andrew le Blund held fees in Witel, and Castellana in Wilts¹⁹.
- Robert Blund held part of a fee of the Honor Pontis Frigidi, in Oxfordshire²⁰.
- Robert Blound held part of a fee of William de Scalebroc at Hasele, in Oxfordshire, of the Honor Pontis Frigidi²¹.

¹¹ Placit. West.¹² R. Dods. vol. 109. f. 69.¹³ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. part 4.¹⁴ Escaet.¹⁵ Testa de Nevil.¹⁶ Page 136.¹⁷ Page 151.¹⁸ Page 149.¹⁹ Page 156.²⁰ Page 101.²¹ Page 106.

Alexander de Trunewell held Trunewell, in Berkshire, of Thomas Blund²².

Robert Blund was attainted for joining the Earl of Leicester in his rebellion against Henry the Third, his estates at Gingejobert, Gingelaundry, and the advowson of the church of Gingejobert were forfeited, and given to John de Weston, provided they were not of the King's demesnes. Afterwards they were restored to his family²³.

- Edward I. 4 Andrew Blount held of the Crown, in capite, part of the manor of Pencriche by the service of one knight's fee²⁴.
- 14 Sir Hugh Blount was Sheriff of Essex. He was son of Andrew²⁵.
- 15 Hugh le Blund, Sheriff in Essex and Hertfordshire²⁶.
- Andrew le Blount, in Essex, paid forty pence for one fee of William Curzon to a scutage²⁷.
- 21 A *quo warranto* issued against Sir Hugh le Blont for liberties claimed in Penkeriz. He obtained judgment for a market, upon the production of the charter of King Henry²⁸.
- 24 Hugh le Blount held two parts of the manor of Pencrich, as one fee, in ancient demesne, of the gift of Henry II.²⁹
- 33 Free warren granted to Sir Hugh le Blount in Gingejoyberd, Gingelaundry, in Essex; Pentherigg, in Hertfordshire; Pentrigg, (Pencrich) in Staffordshire; Kingeston, in Oxfordshire; and Duddecote, in Berkshire³⁰.
- 35 Hugo de Blound, and Johannes de la Hanse, Knights in Parliament for Berkshire³¹.
- Edw. II. 6 A fair granted to Sir Hugh le Blount at Pencriz³².
- 8 Margery, widow of Sir Hugh Blount, and Hugh, his

²² Page 124.²³ Rot. Pat. Ed. I.²⁴ Anecd. Coll. Arm.²⁵ Dugdale's Baron.²⁶ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 16. f. 102.²⁷ Ibid. vol. 16. f. 102, 145.²⁸ Placit. Capit.²⁹ Anecd. Coll. Arm.³⁰ Rot. Chart. and R. Dods. vol. 54. f. 167.³¹ Ash-

mole MSS. vol. 846. fol. 19. Art. 43.

³² Rot. Chart.

son, held Pencriz. Hugh le Blount held Dodecote, Berks; and Kingston, Oxon³³.

9 Hugh le Blount held Kingston, and Pencrich³⁴.

10 Margery, widow of Hugh, son of Hugh le Blount, paid a fine of xx^s. for the King's licence to receive the manor of Kyngeston, after the death of Hugh³⁵.

11 A charter of Sir Hugh le Blount to John de Stonore, by which he settles upon him an annual rent of one hundred pounds, to arise from his manors of Kingston, in Oxfordshire; Pencriz, in Staffordshire; and Gingejoybert Laundrye, in Essex; upon condition of being void if John and his heirs should peaceably enjoy the manor of Duddecote, which belonged to him in reversion after the death of Hugh and Nichola, his wife, in virtue of a fine levied, without interruption by the said Hugh and Nichola³⁶.

Edw. III. 20 Edward le Blond paid 10s. for a quarter of a knight's fee which John le Blound held in Bromlege of the Bishop of Rochester³⁷.

24 A fine levied between John de Alveton, and Nicholea, his wife, demandants, and Sir Hugh le Blount, tenant, of a third part of the manor of Peneryche, which John and Nicholea claimed as her dower³⁸.

35 Sir Hugh Blount died seized of Gyngjoyberdlaund manor, Ledene Rothyng manor, in Essex; Huche manor, in Hertfordshire; and Pencrich manor, in Staffordshire. Jocosa, his wife, and John, his son and heir, both living.

— Suffolk. John, the son of Hugh le Blount, performed homage and fealty³⁹.

37 John, son and heir of Hugh le Blount, held the manor of Pencrich in capite by the service of one knight's fee⁴⁰.

³³ Inquis. ad Q. D. et Rot. Orig. ³⁴ Ibid. ³⁵ Rot. Orig. in Cur. Seacc. ³⁶ Placit.

Cap. West. ³⁷ R. Dods. vol. 62. f. 95. ³⁸ Ibid. vol. 128. f. 145. ³⁹ Escaet. and

R. Dods. vol. 51. fol. 64. vol. 83. f. 136. ⁴⁰ Anecd. Rec. Coll. Arm.

- 49 Sir Thomas Blount was Sheriff of Oxfordshire, and in that capacity endowed Isabel, widow of Sir Thomas Bardolf, with the third part of the manor of Maple-Durham Gurney, by a deed dated on the nineteenth of June⁴¹.
- 50 Thomas, son of Sir Hugh Blount, of Essex, released to John de Beverlee, and Amicia, his wife, the manor of Pencrize, in Staffordshire⁴².
- 51 Margaret, who was the wife of Sir William de Ferrars, of Groby, held at her death the manor of Gingejoyberd Laundry, for her life, after the death of William, her husband, by the gift of John le Blount, the son of Sir Hugh le Blount. Henry Ferrars was her next heir⁴³.
- Rich. II. 8 Sir Hugh le Blount occurs⁴⁴.
- 12 Thomas le Blount held lands in Ginge-Joybert Laundry⁴⁵.
- A charter of Sir Thomas Blount, and Isabel his wife, to Sir Hugh Burnell, and Jocosa his wife, of the manor and advowson of Bradelegh. Seal. Quarterly, a bend. Impaled with a saltier, ingrailed⁴⁶.
- John Bockingham, Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Brentingham, Bishop of Exeter, William Beauchamp, John Devereux, John Drayton, William Rykyl, Henry Englysh, Stephen, Vicar of the church of Sonnyngs, and John Forstere, delivered to Isabella, who was formerly the wife of Hugh de Segrave, Knight, and now the wife of Sir Thomas Blount, Knight, the manor of Burfeld, for her life, and lands in Theffield. After the death of Isabella, to William de Drayton, Knight⁴⁷.

⁴¹ Deed of Endowment, penes Michael Blount, Esquire.

⁴² R. Dods. vol. 84. f. 141.

⁴³ Escaet. R. Dods. MSS. vol. 51. f. 75.

⁴⁴ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. No. 4. R. Dods.

MSS. vol. 64. f. 72.

⁴⁵ Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 48.

⁴⁶ R. Dods. vol. 30. f. 29.

Ex chartis originalibus Symond d'Ewes, militis.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

- 19 John Mapes, and Jocosa his wife, daughter and heir of John Blount, son and heir of Hugh Blount, of Essex, were parties in a cause in the Hastings Court of London⁴⁸.

In the year 1395, there was a cause in the Court of Chivalry, between Sir John Lovel, Knight, and Sir Thomas de Morley, Knight, concerning the coat of arms of the family of Morley. One of the witnesses examined was Sir Thomas Blount, the elder, of Oxfordshire, who deposed, that he was sixty-four years of age, and that he had borne arms fifty years, in England, France, and Scotland. In his deposition he swore that the arms in question belonged to the family of Burel, and that he was with King Edward the Third at the battle of La Hoge, where he heard that a Lord Burel challenged the arms of Sir Robert Morley, then being in a coat of those arms, but that the King commanded the Constable, and Marshall, that all challenges of arms should cease, till the King came to a place where they might be determined. That after the battle of Cressy, the King came to besiege Calais, when he, Sir Thomas Blount, was wounded in the knee before Tirouenne, and was forced to keep his bed in his tent. Here Sir Thomas West came to him, and told him that the arms were adjudged to belong to Sir Robert Morley for his life only, for the honour he had done those arms, with remainder to the Lord Burel's heirs⁴⁹.

- Hen. IV. 1 Sir Thomas Blount, Knight, in right of his wife Johanna, held lands in Wiltshire. Hugh Blount, his brother, was his heir, and of three years of age⁵⁰.
- 4 Thomas Blount, the elder, was seized of the manor of

⁴⁸ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 132. f. 111. ⁴⁹ Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 675.
From the Manuscript of the Cavie, penes Peter le Neve. ⁵⁰ Ashmole MSS. No. 825.
Art. 4.

Kingston in Aston Ruhant, in Oxfordshire, and demised it to Sir Thomas Blount, the younger⁵¹.

- Hen. VI. 3 John Blount died. John, his son and heir, of thirty years of age. In Staffordshire⁵².
- 21 John Blount died. Humphrey, his son and heir, twenty years of age⁵³.
- Hen. VII. 24 16th February, 1508. Fettiplace made his will. He held the manors of Hetcche, in Essex, Gingeberd Laundry, and Herford Stoke, in the parish of Buttisbury, and the manor of Ilgerse in Essex⁵⁴.

FIFTHLY. BEDFORDSHIRE BLOUNTS.

- Henry III. 17 Walkelinus Blundus occurs in Bedfordshire¹.
In the fees in the time of Henry the Third, and Edward the First, in the Testa de Nevil, Matthew Blund held one hyde of land in Stackeden, in Bedfordshire, of the barony of William Beauchamp².
- Edward I. 7 The Escheator was commanded to seize the lands of John Blount of Bykaleswade in Southamptonshire, (Biggleswade Herts.)³.
- 31 Alan le Blunt died seized of lands beyond Trent⁴.
- 32 Alan le Blount held a messuage, forty acres of arable land and one acre and an half of meadow in Wardon in Bedfordshire; and one messuage, twenty acres of arable land and one acre of pasture, in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire⁵.
- 33 John, son and heir of Allan Blound⁶.
- Edward II. 7 John le Blunde held Wildon manor, and tenements at Blunesherst, both in Bedfordshire⁷.
- 8 John le Blund paid a fine of twenty shillings for tenements at Wildon, being one virgate eighteen acres of

⁵¹ Escaet. ⁵² Ashmole MSS. No. 825. Art. 4. ⁵³ Ibid. ⁵⁴ R. Dods. vol. 128. f. 40.

¹ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 15. f. 147. ² Page 248. ³ Originalia. Scacc. ⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Escaet. ⁶ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. part 4. ⁷ Inquis. ad Quod Damnum.

- arable land, four acres of meadow, and fifteen pence rent⁸.
- 13 Alan le Blunt of Cotesford, son of John, held lands beyond Trent⁹.
- Edward III. 5 John le Blunt, son of John, of Biggleswade, for the Prior of Saint Bartholomew's, Smithfield, held thirty acres of arable land at Stanmore in Middlesex¹⁰.
- 7 John le Blunt of Biggleswade, and Johanna his wife, held one messuage, and twenty acres of arable land in Wardon; fifty acres of arable land in Biggleswade, Shortmade, and Holm; and one messuage, and forty-two acres of arable land in Wrastlingworth, all in Bedfordshire¹¹.
- 8 The King received the homage of Matilda, one of the daughters of John Blount, of John de Waldon, who married Alicia, another daughter, and of Richard de Exmouth, who married Margaret, the third daughter, heiresses of John Blount of Bickleswade deceased¹².
- 23 John Blount died seized of lands in Wyldon, viz. eighteen acres of arable land, &c. as of the honor of Peverel¹³.
- 25 The King received the homage of Richard, son and heir of John le Blount, deceased¹⁴.
- 33 Richard Blount enfeoffed Richard Chamberlayn of twenty acres in Wildon, Bedfordshire, as of the honor of Peverel¹⁵.
- Rich. II. 14 Bedfordshire. John Morice, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Richard Blount, deceased, paid a fine for a licence of entry upon one messuage, and eighteen acres of land, in Wildon¹⁶.

⁸ Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, et Rot. Original.⁹ Original.¹⁰ Escaet.¹¹ Ibid.¹² R. Dods. vol. 85. f. 37.¹³ Escaet.¹⁴ R. Dods. vol. 83. f. 109.¹⁵ Escaet.¹⁶ R. Dods. vol. 52. f. 58.

SIXTHLY. BLOUNTS OF LONDON.

They are said by Edmondson to have borne the same arms with those of Gloucestershire. But others have given them the usual Blount arms, with a crescent for difference, and a crest, the sun in glory, charged in the centre with an eye issuing tears, all proper^a.

- Henry II. 17 Roger Blund Sheriff of London and Middlesex¹.
 Rich. I. 6 Galfridus Blundus owed the King one hundred shillings.

Galfridus Blundus,
de London.

Mattheus Blundus.

Johannes Blundus².

Robertus Blundus.

Simon.

Johannes.

- John 9 Roger Blont, Mayor of London³.
 1 Richard Blound, Sheriff of London and Middlesex⁴.
 4 Normon Blund, Sheriff of London and Middlesex⁵.
 12 William Blond, Sheriff of London⁶.
 16 Andrew Blund occurs in London⁷.
 18 Roger Blund, Sheriff of London and Middlesex⁸.
 Henry III. 4 Simon Blund, son of Robert Blund, of London, gave
 half a mark of rent in London to the Hospital of St.
 Giles, without London⁹.
 26 Hugh Blunt, Sheriff of London¹⁰.
 49 Edward le Blund, Sheriff of London and Middlesex¹¹.
 51 Edward Blunt, Sheriff of London¹².

Testa de Nevil.

The King gave the Church of Herslop, in Kent, to
 Thomas the son of Edward Blount of London¹³.

^a Gent. Mag. May 1732, p. 91, 93.

¹ R. Dods. vol. 73. f. 144.

² Ibid. vol. 13. f. 14.

³ Rawlinson, Ped. Blount.

⁴ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 14. f. 77.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Rawlinson, B. vol. 73. f. 110.

⁷ R. Dods. vol. 14. f. 235.

⁸ Mr. Thomas Blount.

⁹ Dugd. MSS. vol. 39. f. 47. 1.

¹⁰ Rawlinson, Ped.

¹¹ T. Blount.

¹² Rawlinson, vol. 73. f. 110.

¹³ Testa de

Nevil, page 215.

- Edward I. 4 Ralph le Blount, Sheriff of London¹⁴.
 11, 14 Walter le Blount, Sheriff of London¹⁵.
 20 Ralph le Blound, Sheriff of London and Middlesex¹⁶.
 30 to 35, and 1 Edward II. John le Blunt, Mayor of London¹⁷, when he was knighted. Constable of the Tower in 1302¹⁸.

SEVENTHLY. BLOUNT OF CROYDON IN SURREY.

Sir John Blount, one of the Directors of the South-sea project in 1720, who was created a Baronet on the 17th of June in that memorable year, assumed the coat of arms of Blount, Lord Mountjoy. In 1732, a suit *ex officio* was instituted against him in the Earl Marshall's court of Chivalry, at the College of Arms, when, after a course of regular proceedings, Sir John was sentenced to renounce any pretence to the said quarters, not having proved his descent from the Lords of that name. This was the last cause ever tried in the Earl Marshall's court^a.

Sir John Blount died at Bath, the 18th of January, 1733, and left five sons, and three daughters. His descendant is Sir Charles Richard Blount, Baronet, of Croydon in Surrey^b.

¹⁴ Placit. de quo Warranto.¹⁵ Ibid. and R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 16. f. 88.¹⁶ Thomas Blount.¹⁷ Placit. de quo War.¹⁸ Stow, f. 547.

^a The proceedings in the Earl Marshall's Court of Chivalry were carried on regularly, according to the practice of the Civil Law Courts in England. See Spelman, Crompton, Lord Coke, and particularly Prynne on the Fourth Institute, page 59. ed. 1669. On enquiry at the Herald's Office, I was informed that the proceedings in this cause were not to be found there, but the following account of great part of them is in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1732, page 677, &c.

30 March, 1732, was held a Court of Honor, in which Dr. Isham sat as Judge, attended by Blance Anstis, Garter King of Arms, and Knox, Clarencieux. The Court was moved against Sir John Blunt, for bearing a coat not belonging to his family.

25 April. Process against him was returned, and the certificate was continued.

8 May. The articles against him were admitted. He denied the jurisdiction. His plea was overruled, and an attachment was decreed against him for not appearing, when Mr. Philips appeared as Proctor for him.

26 June. Doctor Henchman, Promoter for the Office, declared he would proceed no farther, there being an error in the citation. Sir John Blunt was therefore dismissed, but a new process issued against him.

^b Gent. Mag. 1733, page 46.

EIGHTHLY. OTHER BLOUNTS, OF VARIOUS PLACES.

Many of the persons who occur here are, no doubt, the same with those of the same name in the preceding genealogies; though their identity cannot be proved. For instance, there are a great number of William le Blounts, in the early part, before the time of Edward I. but as there were six of that name from William le Blunt who came over with the Conqueror to that period, and the precise time when each of them lived is not ascertained, to which of them any of these transactions is to be referred is not evident.

Hen. II. no year. There was paid to Adward Blund £42. 11s. 11*d.* for mending the robes of the King's son, the Queen his mother, and the Queen his wife¹.

- Richard I.
- 1 Stephen Blund on an assize².
 - 3 Richard Blund owed the King, of the debts of Aaron the Jew, £37³.
 - 6 Walterus Blundus occurs⁴.
 - Willelmus Blundus held the fee of Herdwic in Lavinton⁵.
 - Hugh Blont held land at Mereton in Lincolnshire. He had two sons, Osbert and Simon. Osbert had three sons, Hugh, Alexander, and Simon⁶.
 - Henry Blount of Rustleham, and his mother Christina, held lands in Rustleham⁷.
 - 9 Robertus Blundus, son of Bartholomew Blund, occurs⁸.
- John.
- 5 Esthorp and Brihos were granted to William Blount⁹.
 - 6 Richard Blount had a grant of twenty shillings in Lincolnshire¹⁰.
 - 7 William Blount claimed against William the son of Roscelin the manor of Henford in Norfolk, of the seizen of his grandfather, William Blount, in the time of Henry, father of the King, and of which he was

¹ R. Dods. vol. 73. f. 151.² Placit. Cap. West.³ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 13. f. 14.⁴ Ibid.⁵ Ibid.⁶ Placit. Cap. West.⁷ Ibid.⁸ Rawlinson, Ped.⁹ Rot. Chart.¹⁰ Ibid.

entitled to the reversion after the death of Alice, wife of the son of Roscelin, who held it in dower. William Blount, his grandfather, having given it in exchange to William, the son of Roscelin, and Alice his wife, as her dower, for half the town of Walesham, and the services of Gilbert Walensis, which Gilbert, brother of the said William the grandfather, had given in dower.

No date. Somerset. Amicia, Juliana, and Matilda, daughters of William Blount, owed the King three marks for agreeing with Henry de Carvill for a fee in Briweton¹¹.

— Henry Blond, or Blont, Prior of Saint Peter's Abbey at Gloucester, was installed Abbot, on the 6th of the Ides of October, 1205. In his time King Henry the Third was crowned in that abbey in 1218. About four years after, the tower of the church falling down, the abbot began to rebuild it in 1222, committing the management of the building to Helias, the sacrist. He died on the 10th of the Calends of September, in the year 1224¹².

9 Thomas Fletcher was demandant against Roger Blount, and Milefant his wife, of three bovates of land in Awic, Yorkshire¹³.

12 Knights who held of the Bishop of Rochester, William Blund seven fees¹⁴.

13 In Northumberland, Robert, son of Roger, and William Blundus occur¹⁵.

15 Leicestershire. John the Monk (Monachus) demanded against Richard Blownd, and Anicia his wife, ten bovates of land in Wimundeham¹⁶.

Robert Blund held a burgage in Salop¹⁷.

17 Stephen of Oxford paid a fine for marrying the widow of Baldwin Blund¹⁸.

¹¹ Placit. Cap. West. R. Dods. vol. 97. f. 45.
vol. i. p. 114.

¹² R. Dods. vol. 73. f. 93.

¹³ Willis's History of Mitred Abbeys,
vol. 143. f. 16.

¹⁴ Ibid. vol.

14. f. 206.

¹⁵ Ibid. vol. 97. f. 58.

¹⁶ Rot. Chart.

¹⁷ Anecd. Coll. Arn.

- 19 Simon Blund, nephew of the Bishop of Dublin, held lands, &c. of the presentation to the church of Kirkham in Lancashire. The Bishop of Dublin had the custody of Ireland intrusted to him¹⁹.

No year. Cultura (the Pasture) *Simonis Blundi* occurs²⁰.

Hen. III. no yr. A charter of Thomas le Blund, in which he gives to Adam, the tailor, (*cissori*), all the land which Thomas Fordmorum held of him in the village of Sepperuge, &c. Witnesses, William Fitz-Herbert, Symons de la Garstun, Alexander de Trunkewell, Walter le Blund, Robert le Despenser, Walter le Frankelayn, William Berd, and others. The seal of Thomas le Blund. Barry nebuly. To this deed is the following note. By the aunchenty of the hand, it seemeth this evidence was written in the beginning of the reigne of King Henry the Third. Sepperuge is now Shepbridge²¹.

- 8 Lincolnshire. John Blund, with Agnes, who was the wife of Adam Painel, occur²².

Johanna la Blunde gave ten shillings to the church of Senley in Huntingdonshire²³.

Roger Blund, Rector of the church of Ganby in the Archdeaconry of Leicester²⁴.

Roger Blund founded a chauntry in the church of the Holy Trinity at Leicester²⁵.

Reginald Blund, Canon of Lincoln²⁶.

- 9 Norfolk. William Blund owes the King two marks for his fee in Enford²⁷.

- 18 John Blund, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Upon the death of Richard Wethershede, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1231, the sixteenth of Henry the Third, the Monks of Canterbury elected Ralph Nevil, Bishop of Chester, and Chancellor of England. The Pope refused to confirm the election, and ordered the Monks

¹⁹ R. Dods. vol. 54. f. 15. ²⁰ Ibid. vol. 73. f. 19. ²¹ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. No. 4.

²² R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 15. f. 60.

²³ R. Dods. vol. 107. f. 46.

²⁴ Ibid. f. 68.

²⁵ Ibid. f. 71.

²⁶ Ibid. f. 81.

²⁷ Ibid.

to choose another person. They elected John, the Superior, who was likewise rejected, on account of his extreme age. At another election they next nominated for Archbishop, in 1233, a person who is styled by Godwin, Richard Blundy, but whose name in Matthew Paris is John Blund. He likewise was refused by the Pope, ostensibly for holding two benefices, with cure of souls, without a dispensation, and from an alledged suspicion that he had bribed the Monks with money which he had borrowed from Peter, the Bishop of Winchester. Saint Edmund was then elected, at the request of the Pope, in 1234, 19 Henry III.

John Blount was a learned man, educated first at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. He read divinity lectures at Oxford, and was Prebendary and Chancellor of York. His rejection by the Pope has been supposed to have been occasioned by his great learning, and because he had supported the Emperor's interest against Pope Gregory the Ninth. After this he retired to Oxford, composed several learned works, and died in 1248²⁸.

- A fine of two hundred marks paid by Elena, who was the wife of Andrew le Blount, for the custody of the lands, and the heir, of Andrew, and fifty marks for all other dues²⁹.
- 20 A writ of Mort d'ancestor, brought by Editha de Cungrove, and Isolda, her sister, against Andrew Blount, and others, for lands in Cungrove in Staffordshire³⁰.
- 21 John le Blount, a malefactor in the King's Forest in Hertfordshire³¹.
- 26, 27, 28. Stephen le Blount held lands in Gillungeham, Suffolk, et suspensus fuit pro morte hominis.
- 28 John Blount, Chancellor of York, 1244³².

²⁸ Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ, vol. i. p. 90, 91. Mat. Paris, page 325. ed. 1684 Anno 1233. Biograph. Britan. and the authors there cited. Leland, Comment. de Scriptor. Britan. Warton's Anglia Sacra. Bale de Scriptor. Britan. ²⁹ R. Dods. vol. 56. f. 126.

³⁰ Ibid. vol. 103. f. 182. ³¹ Placit. Cap. West. ³² Ibid. and R. Dods. vol. 129. f. 96.

- 29 Richard Blount was an eminent divine, first Chancellor, and then Bishop of Exeter in 1245. He was said to have been of a sweet disposition, but too easy with his dependants. Matthew Paris styles him, a man without doubt universally commendable for his morals and learning. Some of his inferior clergy entered into a conspiracy to defraud the church. He died in 1257³¹.
- 30 *Placita et assisæ apud Lancastriam.* John le Blund held ten acres of land, (it is not known where) by the service of carpenters, and they are worth five shillings per annum. John le Blund tenet 10, acras terræ (nescitur ubi) per servitium carpentariorum, et valent per annum 5s.³⁴
- William le Blund, and Adam, brother of John de Marisco, recovered seizin of lands in Pemberton in Lancashire³⁵.
- 35 Richard de Wrotham died without issue. His heirs were his four sisters, or their children. 1. William de Placetis, or Plessy, son of his eldest sister Constance: 2. Susanna, wife of John le Blund: 3. Margaret, wife of Geoffrey de Scoland; and, 4. Christian, wife of Thomas Picot. The heirs did homage for lands in Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, and paid £15 for a relief³⁶.
- 36 Robert le Blound, son of Cecily le Blound, and Thomas le Blound, of Suffolk, and Thomas le Blound of Yorkshire, occur³⁷.
- 38 Andrew Blount appears amongst the names certified by the Sheriffs of Shropshire and Staffordshire³⁸.
Robert Blund sued John Fitzwilliam for carrying away his charters and seal³⁹.

³¹ Godwin, i. 404. Biog. Brit. ubi supra. Vir sine querela moribus et literis omnibus commendabilis. Mat. Paris. ³⁴ R. Dods, vol. 130. f. 135. ³⁵ Ibid. f. 132.

³⁶ Escaet. Collinson's Hist. of Somersetshire, vol. i. p. 41. vol. iii. p. 63. Anecd. Col. Arm. Dugd. Baron. p. 518. R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 15. f. 297. ³⁷ R. Dods. vol. 29. f. 66. 87.

³⁸ Rot. Chart.

³⁹ Placit. Cap. West.

- 34 & 39 Peter le Blund was Constable of the Tower. He was owner of a seat called Sundridge, in Bromley, in Kent⁴⁰.
- 39 William Blound, son of Rocelin, was assessed forty shillings for one fee towards knighting the King's eldest son. And Andrew le Blound the same for one fee of William de Curzun⁴¹.
- 45 Thomas Blund of Stocton killed by Thomas Russel, who forfeited by it a messuage in Brounton, which was granted to Nicholas de Valeys⁴².
- 48 John de Blount died seized of the manors of Nether Hammer in Somersetshire, and Edlington in Middlesex⁴³.
- It being found upon an inquisition that the messuage in Norwich, which Robert le Blund, and Isabella, his wife, held of the King, had escheated to him, because it was not known whether Reginald, son and heir of Robert and Isabella, who eight years before had left England, was living, the King granted the said messuage to Roger de Assewell⁴⁴.
- 49 Andrew Blount was in the battle of Evesham on the side of the Barons⁴⁵.
- 52 A trespass was committed in the manor of Gayton, in Lincolnshire, belonging to Robert le Blount⁴⁶.
- 53 Philip le Blund appears in a plea at Westminster in a suit in Berkshire⁴⁷.
- 56 William le Blount occurs⁴⁸.
- Precept to the Sheriff of Middlesex to distrain John le Blount, the heir of Richard de Wrotham, and also Gilbert de Plessetis, for three hundred marks which he owes to the King for the herbage of Exemor (de Herbagio de Exemor)⁴⁹.

⁴⁰ Dugd. Bar. Rot. Pat.⁴¹ R. Dods. Rot. Pip. vol. 15. f. 331.⁴² Orig. Scacc.⁴³ Escaet.⁴⁴ R. Dods. vol. 67. f. 195.⁴⁵ Walsingham, &c.⁴⁶ R. Dods.⁴⁷ Anecd. Col. Arm.⁴⁸ R. Dods. vol. 29. f. 127.⁴⁹ Ibid. f. 133.

- No date Simon Blund and Matilda his wife owed half a mark for an assize at Westminster, against Simon de Monckton for lands in Chipping Norton⁵⁰.
- 50 In this reign Roger Blund held lands in Lancaster⁵¹. In the *Testa de Nevil* of the fees in the reigns of Henry the Third, and Edward the First, Gilbert Blount held half a fee in Clyst in Devonshire, and Matthew Blount held a hide in Stackedon, of the barony of William Beauchamp.
- Alexander le Blund held lands of Richard de Wigeberg. viz. five acres, worth two shillings per annum.
- The heirs of William le Blund held in Clyst, of Saint Mary in Devonshire, half a fee of Robert de Helyhun, and the Earl of Devonshire, of his honor of Plymton⁵².
- Samson le Blund, and others, held the fourth part of a Knight's fee in Stepelmordon, and in Orewell, in Kent and in Huntingdonshire⁵³.
- The heirs of Gilbert Blound held lands in Clift, in Devonshire⁵⁴.
- The heirs of Hillary Blound held Clyft⁵⁵.
- William Blund held four bovates of land in Barton, of William the cup-bearer (Pincerna) by Knight's service⁵⁶.
- Osbert Blund, and others, held lands in the town of Abse in Surrey⁵⁷.
- Aids received in Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, in Wyleby, of Robert Blund, for three virgates of arable land, eleven shillings⁵⁸.
- Roger Gernun held a fee in Lavinton in Wiltshire of William Blund⁵⁹.
- Edward I. 1 Robert le Blund complained of a trespass against John Elys for taking his sheep, in Wiltshire⁶⁰.

⁵⁰ R. Dods. vol. 88. f. 108. ⁵¹ *Ibid.* vol. 112. f. 104. ⁵² Page 191. ⁵³ Page 354.

⁵⁴ Page 182.

⁵⁵ Page 191.

⁵⁶ R. Dods, vol. 130. f. 108. from *Testa de Nevil*.

⁵⁷ Page 227.

⁵⁸ Page 83.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Placit. Cap. West.*

- 2 John le Blund committed felony, and forfeited a tenement in Norwich⁶¹.
- 8 Geoffrey le Blount died seized of lands⁶².
- 10 Alicia le Blund died seized of lands in Suffolk, and of Ixworth manor in Suffolk⁶³.
- 13 Lands of Alicia le Blound in Wytheresfeld⁶⁴.
- 14 Ralph Blount recovered lands in Saxlingham, which were his grandfather's, by the judgment of Solomon de Ruffe⁶⁵.
- 17 The Escheator Malculine commanded to seize all the lands of which Robert le Blound died seized⁶⁶.
- 18 John, son and heir of Robert le Blund⁶⁷.
- 19 Robert Blount occurs in Sussex⁶⁸.
- 20 The King confirmed to Adam le Blound in fee a virgate of land in Haneberg, for a rent of five shillings⁶⁹.
- 22 A house and land in Drosselan demised to Ralph le Blunt, and another to John le Blunt⁷⁰.
- 28 Nicholas le Blount of Yorkshire released to Sir Roger Mynnot all his lands in Eskelly, which had belonged to Richard de Stochilld. 1299⁷¹.
- 29 Sibilla, daughter and heir of Sir Robert le Blunt of Hamme, inherited lands in Edelmeton, and Exton in Devonshire. The custody of them was entrusted to Egidius de Fryennes, during her minority⁷².
- 30 Robert le Blound of Natton recovered seizin of five acres of land, in Culerne, in Wiltshire, against Richard Crok of Haselburg⁷³.
- 31 John le Blund, and Margaret his wife, at Catteshill, recovered seizin of two messuages in Ryndham in Suffolk, against John, the son of Alexander of Ryndham⁷⁴.

⁶¹ Escaet.⁶² Rot. Orig. Scacc.⁶³ Ibid. and Escaet.⁶⁴ Placit. Cap. West.⁶⁵ Rawlinson, Ped.⁶⁶ Rot. Orig. Scacc.⁶⁷ Ashmole, vol. 825, part 4.⁶⁸ Ibid.⁶⁹ Rot. Pat.⁷⁰ R. Dods.⁷¹ Ibid. vol. 91. f. 181.⁷² Rot. Orig. Scacc.⁷³ Ibid.⁷⁴ Ibid.

In the time of Edward the First, William le Blount held twelve acres in Seton for two shillings, in the county of Northumberland, in socage of the Baron de la Val⁷⁵.

Thomas Blunt held four acres in barony of Muscamp, by half a pound⁷⁶.

Roger Blount held land in Lancaster⁷⁷.

William Blund held lands in Maideneton in Lancashire⁷⁸.

Edward II. 1 Stephen le Blount appointed Escheator for Cheshire⁷⁹.

No date Richard de Vernon, and Mabilia his wife, demised to Eytropp de Mulynton, two messuages, and a bovate of land, in Millinton, which they had on account of the guardianship of Roger, son and heir of Robert le Blund. Witness, Thomas de Bolton, Justice of Chester⁸⁰.

2 John le Blund had the custody of the manors of Castle-garyn, and Otherrard granted to him by the King, at the instance of Peter de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall⁸¹.

5 Roesia, widow of John le Blund, recovered seizin of three acres of land in Chishall, in Essex, against John de Risle⁸².

8 Stephen le Blount appointed Chamberlain, and Receiver to the King for Scotland, and Receiver of Victuals at Newcastle for expeditions to Scotland⁸³.

9 Appointed Receiver, and Keeper of Victuals at Carlisle⁸⁴.

— Richard le Blount seized of lands in Huntingdonshire⁸⁵.

11 Employed in guarding the Marches⁸⁶.

17 William le Blount occurs⁸⁷.

— Margaret Lathbury held twenty-five acres of land at Markaston, of Henry le Blount⁸⁸.

⁷⁵ R. Dods. vol. 112. f. 13.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid. f. 89.

⁷⁸ Ibid. f. 102.

⁷⁹ Rot. Orig. Scacc.

⁸⁰ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 31. f. 105.

⁸¹ Rot. Orig. Scacc.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Anecd. Col. Arm.

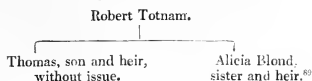
⁸⁵ Rot. Orig. Scacc.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ R. Dods, vol. 57. f. 23.

- 18 A formidon brought by Alicia Blond.



- Richard Blont of Arklow was one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland⁸⁰.

- 27 William Fraunceys junior recovered seizin of eight acres in Great Weston, near Camel Regis, in Somersetshire, against Walter le Blound⁹¹.

- 33 John de Crosseby, Clerk of the Chancery, and Stephen le Blount, the King's Clerk⁹².

Edward III. 1 Richard le Blount occurs in Wiltshire⁹³.

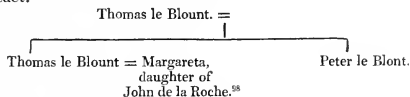
- Richard le Blount, brother and heir of John, and Edward, brother and heir of Richard⁹⁴.

- 3 Simon de Quinhowe held for William le Blunt of Quinhowe one thousand acres in Quinhowe in Cumberland⁹⁵.

- 9 Stephen le Blount, Receiver and Keeper of the Victuals at Carlisle⁹⁶.

- 19 William le Blount and Lucia his wife, of Wyleby, for the brothers of John Oxon, held twenty-five acres of land at Wyleby, and lands at Shotteswell, in Warwickshire⁹⁷.

- Escaet.



- 23 Agnes, late wife of Peter Doygnell, was enfeoffed of the manor of Hywisse in Wiltshire, for her life, with remainder to Thomas, son of Thomas le Blount, and

⁸⁰ R. Dods. vol. 125. f. 138. ⁹⁰ Escaet. ⁹¹ Rot. Orig. Scacc. ⁹² R. Dods. vol. 74. f. 64. ⁹³ Rot. Orig. Scacc. ⁹⁴ Ashmole MSS. vol. 824. part 4. Originalia. ⁹⁵ Escaet. ⁹⁶ Anecd. Coll. Arm. Rot. Scacc. Orig. ⁹⁷ Escaet. ⁹⁸ R. Dods. vol. 42. f. 36.

- Margaret, daughter of John de la Roche, his wife, remainder to Peter, son of Thomas, Thomas the son of Thomas, and Margaret died in the life-time of the said Agnes, and Peter, the brother of Thomas, the son of Thomas, is living, of the age of eight years⁹⁹.
- 24 Walter de Finchingfeld released to Gilbert le Blount of Plesset, and Richard Ban, his right in the towns of Moese-Beaumont, Great Ocle, and Ranmeseye. Gilbert le Blunt de Plesset, and Richard Ban, released the said lands to William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. Essex¹⁰⁰.
- 26 Elias d'Aubeneye, for Geoffrey le Blount. The manor of Houton d'Aubeneye, and the manor and hundred of Fincheston, in Southamptonshire, remain to the said Elias¹⁰¹.
- Geoffrey Blount, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of Churchfield in Oundle parish, in Northamptonshire¹⁰².
- 27 Thomas Blount held Whiteford manor in Devonshire¹⁰³.
- 34 John Blount died seized of lands in Morteshorne in Dorsetshire, as of the manor of Mershwode¹⁰⁴.
- 35 Peter, son of Thomas le Blount, died seized of the manor, and church, of Hiwyssh, of lands in Ore, Shaw, Erdescote, and Warnberg, in Wiltshire¹⁰⁵.
- 40 William le Blount gave to Sir John Blount and Elizabeth his wife, in free marriage, lands in Hanslope in Buckinghamshire. Dated Hampton Lovet¹⁰⁶.
- 42 The heirs of Andrew de Blount held in Calestron one Knight's fee¹⁰⁷.
- No year Richard Blount was attorney for St. Bartholomew's hospital, and the Abbot of Becco¹⁰⁸.
- Rich. II. 11 Stephen le Blount on an assize¹⁰⁹.

⁹⁹ Inquis. ad Quod Damnum. R. Dods. MSS. vol. 60. f. 209. ¹⁰⁰ Rot. Claus. R. Dods. vol. 84. f. 117.

¹⁰¹ Escaet. ¹⁰² Bridge's Northamptonshire, vol. ii. page 413.

¹⁰³ Escaet. ¹⁰⁴ Ibid. ¹⁰⁵ Ibid. ¹⁰⁶ Dugdale MSS. vol. 39. fol. 47. Art. 2.

¹⁰⁷ Rot. Orig. Scacc. ¹⁰⁸ Placit de quo Warrant. ¹⁰⁹ R. Dods.

- 14 Agnes, wife of John Moryce, daughter and coheir of Richard Blount¹¹⁰.
- 18 Remembrance d'ancien temps, par Mons. Robert Pedwardyn. 18 Ri. II.
Fait a remembere qu. Piers Blount out comune de la Gunt pour—berbitz. Le dite piers vendiss la dite comune a Richard Biflete.
Feoffment, Peter le Blont to Richard Byflete granted all his pasture for twenty-four sheep, which Henry de Longechamp gave to Thomas le Blount, for five marks¹¹¹.
- 22 John Blount brother and heir of William le Blount¹¹².
- Henry IV. 1 Sir Thomas Blount, with the Earl of Kent, and others, beheaded, and attainted. By the Inquisition Post Mortem he was found to have possessed in Southamptonshire, Barramslie, Lyndhurst, Pillee, Brakeley, Ringewode, and Wallope¹¹³.
Who this Sir Thomas Blount was does not appear. His property affords no clue, as it did not belong to any of the preceding Blounts. John Blount, who married Isolda Mountjoy, had a fourth son Thomas, who, as far as concerns the time, might be the person. It must be observed, that Nicholas le Blount, who changed his name to Croke, was engaged in the same enterprize. Yet Sir Walter Blount, who would be Thomas's brother, was a supporter of Henry the Fourth. In those unhappy times families were often divided.
- The King committed to John Blount the custody of the lands late of William Ipstones, in Staffordshire¹¹⁴.
- 25 Thomas Blount, Sheriff of Derbyshire¹¹⁵.
- Henry VI. 6 John, son and heir of John Blount, Knight, and Isabella his late wife, paid twenty-five marks for a fine¹¹⁶.

¹¹⁰ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. No. 4. Originalia.¹¹¹ R. Dods. vol. 66. f. 65, 66.¹¹² Ashmole, vol. 825. 4. Originalia.¹¹³ Rot. Pat. Tur. Lond. Escaet.¹¹⁴ R. Dods.

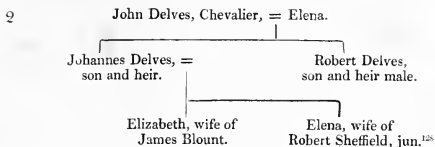
vol. 52. f. 81.

¹¹⁵ T. Blount.¹¹⁶ R. Dods. vol. 52. f. 131.

- 22 Humphrey Blount, son and heir of John Blount, Esquire, did homage for Dodyngton, in Yorkshire¹¹⁷.
- 25 Thomas Blount, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire¹¹⁸.
- Edward IV. 2 Thomas Blount, Sheriff of Lincolnshire¹¹⁹.
- 4 Thomas Blount, Esquire, Treasurer of Calais¹²⁰.
- 8 Upon an Inquisition it was found, that Thomas Blount, Esquire, deceased, was seized of the manors of Erysby, Burgh-upon-Bayne, and Biscarthorpe, in Lincolnshire, &c. held of the King by the service of one knight's fee, and that Robert Blount was his son and heir, and of nine years of age¹²¹.
- Lincolnshire. Thomas Blount held, to him and his heirs male, the manor of Molton-Roos, and Wotton, the manors of Lyndwode-Bayons, and Thoresway-Bayons, and the manor of Elsham. And the same Thomas held, by the custom of England, the manors of Tettency and Pemberton, of the inheritance of Robert Blount, to him and the heirs of Agnes, late wife of Thomas, Robert Blount is his son and heir, and of nine years of age¹²².
- 10 William Blount, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire¹²³.
- 18 Thomas Blount, Esquire, son and heir of Sir William Blount¹²⁴.
- 20 Robert Blount, son and heir of Thomas Blount, and Agnes his wife¹²⁵.
- 22 John Elrington, Knight, Treasurer of the King's house, by his will dated the 11th of July, bequeathed to his wife Margaret's daughters, gotten by William Blount, that is to wit, Isabel and Anne, each fifty pounds more for their marriage¹²⁶.
- Rich. III. no yr. Edward Blount, Squire of the King's Body, had an annuity of ten pounds, out of the revenues of the

¹¹⁷ R. Dods. vol. 52. f. 173.¹¹⁸ Thomas Blount.¹¹⁹ Ibid.¹²⁰ Anecd. Coll.Arm. ¹²¹ R. Dods. vol. 67. f. 218.¹²² Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. 4.¹²³ T. Blount.¹²⁴ Ashmole MSS. vol. 825. 4.¹²⁵ Ibid.¹²⁶ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 92. f. 44.

lordship of Fawngape, during the nonage of the Earl of Warwick¹²⁷.



- Henry VII. 3 Blisworth and Ashby, in Northamptonshire, which had been given to Sir James Blount, was restored to William de Catesby¹²⁹.
- 10 Edward Blount, Sheriff of Herefordshire¹³⁰.
- 18 Robert Blount, son and heir of Thomas¹³¹.
- Hen. VIII. 13 The will of John Blount of Bottisham, in the diocese of Ely. He mentions Elyn, his wife, John and William, his sons. He had lands at Comberton¹³².
- Elizabeth. 1 Sibilla, wife of Anthony Brende, and Margaret, wife of John Garrarde, sisters and heirs of Robert Blount, Esquire, deceased¹³³.
- 3 James Blount, son and heir of John¹³⁴.
- 13 Richard Blount, Esquire, held the manors of Bodylis, Upgroves, and Scarlet, in Surrey, a messuage near Paul's Wharf in London, called Chersey House. He died 17th November, 1575, leaving Elizabeth Blount, his only daughter and heir, six years old¹³⁵.
- 22 Richard Blount of London left one hundred pounds to Trinity College, Oxford¹³⁶.
- 41 By an inquisition held the 7th of December upon the death of Lady Mary Blount, it was found that she held lands in Wrothwick in Bicester, Oxfordshire, and died the 23d of December, in the thirty-fifth year of Eliza-

¹²⁷ Harl. MSS. No. 1338. f. 95.¹²⁸ R. Dods. vol. 138. f. 20.¹²⁹ Bridge's

Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 15, 335.

¹³⁰ Thomas Blount.¹³¹ Ashmole, vol. 825.

No. 4.

¹³² R. Dods. MSS. vol. 92. f. 159.¹³³ Ashmole, vol. 825.¹³⁴ Ibid.¹³⁵ Anecd. Coll. Arm.¹³⁶ Wood's Hist. of Oxford, p. 294.

beth, 1592, and that Richard Blount was her son and heir, and of thirty years of age¹³⁷.

- James I. 22 Two letters, dated in 1624, and signed H. H. supposed to be Howard, Earl of Northampton, to the Deputy of Ireland, recommending Sir James Blount, and suggesting that in lieu of a pension of £200, he should have a company of horse, or foot, and a pension of £100¹³⁸.

OTHER PERSONS WHO OCCUR AT UNCERTAIN OR UNKNOWN DATES.

Richard de Vernun granted to Roger Blund of Vovenhull, or Bobenhull, a bovate of land in Vovenhull¹.

Nottinghamshire. Flockton. Richard Outan, and Simon Blound, held in Shitling ten bovates of land².

Ralph le Blund held a virgate of land at Essebi³.

A bovate of land in Bileam in Yorkshire, belonged to Godwin Blund⁴.

Robert de Blund held half the manor of Grafton, which had belonged to Ralph Samson, of the King, for one knight's fee⁵.

¹³⁷ Anecd. Coll. Arm. ¹³⁸ Lansdowne MSS. vol. 255. Art. 72. ¹ R. Dods. MSS. vol. 90. f. 115. ² Ibid. vol. 125. f. 20. ³ Ibid. vol. 138. f. 62. ⁴ Ibid. vol. 140. ⁵ Ibid. vol. 147. f. 27.

THE CONCLUSION.

FROM the preceding history, it is evident that the Blount and Croke families are related by lineal descent, by collateral consanguinity, or by affinity, to the following royal and noble persons.

First, They are *lineally descended* from the Emperor Charlemagne: the Kings of France, of Denmark, and Arles: the Saxon Kings of England, through Emma, and Elfrida, daughter to King Alfred: the present Royal Family of Brunswick, from Guelph: from the noble races of the Counts of Guisnes, of Flanders, Boulogne, Saint Pol, Ardennes, and Vermandois, in France and Flanders; from those of Weingarten, and Bavaria, in Germany: and from the Barons of Ixworth in England.

Secondly, By *consanguinity*, or a descent from a common ancestor, they are related to the Norman race of British Monarchs, through Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror: to the Dukes of Brunswick, Bavaria, and Saxony, in Germany: to the Italian Marquisses of Este, Liguria, and Tuscany, the Dukes of Ferrara, and Modena: to the Frankish Emperors of Constantinople, and the heroes of the Crusades, Godfrey of Bouillon, Eustace Count of Bologne, Baldwin, and the Dukes of Apulia: to the Counts of Ghent, d'Eu, Alost, de Couci, Saint Jean Steene, Rassinghiem, and Isenghiem, in France and Flanders.

Thirdly, All the foreign male lines of the House of Guisnes, and all the elder male lines of the family of le Blount, having become extinct, the Croke family is the eldest male representative of the blood of Sigefrede, of the Counts of Guisnes, and of the Barons of Ixworth, and Belton. In later times, it is descended from the Royal family of Portugal, is related by consanguinity to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Verulam; and to the Baronets Lee and Cave. It is intitled to quarter, 1. The le Blount and Croke arms of gules, a fesse between six martlets, argent. 2. Guisnes, vairy, or and azure.

3. Blount, lozengy, or and sable. 4. Blount, Barry of six pieces, nebuly, or and sable. 5. Odinsels, argent, a fesse and two mullets in chief, gules. 6. Lovet, argent, a fesse between six wolves' heads, erased, sable. 7. Heynes, argent, a fesse nebuly, azure, interspersed with byzants, between three annulets, gules. 8. Barker, argent, three bears' heads, erased, gules, muzzled, or. In chief three ogresses. 9. Busby, or, three darts, reversed, in pale, sable. On a chief of the second, three mullets, pierced, of the first. And for a crest, on a wreath, argent and gules, two swans' necks erased proper, beaked, gules, issuing out of a crescent, azure; and bearing in their beaks two annulets, or. Besides the le Blount crests.

Fourthly, The Blount branches are related to King John, the Dukes of Norfolk, the Earls of Shrewsbury, the Lords Mountjoy, Aston, Clifford, and Forfar.

Fifthly, It may be proper to remark here, that some of the branches of this family, namely, those of Sodington, Maple-Durham, and Herefordshire, have retained their original Roman Catholic Religion. That of Croke from the time of the Reformation, the present Blounts of the branch of Eye, some of the extinct branches, as the last Lord Mountjoys, the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Newport, the Blounts of Tittenhanger, and others, have all been Protestants.

Sixthly, There have been of this family, besides the Earls, Barons, Baronets, and others of hereditary titles, the following persons of eminence^a.

Two Constables of the Tower of London, viz. Peter le Blund, made Constable, 39 Hen. III. and Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, made Constable, an. 1641, 16 Car. I.^b

Two Lieutenants of the Tower, Sir Richard Blount, and Sir Michael Blount.

Two Masters of the Ordnance, viz. Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, Master of the Ordnance, reg. Jac. I. and Mountjoy Blount, aforesaid, Earl of Newport, his natural son, Master of the Ordnance, reg. Car. I.^c

One Lord Mayor or Custos of London, John le Blount; he was

^a The following list, with the references, is chiefly taken from Collins's *Baronetage*, vol. iii. page 675.

^b Vide Dugdale's *Bar.* vol. i. at Blount, and Nalson's *Collection of Affairs of State*, part ii. p. 230.

^c Fynes Morrison, part ii. p. 296. Ed. 1617. Heylin's *Help to English History*.

Mayor for six years together, from an. 1301, 29 Edw. I. to an. 1307, 1 Edw. II.^d

One Lord Steward of the King's Household, Sir Thomas Blount, Knight, 20 Edw. II.^e

One Great Treasurer of Normandy, Sir Thomas le Blount, Knight^f.

One Lord Treasurer of England, Sir Walter Blount, Knight, son of the Treasurer of Normandy, aforementioned; he was afterwards Lord Mountjoy, and made Lord Treasurer, 1465, 4 Edw. IV.^g

One Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, made Lord Lieutenant, 42 Eliz. and again, 1 Jac. I.^h

One Knight Banneret, Sir Thomas Blount, made Knight Banneret by the King, in France, for his service at the taking of Therovene and Tournai, 1513, 5 Hen. VIII.ⁱ

Three Knights of the Bath, viz. John le Blount, the above Mayor of London, made Knight of the Bath, at Whitsuntide, with Edward, Prince of Wales, before the King's intended expedition to Scotland, 34 Edw. I. James Blount, Lord Mountjoy, made Knight of the Bath, before the coronation of Queen Mary, an. 1553; and Sir Saint John Blount, brother to the above Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, and natural son of the above Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, made Knight of the Bath, 1625, at the coronation of King Charles I.^k

Four Knights of the Garter, viz. Sir John Blount, Knight of the Garter, between the years 1416 and 1420, reg. Hen. V. Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who was Lord Treasurer, Knight of the Garter, an. 1471, 11 Edw. IV. William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, made Knight of the

^d Strype's Survey of London, vol. ii. book v. p. 76.

^e Holinshead's Chronicle, p. 888. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i.

^f MSS. Collections of the Blount family, fol. formerly Sir Rich. St. George's, Clarencieux, now Sir H. P. Blount's, at page 5, where is this inscription round a seal; *Sigillum Walteri Domini Mountjoy, fil. et heredis Thomæ Blount magni Thesaurarii Norm.* Stow's Survey of London, p. 346. and Dugd. Bar.

^g Dugdale's Origines Juridicales, p. 68. and Baronage.

^h Dugdale.

ⁱ Herbert's Henry VIII. p. 41. Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, third Ed. 1661.

^k Ashmole, Hist. Gart. p. 38. Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. part 2. p. 447. Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 493.

Garter, an. 1526, 18 Hen. VIII. And Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, aforesaid, made Knight of the Garter, an. 1597, 39 Eliz. ¹

To this list may be added,

Two Judges, Sir John, and Sir George, Croke.

A Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Croke.

Two Clerks of the Pipe, Sir Robert Croke, and his son.

Through the le Blounts, the House of Guisnes, and the Danish Kings, the genealogy of this family extends through a period of eleven hundred years, and above forty generations, which allows about twenty-seven years and an half to each generation ; nearly about the usual calculation.

¹ Heylin, *Hist. of St. George*, p. 374, 375, 364, and 387. Ashmole, *Hist. Garter*, p. 710, 266, 328, and 716. Milles, p. 97.

ADDITIONS,
NOTES, AND CORRECTIONS.



- I. TO THE GENERAL HISTORY.
- II. TO THE HISTORY OF STUDLEY PRIORY.

ADDITIONS,
NOTES, AND CORRECTIONS.

I.
TO THE GENERAL HISTORY.

BOOK I. CHAP. 4.

Page 51.

VIN d'Auxerre is Burgundy. *Auxerre est le boisson des Rois.* An old song.

BOOK II. PART I. CHAP. 3.

Page 113.

There is a grant of fifteen shillings rent by Sir John Lovet, Lord of Elmeley-Lovet, to his brother Walter le Blount, and his son John, without a date. Sciant &c. quod ego Johannes Lovet, Miles, Dominus de Elmeley-Lovet, dedi Waltero le Blount, fratri meo, et Johanni filio suo, *filiolo* meo, quindecim solidos annui redditus, &c. Sine dat. Filiolus, a little son, or godson, or here perhaps for a nephew. Dugd. Warwickshire, p. 697. Blount's Law Dict. under Filiolus.

BOOK II. PART II. CHAP. 1.

Page 386.

The artists of Italy were famous for all curious manufactures. The plate and mail of the Duke of Hereford, at the duel at Coventry before Richard the Second, were made by the armourers of Giovanni Galeazzo. Froissart, xii. ch. 5.

Page 460.

Harleian MSS. No. 286. fol. 197.

To the right honorable, our very good Lord, the Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale of England.

Maye yt please yo^r good Lo. for that ther is greate want of men learned in the lawe, in the Commyssions of peace in dyvers shires wth in our circuite, and therby her Ma^{ties} service at the tyme of their sessions and otherwise not so well performed. We have therefore thoughte good for her Ma^{ties} better service therein to recommend unto yo^r Lo. Mr. Nicholes Hare of the Inner Temple, Mr. Robert Haughton of Lincolnes Inne, and Mr. Henrye Hubbarde of Lincolnes Inne, for the Countye of Norff. and Mr. John Crooke and Mr. John Pygott for the Countye of Buck. We are also bolde to nomynate unto yo^r Lo. Mr. Edwarde Bacon sonne of Sir Nicholas Bacon late Lo. Keeper to be verye fytt both for his suffyencie, and in respecte of his dwellinge, to be added and put into the commyssion of peace in the Countye of Suffolk. Thus we humblie take our leave of yo^r good Lo^s this xiith daye of June, (1592. added in)

Yo^r humble Servants to command,

J. POPHAM.

WYLL^M PERYHAM.

Page 473.

I do not mean to condemn a legal provision for the poor, according to its original intention. To provide for the old, the sick, and the helpless, to promote industry, and uniformly to exert the influence and control, which such a system gives the upper orders over the lower, for the promotion and maintenance of virtue and morality, and to perform all this by a general contribution, without throwing the burden upon the voluntary exertions of charity, is a noble institution, and may be the foundation of an admirable police. A misapplication of these powers from a false and narrow-sighted spirit of humanity, the great fault of the present age, has occasioned all the evils complained of.

Page 481.

Catherine, the daughter of Sir Michael Blount, was born April 11, 1563. In the text it is wrong printed, 1663. Herald's Visitation of Shropshire in

1623. Her husband is there styled Johannes Blount alias Croke de Studley. in Com. Oxon. Recordator London.

Page 559.

The family of Ashhurst is very ancient, and was seated at Ashhurst, near Wigan, in Lancashire, soon after the Conquest. Sir Henry Ashhurst was of a younger branch of it, and before he purchased the estate at Waterstock was resident at Emington, in Oxfordshire. To have been intimately connected with two men so eminent, yet so different in their characters and pursuits, as Mr. Boyle and Mr. Baxter, is a proof of no ordinary merit. By Mr. Boyle he was appointed one of the Trustees for his annual lecture. Mr. Baxter was frequently his guest at Waterstock, and when he was prosecuted, at the beginning of the reign of James the Second, for sedition, on account of some passages in his Paraphrase upon the New Testament, which by a forced interpretation were construed to reflect upon the Prelates of the Church of England, Sir Henry honourably supported the friend of his father and himself. Baxter was committed to the King's Bench, and brought to trial on the 30th of May, 1685, before the infamous Chief Justice Jeffries, who was uncommonly violent and abusive. By a partial and brow-beaten Jury he was found guilty, was fined five hundred marks, to lie in prison till it was paid, and to find securities for seven years. In this prosecution, Sir Henry retained counsel for him, stood by him during the trial, and when it was concluded led him through the crowd, and carried him away in his coach. The next year however the King thought proper to pardon him. On the 21st of July, 1688, Sir Henry was created a Baronet. He married Diana, the daughter of Lord Paget, by Frances, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Holland.

They had one son, and a daughter. The son, Sir Henry Ashhurst, was Member of Parliament for the borough of New Windsor, and married one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Draper of Sunninghill. Dying at Bath, he was buried at Waterstock, and leaving no issue, the title became extinct, and his property devolved upon his sister's daughter. A just character of him may be seen in the dedication of a sermon preached in Albury Church, June 18, 1727, by Doctor William Tilly, Rector of that place.

Diana, the daughter of the first Sir Henry Ashhurst, married Sir Richard Allin, of Somerley in Suffolk, Baronet, and the marriage of their only daughter, Diana Allin, who after the death of her uncle Sir Henry Ashhurst, inherited his property, with Thomas Ashhurst, Esquire, of Ashhurst, the representative of the eldest branch, united the two families, and the two estates, in 1718. They had a great number of children, one of whom was Sir William Ashhurst, Knight, who was born in 1725, at Ashhurst, was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1770, and having been twice one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in 1783 and 1792, resigned his judicial office in 1799, and died in November, 1807. Sir William married Grace, the daughter of John Whalley, M. D. and sister to Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Baronet. Their children were; first, William Henry Ashhurst, Esquire, the present representative for the County of Oxford. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet, by whom he has seven children, William Henry, Frances Elizabeth, Caroline, John Henry, Mary, James Henry, Henry George.

James Henry Ashhurst, the second son of Sir William, died unmarried. The third son, the Reverend Thomas Ashhurst, Doctor of Laws, is Fellow of All Souls College in Oxford, and Rector of Yaverland, in the Isle of Wight.

Ashhurst bears, gules, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis, argent. *Crest*, on a torse, gules and argent, a fox, passant, proper. The ancient *motto* was *Vincit qui patitur*. The more modern, *Degeneranti genus opprobrium*.

Page 628.

Harleian MSS. No. 286. fol. 226.

To my very much honored friend the ladye Puckeringe, give thes.

Good madam although I had a desier of my self by my letters to let you know how much I desier to be continued in yo^r La^{ty}s love and good opinion yet notwithstanding I am the rather at this present moved theareunto by the earnest request of a gentleman my nephew Paule Croke, whose endevors and studies havinge attained to that perfection in the knowledg of the lawes as that he now enters into som practice theareof, which his practice his most desier is to follow in the Court of Chauncery. And

findinge as well by some little experiens of his owne as also by the advice of his experiensed frends, that the favor and cowntenans of those before whome he is to pleade in that place (and especially of my Lord Keeper) may much both advantage him in his cawses and encorage him in his practice, to which ende thearefore his earnest suite unto me is for my letters to yo^r La^p one his behalf, that it would please you to doe him that favor as to make him knowen unto my Lord Keeper, and by your commendations he may be furthered unto my Lord's favorable good opinion, which if it shall please his Lordship the rather to afoorde him for my sake (he beinge to me so neere as my sister's sunn) besides the honest deserts and serviceable thankfullnes which I asuer my self both my Lord and yow madam shall ever finde in the yowng gentleman, I shall take it as a greate favor doen to my self, which in my best indevors I will studie to deserve. I will troble yo^r La^p with no further importunitie in this sute at this present, leavinge the further prosecuting of it to my nephew's owne report to which I beseeche you madam to yeeld a favorable awdiens, thus with Mr. Harington's and my humble remembrances to my good Lord, and loving commendations to yo^r La^p, I committ yow to the Allmightie who still increase the happines both of yow and yo^rs. Cowmb. this () of March, 1593.

Yo^r La. to commaund,

A. HARYNGTON.

Page 665.

It appears, that, in 1644, Lord Lovelace lived at Water Eaton in Oxfordshire. A party of one hundred and fifty of the Parliament troops, on Sunday the 1st of September, from Banbury, suddenly visited his house, in hopes of taking him. Being absent they seized his lady, forced her into her carriage, and compelled the coachman to drive her to Middleton Stoney, seven miles, where they turned her out of the coach, took it as a prize, and left her to walk home. She was daughter to the Earl of Cleveland, who defeated Waller at Cropredy. Mercurius Aulicus.

Page 683.

In 1625, Hugh Barker, LL. D. and Mary his wife, purchased of Ralph Vine a capital messuage, lands, and tithe at Piddington in Oxfordshire.

His widow enjoyed it during her life, when, with the manor and rectory of Fritwell, it descended to their only daughter Mary, who in the fourteenth of Charles I. married Samuel Sandys, of Ambroseden, Esquire. In 1721, an Act of Parliament passed for the sale of all the estates of Samuel Sandys and Samuel his son, when part of the property at Piddington was sold to Sir Edwin Turner. From the evidences of Sir G. O. P. Turner. Dunkin. History of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughly, ii. p. 139.

Page 703.

Charles Wetherell was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General in January, 1824, and of course received the honour of Knighthood.

I have stated that Mrs. Lane, who rode before Charles the Second, was of the Freer family. This is not quite correct. The father of Thomas Lane Freer married into the Lane family, which is the only connection between them. Mary *Lane* Freer is an error of the press for Mary *June* Freer.

Doctor Clutton has three children, John, Thomas, and Harriet. They were so unfortunate as to lose, in one month, in the year 1817, two amiable daughters, named Margaret, and Mary, at the early ages of fifteen, and eleven, years.

Page 707.

Doctor George Shaw, F. R. S. and F. L. S. died the 22d of June, 1813, aged 60; and Doctor John Shaw, D. D. died January 14th, 1824, in his seventy-fourth year.

Page 730.

If any thing farther respecting myself is worth mentioning, it may be added, that, on the 14th of November, 1823, I was called to be a Bencher of the Society of the Inner Temple.

Page 733.

The Abbè Bertin is mentioned by the Abbè Barruel in his Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme. He calls him un homme assurément de beaucoup d'esprit, et bien en état de saisir tout système tant soit peu intelligible. He relates the attempt made by Mons. St. Martin to convert him to his opinions. The Martinist Free Masons were one of

those sects which contributed materially to the French revolution, and numbered many dupes in France, Germany, and even in England. In the place of the Christian religion, they substituted the Manichæan principle of two deities, and other absurdities, and held all civil societies to be contrary to nature. (Barruel, part ii. p. 323, &c. Ed. 1797.) Quant à M. Bertins, la partie étoit trop forte pour St. Martin. Il falloit raisonner avec un homme qui objectoit sans cesse.—Après trois mois de leçons auxquelles on sent bien que M. Bertins ne se prêtoit que par curiosité, le Sr. St. Martin finit par dire ; *Je vois bien que jamais je ne convertirai un Theologien* ; et il abandonna un homme plus fait pour l'instruire, que pour recevoir ses leçons. (Partie iii. p. 136. n.)

BOOK III. CHAP. I.

Page 136.

In the fifth year of Edward III. 1331, Henry, Earl of Lancaster granted to his beloved Valet, John le Blount, nine acres of land in Holland, in the Forest of Duffield. Sciant, &c. quod ego Henricus Comes Lancastriæ, Leicestriæ, et Nicholiz, Senescallus Angliæ, dedimus &c. dilecto Valetto nostro Johanni le Blount, novem acres terræ cum pertinenciis in Holland in Foresta nostra de Duffield, &c. Dat. apud Hingham Ferrers 3 die Junii 5 Edw. III. From Sir Walter Kirkham Blount. Blount's Law Dictionary, voce Valet. Valet denoted a young man of noble birth, who had not yet received the order of knighthood. See Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 849. and Du Cange in voce.

In the seventh year of Edward the First, 1278, John le Blunt held half a virgate of land at Oddington, in Oxfordshire, of William le Pauper, who held it of the Abbot of Westminster. Hundred Roll, vol. ii. p. 835.

In the thirtieth of Edward III. 1356, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, confirmed to John le Blount sixty acres of land in Salford, in the Duchy of Lancaster, which he had of the gift of his father. Henricus Dux de Lancastre, Count de Leicestre, de Derby et de Nicole, Senescal Dangletre, a tous ceux que ceste endenture verront ou orront salut en Dieu. Come nostre chere et bien ame cousin John de Blount eit en nostre mein renduz sessaunte acres de terre ov les appurtenances en Salford en nostre Duchee de Lancastre, les quels il avoit a luy et a ses heirs, du don et feofment nostre tres honore Seigneur et pere, que Dieu assoile, &c. Dat. 30 Edw.

III. from the original belonging to Sir Walter Kirkham Blount. Blount's Dictionary, voce *Assoile*. This was Henry, created first Duke of Lancaster, son to the Earl Henry, and father to Blanch, the first wife of John of Gaunt, by whom he acquired that Duchy—and Sir John Blount of Sodington, who married Isolda Mountjoy, and Eleanor Beauchamp, and was the father of Sir Walter Blount. This shews the early connection of that branch of the family with the Dukes of Lancaster.

In the twentieth of Edward the Third, 1346, is a deed between Nicholas de Stone, and John de Blount. *Cestes sont les covenants feates le Vendredy procheirs devant la Feste de Seinte Jake l'Apotle, 20 Edw. III. perenter Nichol de Stone, d'une parte, et John de Blunt d'autre parte.—Et le dit John trovera au dit Nichol herbe et feyn et forage pour un Harkeney et deux vaches.* This extract is published by Blount, Dict. voce *Forage*, from the original penes Sir Walter Kirkham Blount.

Blount likewise mentions a charter, to which William le Blount was a witness, but nothing farther. *Iiis testibus, Domino Edwardo de Sancto Mauro, Domino Willielmo Blount, &c. Voce Dominus.*

Page 142 note k.

This deed is likewise printed by Blount in his Law Dictionary, voce *Forprize*, from the original penes Sir Walter Kirkham Blount.

Page 152.

The mansion of Mawley Hall was erected long before 1777. There is a tradition that the person who built it impoverished himself by it, and that the family was relieved from these embarrassments by the intermarriages with two heiresses, particularly the marriage of Sir Walter Blount with one of the coheirs of the Lord Aston. This Sir Walter before he succeeded to the title, and his marriage, was a Physician of eminence at Worcester, but the prospect of his succession is said to have relaxed his industry. His lady was burnt to death. From John Blount, Esquire, of Lea Hall, Yardley, near Birmingham, to whom I am indebted for much useful information relating to this family. See *Genealogy*, No. 10. Blounts of Yee.

CHAP. II.

Page 155, and Genealogy, No. 9.

Kennet, Paroch. Antiq. p. 341, the Harleian MSS. No. 1052, fol. 28.

b. &c. make Sir Richard Cornwall to have been the *grandson* of Richard, King of the Romans, by his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Sandford and some other authorities make him the *son* of the King of the Romans.

Sir Bryan Cornwall seems to have been dead before 1383, when Lady Elizabeth Blount founded a Chantry to pray amongst others for his soul. See Book II. Chapter 3.

Page 157.

In the third of Queen Elizabeth, John Blount of Eye gave to Thomas Croft, and Francis Lovel a furlong of land. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Johannes Blount de Eye, Armiger, dedit Thomæ Croft et Francisco Lovel, Armigeris, unum Forlongum terræ arabilis continentem per æstimationem quatuor acras, &c. Dat. 20 Jan. 3 Eliz. Blount's Law Dict. voce Furlong.

The name of this family was Croft, not Crofts, and this place was spelled Yee, not Yeo. The family is now brought to the present time in the annexed Genealogy, No. 10. by the assistance of John Blount, Esq.

Page 159. and Genealogy, No. 9.

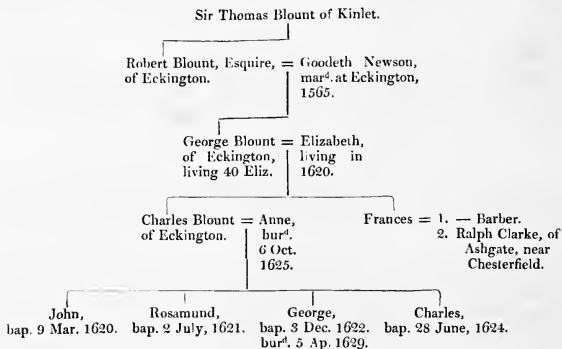
Sir George Blount from his mother inherited an estate at Hopton in Staffordshire, which, with all his other lands, he left away from his daughter, and his brother Henry's son, to Rowland Lacon, or Lakyn, of Welley, his sister Agnes's son. Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 14. Ed. 1723. Kinlet I suppose had been previously sold. Katherine, third daughter of Sir Thomas Blount and Anne Croft, married Robert Smythe, Esquire. He died September 3, 1539, she July 10, 1549. Bridge's Northamptonshire.

George Blount of Eckington bought Moor-Hall of one of the coheirs of Thomas Moor of Moor Hall, celebrated in the ballad in Percy's Reliques. Hunter's History of Sheffield.

Page 159.

The Blounts of Eckington seem to have been a family of respectability. In the Register of that parish is the following entry. "1619, March 9. John, son of Charles Blownt, was baptized, and the Sponsors were, John Lord Darcy, Sir John Jackson, Knight, and Mrs. Elizabeth Blownt, wife

of George Blount, Esquire, his grandfather." The twenty children of Sir Thomas Blount have been but little accounted for. I have been favoured with the following pedigree of Robert, which differs as to the wives of Robert and George from the Genealogy No. 9. perhaps they had two wives, as that Genealogy is compiled from good authority.



From the Rev. Joseph Hunter of Bath, author of the History of Hallamshire.

Page 168.

The following coats of arms were brought into the Kinlet family by the coheir of Bryan de Brampton. No. 5. Marshall. No. 6. Marshall. No. 7. Strongbow. No. 8. Mac Murg. No. 9. Clare. No. 10. Consul. No. 11. Fitzhamen. No. 13. Brampton. No. 14. Saint Valori. No. 15. Breves, or Braose. No. 16. Milo. No. 17. Newmarch. No. 18. Remeuile. No. 19. Corbet, and by descent from Corbet the Barony of Corbet of was in abeyance between the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, Harley, and Blount.

CHAP. III.

Page 176.

In the Royal Library at Paris was a manuscript intituled *Chronica de*

la Casa de Ayala, por Salazar de Mendoza. Montfaucon, Biblioth. Bibliothecarum, page 917. *a.* No. 10519.

Page 176, last line.

Margaret Blount who married John Oteley was daughter to Humphrey Blount.

Page 189.

In the south side of the body of the church of Saint Mary at Leicester lieth one of the Blounts, a knight, with his wife. Leland's Itinerary, vol. i. p. 17. This must be Sir Walter, and Sancha.

Page 196.

Constance married for her first husband Sir Hugh Hastings. See page 188.

Page 202.

The old Lord Windsor, or his father, had the daughter and heir to the Lord Mountjoye in marriage, by whom he had 500 mark in land by the yere. The residew went to the heir male. Leland, vol. vi. p. 67.

Sir James Blount married Elizabeth, daughter to John Delves of Delves Hall. Collins's Baronage, 1720.

Page 203.

Anne Duchess of Buckingham projected a match between her granddaughter Anne, (see page 197,) the only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cobham, and Edward, the young Lord Mountjoy, the grandson of her second husband, the Lord Mountjoy, and they were espoused, but the young Lord died soon after, 1 Dec. 14 Ed. IV. 1475, in the eighth year of his age.

Page 268, note u.

Lord Leicester left the manor of Layton in Staffordshire to the Countess his wife, by which her husband Sir Christopher Blount acquired it. Erdeswick, Staffordshire, p. 152.

CHAP. IV.

Page 258.

In the church of St. Peter in Vinculis in the Tower, are the monuments of Sir Richard, and Sir Michael Blount. They are joined together, and appear as one, consisting of three pillars of black marble of the Corinthian order, and four arches. Sir Richard's consists of two pillars, with two arches between them, divided by a pilaster, on which are three tablets with inscriptions. The principal tablet serves as a table, against which, under one arch, on one side Sir Richard in armour is kneeling, with a book, and his two sons are behind him. On the other side is Lady Blount with two daughters.

On the upper tablet is written,

Federa, quæ quondam pepigit cum conjuge conjunx,
Mors malè divisit, pallidà morte viri.

Between the lines two hands are represented, with *Deus per conjugium conjunxit, per mortem sejunxit.*

On the next tablet.

Hic jacet Richardus Blountus, miles auratus, qui Henrico Octavo è quatuor Atriensibus unus, Edwardo Sexto à privato cubiculo fuit, et in varia hujus imperii officia ab Elizabethâ Reginâ selectus, Turri Londinensi ab eâdem Præfectus. Ex hac dignitate in cælos à Deo susceptus est. Is uxorem duxit filiam Richardi Listeri, Militis itidem Aurati, Primarii totius anglîæ Judicis. Et ex eâ filios habuit Michaelem Blountum, qui Mooram sibi in matrimonium sumpsit; et Richardum Blountum, quem solum sine conjuge celibem reliquit; filias Elizabetham et Barbaram habuit, quarum alteram Nicholaio Seintihone (St. John) alteram Francisco Sherleio in conjugium dedit. Ex hac vitâ vir ille bonus discessit, annos natus quinquaginta nonos, undessimo die Augustii, anno Domini 1564, et in hoc tumulo ex sumptu Elizabethæ, uxoris suæ, sepultus acquiescit. Tuum est, ô Deus, omnium cadavera ad extremum vivificare et unâ tecum glorificare per sanctum Christum tuum. Amen.

On the lower tablet.

January the 20th, 1623. Underneath this place was interred the body of Lyster Blount, who diseased at 2 years 3 months of age, being lineally descended from 3 Leiftenants of the Tower, viz. Sir Allen Apsly, who in this Chappelle gave Joyce, his only daughter by his second wife, to the

father of this child, Lyster Blount, third sonn of Sir Richard Blount, sonn and hayre of Sir Michael Blount, sonn and hayre of Sir Richard Blount, booth Leiftenants of this Tower, as above declares. Here they all lye to expect the coming of our sweet Saviour Jesu. Amen. Amen.

The monument of Sir Michael Blount is exactly similar to the other. On the right side of the tablet is Sir Michael in armour kneeling, with three sons behind him. Opposite is his lady with her only surviving daughter Catherine behind her.

On the tablet,

Heere lyeth buried Sir Michael Blount, Knight, sonne and heayre of Sir Richard Blount, Knight, whoe succeeded his father in the office of Lieutenancy of the Tower of London XXV yeares after the death of his said father, and left issue, by Mary his wife, sister and one of the co-heayres of Thomas Moore of Bisseter, Richard, Thomas, and Charles ; Catherine and Francis. Richard married Cicily, yongest daughter of Sir Richard Baker of Kent, Knight. Catherine, his eldest daughter, married to John Blount, alias Croke, of Stydley, in the countee of Oxon, Esquire, sonne and heayre apparent to John Blount, alias Croke, of Chilton in the countie of Buckingham, Esquier, and hath issue John, Henry, and Charles. And Dame Mari, the wiffe of the sayd Sir Michael, died on Saturdaye, being the 23d daye of December in anno Domini 1592, and she lyeth heere buried.

There are eleven escutcheons with coats of arms, of the intermarriages of this family, which have mostly been introduced in their proper places in this history.

Page 259.

The charge brought against *Sir Michael Blount* was founded upon a discourse in which he was maintaining the importance of his office, and asserted ; that if the Queen should die, (and her Majesty was then very ill,) he should not think himself bound to obey any councillor, for then all councillors would be private men ; but would keep his post till the successor should be established, according to the justice of the title ; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unless they were sworn to take the same side with himself, for then the whole charge would be his ; and because he looked upon several of the

warders to be knaves, he would turn them out, and call the rest before him, and such as would not be sworn to obey him, as by their oath, he said, they were obliged to, he would turn them out also, and supply their places with his own friends, that by this means, having ammunition in his power, he should be able to arm more than half the realm beside. All this was testified by Edmond Nevyl de Latimer, Esq. before the Lord Cobham and Lord Buckhurst, two of the Privy Council appointed to examine him. He also testified, that the Lieutenant had often asked him his opinion how many men would serve to keep the Tower, and what course was best to take to victualling it: these things looking very suspiciously, raised jealousies in the state against him and brought him into trouble. Maitland's Hist. of London, vol. i. p. 175.

Page 260.

The property of the Moore family at Bicester originally belonged to the Priory there, of the order of Saint Augustine. It was dissolved in 1537, and granted December 19, 1539, to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1542 obtained a licence to alienate it, and then sold it for £505 12s. 6d. to Roger Moore and Agnes his wife. The deed specifies 288 acres of arable land in the fields of that parish called Market-end, and Langford, 15 in King's End, 12 next Grainge-gate, 75 acres and pastures in Wretchwic-green, &c. The Rectory and Parsonage of Bicester, and divers lauds and messuages in Arncott, Middleton, &c. Part of these lands, and the site and buildings of the monastery, were granted by letters patent of the King to Roger Moor, Agnes his wife, and their heirs male. The whole net rent reserved was £7 17s. 10d. Originalia, f. 56. Evidences of Sir G. O. P. Turner. Feefarm Rolls, Rot. 23. No. 132. In Dunkin's History of the Hundreds of Bullingdon and Ploughly, vol. ii. p. 255.

In 1551, the 20th of September, Roger Moor died, leaving a son named Thomas, and two daughters, Mary, who married Sir Michael Blount, and Elizabeth, first, the wife of Gabriel Fowler of Tyselworth, in Bedfordshire, Esq. by whom she had five children, and secondly, of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket-hall, in Hertfordshire, Knt. and she died June 24, 1612. Thomas was one of Queen Elizabeth's Gentleman Pensioners, was slain in Ireland the 10th of March, 1574, and leaving no issue, his inheritance escheated

to the crown. Agnes, his mother, surrendered her life estate to the Queen likewise, who granted the whole to Sir Michael Blount, and Mary his wife, and their three sons, Richard, Thomas, and Charles Blount. Sir Michael had livery the 20th of February, 30th of Elizabeth. Agnes married for her second husband Sir Edward Saunders, Knight. *Ibid.* From the evidence of Sir G. O. P. Turner.

Dame Mary Blount died in 1592, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in the Tower, and on the 2d of May Sir Richard her son and heir had livery of her lands, Sir Michael having died in 1591. *Ibid.*

In 1609, King James the First granted the inheritance expectant upon the lives of the three sons, to Edward Ferrars, and Francis Philips, by patent, dated the 30th of September, to be holden as of the manor of East Greenwich. This grant was barred by fines levied. In 1621, September 1, a licence was granted under the Great Seal, to Sir Richard and Sir Charles Blount, his son and heir, to alienate the Priory. *Ibid.*

On the 19th of October, 1656, Walter Blount, and Philippa his wife, sold the Priory, with all its lands, the Rectory, &c. to John Glynne, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, for £15,144 *5s.* *8d.* of which £5000 was paid to Lord Rockingham, and £1500 to Delbo and Seyon, in discharge of mortgages. The whole estate then produced £981 *12s.* *4d.* a year. *Ibid.*

Sir Stephen Glynne in 1728, sold it to Edward Turner, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, from whom it descended to the present Sir Gregory Osborn Page Turner, Baronet. Dunkin.

Page 262.

Mrs. Hutchinson, who wrote the life of Colonel Hutchinson, was daughter of Sir Alan Apsley.

Page 276.

Joseph Blount, Esq. eldest son of Joseph Blount, Esq. and Mary Canning, married, first, Jane Satterthwaite, of Lancaster, who died without issue. By Anne Martin, his second wife, he had only one daughter, named Frances.

Michael Blount, the second son of Joseph Blount, Esq. and Mary Canning, had issue by Catherine Wright his wife, 1. Alfred Francis, born

April 27th, 1817. 2. Gilbert Robert, born March 12th, 1819. 3. Emma Catherine, born Sept. 20th, 1820. 4. Louisa Mary, born August 17th, 1823.

Page 278.

Henrietta Mary Blount had issue by her husband John Wright, Esq. 1. Lucy Catherine Mary, born December 18th, 1813. 2. Emelie Frances Mary, born Feb. 9th, 1816. 3. Juliana Mary Agnes, born September 9th, 1817.

Michael Henry Blount, Esq. of Maple-Durham, has by his wife the Honourable Eliza Petre, 1. Mary Catherine, born March 6th, 1818. 2. Michael Charles, born April 19th, 1819. 3. Charles John, born Aug. 21st, 1821. 4. Arthur William, born June 24th, 1823.

Page 281. l. 5.

It was many years after his first coming to London that he had this letter of introduction from Sir William Dugdale to Sir John, not Sir Robert Cotton. The original is in the hands of William Blount, Esq. J. Blount.

Page 282.

Beckwith's first edition of the *Fragmenta* was published in 1784, in 8vo.

Page 284.

Another book printed by Edward Blount in 1613, was intitled *Aphorisms civil and military: amplified with authorities, and exemplified with historie, out of the first Quarterne of Fr. Guicciardine, by R. Dallington, and dedicated to Prince Charles.* Small folio.

CHAP. V.

Page 286. in fine.

The Francis Blount of Brimmold, might have been the son of Francis Blount, of Richards-Castle; Brummold, Eye, and Richards-Castle are all near each other. J. B.

Genealogy No. 15. page 286.

The family of Brace is ancient in Herefordshire. A descendant rented a large farm under Alderman Harley, brother to the Earl of Oxford, under whose patronage a son rose by his merit to the rank of Admiral. J. B.

CHAP. VI.

Page 288. note g.

The illuminated pedigree has since been discovered. See note to Book II. chap. iii.

Page 298.

Agnes Kinverston. See Chauncey, Herts. p. 502.

Page 301.

In the constitution of the society of Jesuits, the Provincial was only subject to the General, who had five assistants, one for Italy and Sicily : a second for Portugal and Brasil ; a third for Spain, Sardinia, and the Indies ; a fourth for France ; and a fifth for the north of Europe. All the places which were under the government of one Provincial composed one province, though in different countries. The English province, besides the colleges in England, had others in various countries ; in Flanders and Liege, at Liege, St. Omers, Watenes, and Ghent : at Rome : in Spain, at Madrid, Valladolid, and Seville. Besides these there were the Irish colleges at Salamanca, Santiago, Seville, and Lisbon, and the Scotch colleges at Rome, and Douay. There were two territorial provinces in Belgium, Flanders, and French Flanders, in which the Jesuits' English province was interspersed. *Imago Societatis Jesu.* 1626. pages 242, 248. a very curious book.

Page 305.

From the time that Doctor Smith quitted the country in 1629, no Catholic Bishop resided in England till the reign of James the Second, when John Leyburn was consecrated at Rome, *Episcopus Adrametenus*, in 1685, and by commission, Apostolic Vicar in England. He came over the same year, had apartments assigned him in St. James's Palace, and an

income of a thousand pounds a year. After the revolution he continued in England till his death in 1703, and being an old man of a quiet disposition was little disturbed. *Dod's History*, vol. iii. p. 167, &c.

CHAP. VII. OF VARIOUS BLOUNTS.

Page 342. Genealogy, No. 18.

Note to "John Blount, Clerk of the Counter, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Latter." His epitaph is different in *Stow's Survey of London*, 1618, p. 538. "Here lyeth John Blount, citizen and clothworker of London, eldest son of William Blount of Mauggaresfield in the countie of Gloucester, Esquire, who had to wife Anne Layton, of whom he had issue six sons, and eight daughters. He died May 5th, 1599, aged 63."

Page 348.

12 Rich. II. Thomas Blount and Isabella his wife, demised to Sir Hugh Burnell, and Jocosa his wife, the manor of Great Bradelegh, with the advowson, dated Bradelegh. Seal, quarterly, a bend, impaled with a saltier, ingrailed. *Dodsw.* vol. 30. f. 31. John de Segraves, and Margaret his wife, died 27 Edw. III. 1353, and left great possessions. *Escaet.*

Page 356.

This Thomas le Blund was probably the husband of Juliana de Leyborn.

There was a Thomas le Blount, Vicar of Bookham in Surrey, presented 31st of July, 1324, by the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey. *Stratford* 91. b. *Bray's Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 916. And a Stephen le Blount, Rector of Leatherhead, presented 3d of April, 1330, by King Edward III. *Ibid.* p. 680.

Page 361.

The Alicia le Blound, in the 10th and 13th years of Edw. I. was the widow of Lord Ixworth.

Page 364.

40 Edw. III. William le Blount was the son of Thomas, of the Belton branch, and is there introduced.

Page 365.

1 Hen. IV. Sir Thomas Blount is now ascertained in the Belton branch.

Page 367.

Fawngape is probably Fown-hope in Herefordshire. J. B.

RECORDS ADDED.

Extracts from the Hundred Rolls, which were a general survey of the kingdom taken in the seventh year of Edward the First. Only those for the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford are now extant.

VOL. I.

Upon the Inquisition before the Justices in Eyre for Buckinghamshire, Simon Blound in Hugendon made default, page 23.

John Blound in the hundred of Erle, page 44.

In Lincolnshire, in the Wapentake of Manle in Lindeseye, John Blount paid 2s. p. 374.

In Bedfordsbire, Richard le Blount with others distrained two mares, p. 2.

Hugh le Blund held a virgate of land by his wife, and Bertram le Blund held a quartal. p. 326.

In Kent, in the Hundred of Alolvesbrig, it is presented that Simon David the Under-Bailiff of Master Lawrence de Stokenesshe had imposed upon Eglantine the relict of Adam le Blund, alleging that she had retained the rents of our Lord the King, though she owed none, and would not give him the sheaves in autumn, and he took from her 8s. on that account. p. 228.

In Gloucestershire, Penyard, John le Blunt held of the king in capite 12 acres of land, and his heirs are in the custody of Thomas Fitzwarin. p. 176. b.

The Vill of Pokelechirch. The manor of Manogodesfeld, which now is in the hands of David le Blund.

The Constable of Canterbury castle unjustly took of William le Blunt
1s. p. 201.

In Kent, Hundred of Hearn, Nich. Pandherst took of Elias le Blund
6d. p. 230.

Hundred of Chilford, John le Blund held of Earl Waren 39. p. 413.

Hundred of Rulingdon, Richard Blund, and his brother William, un-
lawfully attached. p. 218.

In Herefordshire, Thomas le Blund, and John le Blund, on inquisitions.
p. 185.

Norfolk. Robert le Blund unjustly fined 4s. p. 476.

Hamo de Denton and William le Blunt, Bailiffs of the Countess of
Arundel, and Earl of Warren. p. 475, 522, 523.

The land of Robert le Blount of Feldon did suit to the Hundred, and
paid 4s. p. 436.

Yorkshire. Walter de Stokes, the mayor of York, Robert le Blund, and
others, had in prison Henry the son of Adam de Grimston, a thief, who
began to indict (accuse) some of the mayors of York, and when the said
Bailiffs heard that they had indicted such, they immediately hung him.
p. 126.

Lincolnshire. Roger le Blund, William le Blount. p. 270, 276, 283.

Stephen Blundus. p. 371.

Arnold Stuternus et Smerdas le Blund of Estriche, merchants, permitted
to export 80 sacks of wool. p. 370.

Essex. In the village of Sheneford, William le Blund had encroached
on the King's highway by half an acre. p. 137.

VOL. II.

Wiltshire. Michael le Blont on an inquisition. p. 245.

Robert le Blont did suit to the Hundred of Calne for his tenement.
p. 247.

Peter le Blund, Walter le Blunt, and Robert, jurors. p. 276, 259, 279.

Richard le Blunt held half a knight's fee at Hochehampton. p. 233.

Suffolk. Hubert le Blund alienated the view of Frank Pledge of the
village of Great Aysfield, held of the king, sc. the Abbey of St. Edmund's.
p. 154.

Oxon. Andrew le Blount holds Kingeston. p. 43.

Many other persons of the name of Blount occur, as holders of cottages, and occasionally mentioned as jurors, and in other unimportant situations.

Inquisitions Post Mortem, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. in the Records published by Parliament, vol. iii. the two first volumes having been extracted in the history.

RICHARD II.

1st year. Richard Blount held a messuage and ten acres of land at Wyldene in Bedfordshire, as of the honor of Peverell. p. 6.

2. Sir John Blount held diverse messuages at London in the parishes of St. Mildred in the Puletrie, £4. and £7. of quit rent, from tenements in the parish of St. Vedast, and two marks of rent from a tenement in St. Mary of Wollechurchawe's and St. Mildred's, and 6s. 8d. rent from a tenement in the parish of St. Christopher.

In Wilts, Bevensbronk manor, lands in Calston, 30s. rent in Devyses, Ronde, and Parkland, near Devyses. p. 17.

4. Edmund Blont and Margaret his wife, Button als Bitton in Gloucestershire, half the manor, a messuage and half a virgate of land, half Fylton manor, the manor of Aylminster, and suit of court at Hamburg. p. 28.

John Blounde, the prior of St. Trinity, London, and others, held Edelmeton in Middlesex. p. 33.

7. Sir John Blount held Beversbronk manor, and the rent of divers free tenants at Calston. p. 63.

12. Thomas Blont held in London a tenement in Conyugeshope Lane, in St. Mildred's parish. In Essex, Willynghale Spaigne, and Willynghale Doe, one messuage, three acres of meadow, one acre of wood, and seventy-six acres of ploughed land; Gangejoiberd Laundry, one messuage, twenty-eight acres of ploughed land, and six acres of meadow. p. 109.

12 and 13. Richard Blount held at Wyldene in Bedfordshire, a messuage, eighteen acres of ploughed land, and three acres of meadow, another messuage with a croft, and twenty-seven acres and a half of land of the honor of Peverell. p. 100, 112.

22. Amongst the fees of William Earl of Stafford, Maimtesfeld, half a fee held by Edmund Blont. p. 248.

Amongst the lands of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in Suffolk, one fee and a quarter in Bychamwell, Caldecote, Fordham, Opewell, Outwell, Wyrarn, Crimplesham, Bokeswell, and Derham. p. 242.

William Blont held two parts of the manor of Button. p. 228.

HENRY IV.

3. Isabel, daughter and heir of William Blunt. Button &c. p. 283.

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, 15th Edward III. William de Blount was one of the assessors of the nones for Worcestershire.

Testa de Nevill. 3 Edw. I. of the Barony of William de Beauchamp, Henry Lovet held one fee in Hampton (Lovet), and Robert Lovet held the third part of a fee in Norlei' Fenham, in Rutland. p. 39, 40.

In the *Escaet.* 43 Edw. III. 1369. Elmeley Lovet belonged to Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and in the 2d of Hen. IV. 1401, Fikenapletre, al. Thykernappeltre, belonged to Thomas de Beauchamp.

II.

ADDITIONS

TO THE

HISTORY OF STUDLEY PRIORY,

IN BOOK II. PART II. PAGE 408.

CONSISTING OF

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

Extent of the Honor of Saint Valori.

WHATEVER might have been the original extent of the Honor of Saint Walory, it seems to have received great additions. In the inquisition taken upon the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in the 28th year of Edward I.^a amongst his immense possessions it appears under two heads, besides some separate articles. The *first* is intitled, De Redditibus forinsecùs pertinentibus ad Honorem Sancti Wallerici. In Oxon, Fulbroke, Horsepath, Worton, Sherborne, Forsthull, Estroppe, Haleghton. In Berks, Pusey, North Osney, Gerndon Maner, Westbury, Radeclive, Thornton. In Northamptonshire, Siresham Maner. In Southamptonshire, Depdene. In Wilts, Colket. In Oxon, Berton, Rouleston, Thorp, Wythall, Hampton, Karfalton, Somerford, Worton, Puttes, Estroppe, Nortonbrume, Carswell, Burton, Clanfeld, &c. Combe, Chulworth, Wodepery, Wodeton, Stodely, Ashe. De Reddit' ut supra, Berks, Elfinton, Hinton, Kirthingdon, Westbury, Dodford. In Southamptonshire,

Depeden, }
Norton, } terr &c.
Dummere, }

^a No. 44. Inquis. vol. i. p. 156.

The *second* head, Feoda pertinentia Honori Sancti Wallerici. Oxon. Norton juxta Hampton dimid. feod. Forthull 5 pars feod. Bereford Sancti Michaelis, et Newenton un feod. Thorp juxta Codlington 2 partes feod. Forsthull 2 partes feod. Karsington dimid. feod. Whithall 4 pars feod. Norton Brune dimid. feod. Clanfeld, Burton et Puttes 2 feod. Halton, Combe et Chulworthe un feod. Esthall 5 pars feod. Esthrop 4 pars feod. Felbrok, Wotton dimid. feod. Bildington et Senwell dimid. feod. Sherburne 10 pars feod. Wighthull, dimid. feod. Ashe 3 pars feod. Horstaple unum feodum, Wodepery, Hampton Gay, dimid. In Berks, Purley dimid. et 4 pars feodi, Hinton unum feodum et 4 pars. Harewell dimid. feod. Elinge. In Southamptonshire, Norton et Sutton unum feodum, Dumier unum feodum, Depeden unum feodum. In Bucks, Radecliffe et Chaukemore unum feodum et 3 pars, Westbury unum feodum, Haselegh et ibidem unum feodum. In Northamptonshire, Syresham dimidi feod. In Berks, Hasewell ecclesia, Mixebury ecclesia. In Oxfordshire, Beckley ecclesia, Haloughton ecclesia, Horespath ecclesia.

De terris ipsius Edmundi quæ prius in vita sua alienavit unde Margareta uxor ejus petit dotem suam. Oxon. Ambresdon maner. extent cum ecclesia ibidem.

Under the head of the Honor of Wallingford, appears Burncestre et Writhkirk, Burcestre, Stretton, Wrethaik, Chesterton, Ambresdon.

THE FOUNDATION CHARTERS OF BERNARD AND THOMAS DE ST. WALERY.

Stodeleiese cenobium in agro Oxoniensi.

CHARTA BERNARDI DE S. WALERICO.

Dugdale Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 486.

Notum sit omnibus tam præsentibus quam futuris, quod ego Bernardus de Sancto Walerico, dedi et concessi Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Stodley et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus demidiam hidam terræ in Horton, eandem scilicet quam Normannus tenuit, tenendam in perpetuam elemosynam de me et hæredibus meis, liberam et quietam sicut elemosynam ab omnibus servitiis mihi et hæredibus meis pertinentibus, pro rege Henrico, et pro uxore sua, et pro liberis suis, et pro animabus patris et matris meæ, et pro anima Matildæ uxoris meæ, et pro animabus

antecessorum meorum, et pro ineipso, et uxore mea Alanora, et pro liberis meis; ut Deus det eis et nobis concedat vitam æternam. His testibus, Roberto vicecomite de Bernard, Bernardo milite, Johanne de Occlcia, Rogero de Sanford, Hereberto de Piry, Ernulfo clerico, Everardo de Albe, Hugone de Sancto Germano, et omni curia mea.

CHARTA THOMÆ DE S. WALERICO.

Ibid.

Noverint universi, quod ego Thomas de Sancto Walerico concessi et hac charta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Stodley et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, locum et prioratum ejusdem loci, et dimidiam hidam terræ in Horton, quam pater meus Bernardus dedit eis, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut charta ipsius Bernardi testatur, habendam et possidendam in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam de me et hæredibus meis, liberè et quietè ab omni exactione, consuetudine, et seculari servitio, quod ad me et hæredes meos pertinet. Nec est prætermittendum, quod quotiescunque Priorissam eligere contigerit ad eundem Prioratum, de seipsis Priorissam de assensu meo, vel senescalli mei, si in Anglia non fuero, eligere licebit. Cum autem electa fuerit, ad præsentationem meam vel senescalli mei, domino Lincoln. episcopo debet præsentari. Et cum in Anglia venero, in Curia mea apud Oxoniam Priorissa comparebit factura mihi fidelitatem, quam facere tenetur. Præterea concessi et quietum clamavi de me et hæredibus meis jam dictis monialibus totum pannagium de nutrimento propriorum porcorum suorum apud Stodleiam nutritorum, et de porcis nutritis in prædicta demidia hida terræ. Ut igitur hæc mea concessio et confirmatio in sua firmitate perpetuo perseveret eam fidei memoriæ cum sigilli mei appositione commendavi. His testibus, Milone Capellano, Bernardo Capellano, Augustino Capellano, Radulfo Hareg tunc temporis Senescallo, Willielmo de Friencourt, Phillippo de Francer, Roberto de Chetwode, Radulfo filio Galfridi de Horton, Otewio de Ostall, Willielmo filio Nicholai de Lega, Nicholao de Folebrok et aliis.

The property of the Priory of Studley, in the general survey made in the 7th year of Edward I. contained in the Hundred Rolls.

Stodleye. Dicunt juratores, quod Thomas de Sancto Walerico fundavit Prioratum de Stodleye, super dimidiam hydram terræ, pertinentem ad

Horton, reddendo inde annuatim sibi, et heredibus suis, 3*d.* pro hydagio, et sectam curiæ apud Beckel' semel per annum. Ita quod custodiam domûs predictæ dicto Thomæ et heredibus suis tempore vacationis retinuit, et jus presentandi; quæ custodia, unâ cum jure predicto, Ead-mundo Comiti post mortem dicti Ricardi Comitis Cornubii patris sui descendit. Et sic ea tenet. Et sic est quod Beckeleye et Horton et supra dicta pertinentia tenentur per servicium feodi unius militis de domino Rege.

Dominus Eadmundus Comes Cornubiæ tenet de predicto honore 10 virgatas terræ in hamletto de Esses, quæ pertinent ad prædictam villam de Horton, de domino Rege in capite, per quod servicium vel pro quanto servicio regali nescitur, quæ Nicholas de Esses tenet de predicto comite in capite per servicium militare, faciendo eidem comiti sectam ad curiam de Northosen' de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et unam sectam curiæ de Beckel', scilicet ad visum Franciplegii, semel per annum, et pro hydagio 2*s.* 6*d.* et servicium regale quantum pertinet ad medietatem unius feodi militis. De quibus 10 virgatis terræ Priorissa de Stodleye, Gulielmus Lock, et Petrus de Esses, tenent 6 virgatas terræ, in capite de predicto Nicholao, et sunt medii inter dominum Regem et Comitem.

IN OXFORD.

In Aldermanria Johannis Culvert.

Abend. Item Priorissa de Stodleye tenet octo parva tenementa in *Parochiâ Sancti Aldati*, quæ ei dedit Robertus de Sancto Albano in perpetuam elemosinam, reddendo coquinario Abendoni 4*s.* et 6*d.* et ecclesiæ prædicte (Sanctæ Ebbe) 1*s.* per annum, et valet 2 mares plus per ann.^c

Parochia Sancte Ebbe. Item, Gulielmus de Hackeburne tenet 1 tenementum ad terminum vitæ suæ, et uxoris suæ de Priorissâ de Stodleye per 1*s.* per annum, ut de capite, et non valet plus^d.

Item Johannes de Stanton tenet 1 tenementum, quod emit de Waltero de Elleswyll, et reddit eidem unum clavum gariofli, et Priorissæ de Stodleye 3*s.* tanquam capite, et ecclesiæ Sancto Ebbe 4*d.*; et valet 5*s.* plus^e.

Sancti Aldati. Item, Matilda Staindelf tenet 1 tenementum hereditarium, et reddit Priorissæ de Stodleye, 3*s.* et Andreæ de Derant 10*s.* ut capite, et hæredibus Nicholai de Stockeville 2*s.* non valet plus.

^c P. 789.

^d P. 790.

^e P. 791.

Sancti Petri in Baly. Item, Adam London tenet 1 tenementum quod Johannes de Leycester dedit Ricardo filio suo, et reddit Priorissæ de Stodleye 5s, ut capiti, et Templo de Covele 3s, et ecclesiæ 6d.; et valet 10s plus^f.

Summa reddituum Priorie de Stodleye 51s.

Burgus Oxon. (Parochia Sancti Martini) Eynsham. Stodleie. Richardus Pach tenet 1 seldam de Abbate Eynsham, et ipse de dono Gulielmi Kepham, et Willielmus de Johanne Pady, et ipse de Johanne Halegod, et Johannes de Laurentio patre suo; reddit dicto Abbati 12s. Et Agneti Halegod 2s, et Hugoni Harding 8d, et Priorissæ de Stodleie 1s, 4d. nescitur quo modo, et non valet plus^g.

Parochia Sancti Michaelis Borealis. Priorissa de Stodleie tenet 1 messágium de dono Johannis Pady, et ipse de Johanne Halegod, et Johannes de Michaele patre suo, reddit Henrico Oweyn 8d. et valet 20s.^h

Redditus et Tenementa Burgensium Oxon, que habent in dominico in Aldermanriâ Johannis de Eu, videlicet in la Northwestwarde in villâ Oxon.

Willielmus le Espicer, habet quandam domum *in parochia Omnium Sanctorum*, quam emit de Willielmo Mannovers, et reddit indè annuatim Priorisse de Stodleye dimidiam marcam, in capiteⁱ.

Oxon Villa. Fragmenta. Item Nicholas (filius Nicholai le Chapeleyn, Aurifabri, Oxon.) tenet duas seldas in dominico in eadem villâ in *parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum*, quas tenet ratione uxoris suæ, filiæ Hugonis le Duk, et tenet in capite de Priorissâ de Stodleye, et Priorissâ de Goringes, reddendo utrique 8s. per ann. et valet 4s.^k

Johannes de London tenet unum tenementum in eâdem *in parochiâ Beatæ Mariæ*, de Priorissâ de Stodleye ad terminum vitæ sue pro una marcâ, set qualiter predicta Priorissa ingrediebatur, aut de quibus tenetur in capite, sive in medio, aut per quod servicium, nescitur: et non valet plus^l.

Tenementa Priorissæ et Conventus de Stodleye, quæ habent in dominico in eâdem villâ.

Eadem Priorissa tenet unum tenementum in eâdem villâ, *in parochiâ*

^f P. 792. a. b.

^g P. 795.

^h P. 796.

ⁱ P. 797.

^k P. 798.

P. 799.

Sancti Martini, de dono Galfridi de Hengseye, set de quibus tenetur in capite nescitur: et valet 20s.

Item, eadem Priorissa tenet unum tenementum in eadem villà, *in parochià Sancti Aldati*, quod datum fuit in predictam domum de Stodde, cum unâ ancillâ, et tenetur in capite de Abbate Abendonixæ et Fulcone de Rukote, reddendo predicto Abbati 3s, et predicto Fulconi tres solidos, per annum: et valet 16s.

Item, eadem Priorissa tenet unum tenementum in eadem villà *in parochià Omnium Sanctorum*, set qualiter habuit ingressum, aut de quibus tenetur, in capite, aut in medio, aut per quod servicium nescitur: et valet 4s.

Summa 46s. ^m

Redditus et tenementa Priorisse de Stodleye, que habet in dominico in Oxon. in Aldermanriâ Johannis de Eu, videlicet in la Northwestward ejusdem ville.

Eadem Priorissa percipit annuatim, de seldâ, quam Johannes Jordan tenet *in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum* unam marcam et eadem Priorissa illam seldam habuit de dono Celinæ filiæ Willielmi Wakeman in puram et perpetuam elemosynam.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de domo Willielmi le Espicer, quam idem Willielmus emit de Willielmo de Munowers *in eadem parochiâ*, dimidiam marcam.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de seldâ, quam Simon Gyffard tenet *in Parochia Sancti Michaelis borealis* 7s. quo warranto nescimus.

Item, eadem Priorissa habet quoddam tenementum *in parochiâ Sancte Midridæ*, de dono Henrici Dame, juxta ecclesiam Beatæ Mildridæ, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam: et valet 5s.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de quâdam domo suâ, quam habuit de dono Henrici Dame, in eadem parochiâ 20s.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de domo Aliciæ Dykun, in eadem parochiâ, 10s. quo warranto nescimus.

Item, eadem Priorissa habet quandam domum, in eadem parochiâ, que vocatur la Pyryhalle, quam habuit in puram et perpetuam elemosynam de dono Henrici Dame, et valet 18s.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de quâdam scolâ, quam habuit de dono Willielmi Pille, in eâdem parochiâ, dimidiam marcam.

Item, eadem Priorissæ percipit de quadam domo in *parochiâ Sancti Petri orientalis*, quam habuit de Radulpho Carpentario, quondam Burgensi Oxon. quæ est juxta aur. Walteri Attipiliere 12s.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de quâdam domo in eâdem parochiâ, de dono Henrici Dame 40s. et indè reddit Priori Sanctæ Fredeswyde 13d.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de quâdam domo in parochiâ *Beate Virginis*, juxta domum Angularem Universitatis, quam domum dicta Priorissa habuit de dono Celinæ Oweyn, 10s.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de domo quam tenet Johannes de Warewyk in Cattestrete in eâdem parochiâ 20d³/₄.

Item, eadem Priorissa percipit de quodam tenemento, in eâdem parochiâ, quod habuit de dono Andreæ Halegod 25s.

Summa, 7l. 13s. 5d³/₄.ⁿ

Hundreda Domini Hugonis de Plesset extra portam Borialem, Oxon.

Henricus Pille quondam tenuit unum messuagium de Willielmo de Cruces, quod messuagium Juliana, relicta dicti Henrici, nunc tenet, reddendo in annum dicto Willielmo 1d. et Symoni de Walingeford 4s. et Priorisse de Stodle 4s. et Hugh de Plesset 2d⁴/₄. in capite, quo warranto dicta Priorissa dictum redditum recipit nescimus: et non valet plus.

Robertus Viel quondam tenuit unum messuagium, cujus jus descendit Henrico filio suo, qui nunc tenet, reddendo in annum Priorissæ de Stodle 5s. et Hugoni de Plesset 1d. sed quo modo, et quo warranto, dicta Priorissa dictum redditum recipit nescimus: et non valet amplius^o.

Item, Rogerus Semer tenet hereditariè 7 acras prati, in Bissopescite, quæ quondam fuerunt ex feodo Fulconis Basset, reddit Priorissæ de Stodelie, ex dono Philippi Molendinarii, 4s. et valet 20d. ultra^p.

Summa valoris reddituum Priorissæ de Stodelie, extra portam borealem, in pratis, et culturâ, et hujusmodi, 13s.^q

Priorissa de Stodle tenet quatuor acras *prati Oseney*, reddens in annum Hugh de Plesset 15d. in capite.

ⁿ P. 804. a, b. ^o P. 806. ^p P. 809. ^q P. 811.

IN OTHER PLACES.

Arduffe. Johannes de Heyer tenet 3 virgatas terræ de Henrico de Haggel, et idem de Ricardo de Henry, et ille de Priorissâ de Stodle[†].

Bekebrok. Priorissa de Stodle tenet in predictâ villâ 3 virgatas terræ, de eodem Ricardo (de Wylamescote) et dant seutagium pro quâlibet virgatâ terræ 2s. 6d. Et tenet in dominico 1 virgatam terræ, et faciet sectam ad hundredam de Wotton de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas.

Servi. Walterus le Geyt tenet de eâdem Priorissâ 1 virgatam terre pro 5s. operabitur, talliabitur, et redimet pueros suos ad voluntatem ejusdem Priorissæ.

Robertus le Berker tenet unam virgatam terræ de eadem Priorissa, eodem modo ut suprâ[‡].

Manerium de Brehull. De sectis debitis, et ceteris. Dicimus quod Priorissa de Stodleya solebat facere sectam curiæ domini Regis pro terrâ apud Esses, quam Robertus de Boseo tenuit, et subtraxit se per tres annos undè dominus Rex dampnificatur in tribus solidis per illam subtraxionem, scilicet quolibet anno in 12 denariis[§].

Hundr. de Brehul. Item dicunt quod moniales de Stodley subtraxerunt sectam curiæ xv annis elapsis unde secta valet per annu xiiid.[¶]

Cur. de Brehul. Moniales de Stodleye subtraxerunt sectam ad predictam curiam scilicet de omnibus. Nesciunt, quo warranto[‡].

Somerset. Hundredum de Wyleton. Priorissa de Stodlee habet manerium de Crancombe, quod tenet de Johanne de Bello Campo in capite, et habet ibi furcam, et assisam panis et cerevisie, jam quinque annis elapsis. Quod medietas manerii de Craucombe data fuit ad Prioratum de Stodlee per Godyfridum de Craucombe in præjudicium Regis jam 20s. quinque annis elapsis.

Quod Johannes de Sancto Walerico tradidit hundredum de Wyleton

† P. 833.

‡ P. 857. b.

§ P. 21.

¶ P. 36.

* P. 47.

Waltero le Blount anno Regis nunc primo, tenendum ad firmam, ad dampnum totius Hundredi de 20s.^u

Clanefeld. Priorissa de Stodley habet in Clanefeld sex solidos annui redditus, de 1 messuagio, et 4 acris terræ, undè Johannes de Norton est tenens.

Otnel Joce tenet in eâdem 1 messuagium, cum 2 acris terræ, de dictâ Priorissâ, et reddit dictæ Priorissæ per annum 12*d.* et predictum tenementum habet dicta Priorissa de dono Philippi de la Batayle, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam^z.

Elsefeld. Robertus Bastard, et Hugo de Stowode, tenent 1 virgatum terræ, cum pertinentiis, per uxores suas, quæ fuerunt filiæ et heredes Nicholai de Elsefeld, qui tenuit illam virgatum terræ de Priorissâ de Stodleâ, quæ feoffata fuit indè per dominum Hugonem de Elsefeld, avunculum domini Johannis de Elsefeld, veteris, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

Et Robertus Bastard tenet partem duarum sororum. Et Hugo de Stowode tenet terciam partem nomine Julianæ uxoris suæ, faciendo servicium predictæ Priorissæ 6*s.*

Rogerus Morin tenet unum cotagium cum pertinenciis, et solvit Priorissæ de Stodleye per annum 2*s.* quæ Priorissa feoffata fuit indè per predictum Hugonem de Elsefeld⁷.

Forsthulle. In Forsthulle sunt 111 hidæ de feodo Sancti Walerici, quarum Priorissa de Stodleie tenet 11 hidas et Prior de Chaucombe 1 hidam de domino Comite Cornubiæ et defsendunt pro tertia parte feod. un mil.^z

Dicunt juratores quod Comes Cornubii tenet in villâ de Forsthulle, 12 virgatas terræ, et unum boscum quod vocatur Hinhale &c. De quibus 12 virgatis terre premissis Priorissa de Stodleye et Conventus tenent quatuor virgatas terre, in villenagio, et boscum quod vocatur Hynhale in dominico.

Item, Ricardus de la Wode tenet duas virgatas terræ de eâdem Priorissâ liberè, et illud boscum quod vocatur Wodemaunchulle.^a

Langeporte, co. Bucks. Priorissa de Stodleye tenet duas virgatas terræ, et solvit per annum sex denarios, et habuit ingressum tempore predicti Henrici^b.

^u P. 125.^z P. 692. b.⁷ P. 720.^a P. 39.^a P. 717.^b P. 341.

Stepelaston. Item Johannes Brun tenet 1 dimidiam virgatam terræ, reddendo indè 1lb cimini, et Priorisse de Stodley 22s.

Cecilia Bemund tenet 1 virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis de Priorissâ de Stodley, reddendo indè 1 marcam, et dat scutagium quum currit. Item Priorissa de Stodley reddit domino capitali pro predictâ terrâ 6d.^c

Hundreda de Hickshulle, co. Bucks. Dicunt quod Johannes filius Bernardi tenet per sergenciam Eston et Hilmere. Et Albreda de Jarpanwile amita sua dedit in villa de Hilmere 1 virgatam terræ, in puram elemosinam, Priorissæ de Stodleyâ.

Takele. Priorissa de Stodley tenet 1 virgatam terræ de (Waltero Bovile) pro uno obolo per annum. Eadem Priorissa tenet de eodem dimidiam virgatam terre pro dimidia libra piperis.

Johannes de Barton tenet de eadem Priorissa 1 virgatam terre pro 14s. per annum ad voluntatem dominæ, et hydagium 3d. et scutagium 15d. et pro wardâ quadrantem.

Willielmus Bate tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ de eadem, pro 7s. ad voluntatem dominæ, et hydagium 1½d. et scutagium 7½d.^d

Thomele. Priorissa de Stodley tenet de domino dimidiam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis, reddendo indè per annum 1d.

Priorissa de Stodley recipit servicium de Dionisio Geri scilicet 6d. Et Dionisius acquietabit scutagium quod currit quantum pertinet ad idem tenementum^e.

Wichele. Hamelet pertinens villæ Derneford. Priorissa de Stodley tenet Wichele hamelet in capite de Roberto Maudut, et fuit feofata in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de dono Eve de Grey pro presbitero celebrante inperpetuum.

Vilenagium. Robertus Asseby tenet 1 messuagium, et 1 virgatam terre in vilenagio in Wichele de Priorissa de Stodley, et solvit 12s. per annum, et ad scutagium 2s. Roberto Maudut, et hydagium 6d.

Alexander de Wichele tenet 1 virgatam terræ de eodem pro eodem servicio.

Simon de eadem tenet 1 virgatam terre de eodem pro eodem servicio.

Matthias de Wichele tenet 1 messuagium, et 1 dimidiam virgatam terræ de eodem, et reddendo predictæ Priorissæ 6s. per annum, et ad scutagium 1s. et ad hydagium 3d.

^c P. 863, b.

^d P. 858, 859. b.

^e P. 714. b.

Willielmus de eadem tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ de eodem pro eodem servicio^f.

Wooton. Walterus Thorkeyl tenet 1 virgatam terræ de Priorissa de Stodleye, reddendo domino Regi annuatim 6*d.* et 1 porcariam in autumnno, et dicte Priorisse 7*s.* Et dicta priorissa feofata de Dyonsia de Haneberg in puram et perpetuam elemosynam.

Robertus Marescallus tenet octo acras terræ de Priorissa de Stodleye reddendo eidem annuatim 6*d.*^g

Wendlebury. Johannes Pakeman tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ de Priorissa de Stodle de feodo Elianoræ de Luci, et solvit Priorissæ 10*s.* per annum^h.

Hundreda de Werminstre, co. Wyltes. Item, villata de Corselegh solebat esse in manibus Regum predecessorum Regis, pertinens ad manerium de Werminstre, donec Rex Henricus predictus dedit illam cuidam Henrico Dodeman Normanno, quam Priorissa de Stodleghe nunc tenet de dono Godfredi Craucumb in elemosinam.

Item, Priorissa de Stodleghe tenet dimidium feodum militis de Rege in capite in *Corselegh* in dominico.

Item, quædam secta debita ad hundredum predictum de villa de Corselegh subtracta est per Godefridum de Craucumb per terminum 40 annorum.

Item, Priorissa de Stodleghe habet furcam, assisam panis et cervisii, in Corselegh per cartam Regis Henrici, patris Regis qui nunc est.

Item, Priorissa de Stodleghe habet warrenam apud Corselegh, per cartam Regis Henrici patris.

Dicunt quod Godefridus de Craucumb alienavit Priorissæ de Stodleghe *manerium de Werminstre* in elemosinam in prejudicium Regis, &c.ⁱ

Wychedone de sous. Dionisia, que fuit uxor Roberti de Tortiham, tenet in eadem villâ dimidiam virgatam terræ de Priorissâ de Stodleye, reddendo quinque solidos per annum: de feffatore Priorissæ nichil scimus nec inquirere possumus^k.

^f P. 865. b.^g P. 867.^h P. 834. b.ⁱ P. 276.^k P. 23.

The Valuation of the Priory of Studley, upon the Survey made by the Act of Parliament of the 26th year of Henry VIII. granting the first fruits and tenths to the King.

STODELEY PRIORIE IN COMITATU OXON.

DAME JOHANNA WILLYAMS, PRIORISSE THERE.

The true Value of Issus, Revenus and Profyghts of all Possessions Spirituall' and Temp'alx. And of all other Profyghts belonging to the seid Priorie.

In Spiritualibus.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In primis, the parsonage of Beckeley, the glebe of the same, and all prediall tythes in the towne of Beckley, the parke excepted, set to ferme to Richard Reve, for 10 quarters rye 40s. and 14 quarters barley 4 <i>l.</i> valued at	6	0	0			
Item of the same parsonage in the hands of the seid Priorisse, all oblacions in the seid church, all tythes in Horton, Studeley, and Marlake, which be communibus annis as folowyth, viz. in offrings upon Ester daie,	0	7	0½			
Item in offrings in the church upon the 3 other offering daies	0	18	0½			
Item 15 tyth lammes	0	11	0			
Item 1 todd and dimidium tyth woll	0	16	10			
Tyth for Beckley parke	1	13	4			
Tyth in Marlake	0	13	4			
In the town of Oxon, viz. in parochia Sancti Martini	1	0	0			
In parochia Omnium Sanctorum	3	5	4			
In parochia Sancti Petri	1	3	0			
In parochia Sancti Mildred	0	1	0			
In parochia Sancti Ebbe	0	8	0			

16 15 11

Annual Deduccions out of the forseyd Spiritualities.

In primis Episcopo Lincoln, pro indemnitare Ecclesie de Beckeley	0	10	0
Item decano et capitulo ejusdem ecclesie Lincoln. pro consil' indepn'	0	3	4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Item Abbati de Osney pro porcione decimarum	1	2	0			
Item Archidiacono Oxoniensi pro sinodalibus et procur- rationibus	0	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Item solutio vicario perpetuo ecclesiæ de Beckeley	8	0	0			
Summa deducionum spiritualium				10	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Et remanet				6	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

In Temporalibus.

In primis for the manor of Craucombe in Comitatu Somerset given to the Monasterie ad vestiendas moniales 20l. 8s. 11d. 1lb. pepperis, perquisites of Courts 10s. 20 18 11
1 lb. of pepper.

Item the manor of Corseley in Com. Wilts gyvyn to the seid Monasterie to find 2 priests singyng for Godfrey Craucombe, and to find 2 tapres brennyng at altar masses 40s. and to find a lamp 20s. brennyng continually before the sacrament and to the kychen for the fraternity 4l. is in value by the yere of rent of assize 23l. 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 lbs. pepper. Item the perquisites of the courts 10s. 23 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Stodeley, Horton, with divers foren townes in the counties of Bucks, Oxon, Warwick, videlicet,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In Long Compton	7	2	6	In Staunton	0	11	0
In Wroxton	0	13	4	In Sakeworth	2	0	0
In Ardeley	0	5	0	In Wynchindon	0	10	0
In Steplebarton	0	5	0	In Kymbell	0	6	8
In Steple Aston	1	3	4	In Ilmer de porcione			
In Wotton	0	6	0	Rectorie	0	6	8
In Wyghtly	1	0	0	In Ilmer de libero redditu	0	2	0
In Begebroke	1	6	8	In Botilelaydon	2	0	0
In Chesterton	1	6	8	In Overhayford	0	10	0
In Wyndylhy	0	9	0	In Westcott Fairford	0	4	0
In Tackeley	0	18	0	De porcione in Tydyn-			
In Okeley	0	14	4	ton	0	8	0
In Wormehall and Chom-				In Belgrave	0	10	0
ley	0	16	8	In Beckley	0	11	8
In Forstell	2	0	0	Horton and Studley	3	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Ellesfeld	0	15	4	In Lamporte	0	12	0
Summa Temporalium					31	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
					76	14	0

*Dominicalia.**Pasture.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In primis 13 small close aboute the monasterie con- teyning by estimacion 74 acres, and a close in Marlake, conteyning 40 acres in pasture ground every acre at 12 rent	6	13	0			

Arable.

Item in arable ground 180 acres every acre at 4d. to rent	3	0	0			
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Molendina.

In molendinis	0	6	8			
Summa omnium dominicalium				9	0	8
Summa spiritualium, temporalium, et dominicalium				103	16	5
Summa temporalium				85	10	8
spiritualium				16	15	11

Deducciones Temporales.

In primis to Mr. James Hadley Stuard of the forseyd manor of Craucomb	1	0	0			
Item to the recever there	0	8	0			
Item seniscallo manerii de Corseley ballivo Waltero Hungerford Militi	1	0	0			
Item receptori ibidem pro feodo suo	1	6	8			
Item receptori redditus ville Oxon.	0	13	4			
Item receptori redditus in comitatibus Bucks, Oxon, and Warwick	1	6	8			
Item in feodo Magistri John Par, senescalli monasterii predicti	1	0	0			
In feodo Richardi Crispe auditoris ibidem	1	0	0			
Item solutio Magistro Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia pro parcelle terre vocata Hoggeshawe in Claydon	0	1	8			
Item domino Regi ad manus vicecomitis Bucks 6s. et ad visum franci (plegii, sc.) tentum apud Halton infra Honorem Walingford 6s.	0	12	0			
Item domino de Corse de redditu resoluta	0	11	6			
Ecclesiæ de Craecomb	0	1	9			
Collegio de Brase de redditu resoluta per annum	0	2	0			
Ballivis ville Oxon per annum	0	2	8			
Item domino Regi solutio ad curiam Swanimot forestæ de Barnewood Shoteover pro denariis vocatis Leff Silver	0	10	0			

	£.	s.	d.
Summa deduccionum temporalium	9	16	3
Summa deduccionum spiritualium ut in primo folio	10	5	11 ³ / ₄
Summa omnium allocationum tam spiritualium quam temporalium	20	2	9 ³ / ₄
Summa	102	6	7
Reprisiones	20	2	2 ³ / ₄
Et remanet	82	4	4 ¹ / ₄
Decima pars inde	8	4	5 ¹ / ₄

Per me Richardum Crispe auditorem ibidem *.

To this may be added the sums received from Colleges in Oxford.

Collegium Regine. Item Monasterio de Studeley in Com. Oxon. pro quieto redditu imperpetuum	0	3	0
Collegium Animarum Omnium Fidelium Defunc. Item solutio pro quodam anno redditu imperpetuum Priorissæ de Stodeley	1	6	8
Collegium Lincoln. Item Priorissæ et Conventui de Stodeley et eorum successoribus pro quieto redditu per annum in perpetuum	0	1	0
Novum Collegium. Redditus resolutus Priorissæ de Stodeley pro domo in tenura Willelmi Weste 8s. et parcella gardini Collegii per annum	1	8	0

(This 20s. was the pension paid for Sheld Hall.)

Monasterium de Osney; an annual pension to the Prioress and Convent of Studley per annum ^b	1	2	0
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Soon after this valuation, was passed the act for the suppression of the lesser monasteries, of revenues not exceeding two hundred pounds a year, 27 Hen. VIII. ch. 28. There was a clause which empowered the King, by his letters patent, to continue such religious houses as he was not disposed to have suppressed, and by his letters patent of the 17th of August 1536, he confirmed five abbies, and sixteen nunneries, which had been reported by the commissioners as more regular than the others^c. In the list of the monasteries which were so confirmed, and upon the certificates of the commissioners were assigned and appointed to stand by the King's commandment, is "the Priory of Studley nuns," and John Wylliams was appointed

* Valor. Eccl. vol. ii. p. 186.

^b Ibid. p. 230, 237, 239, 256, 222.

^c Burnet, vol. i. p. 224.

to the same, whether as the intended grantee, or in what other capacity, does not appear. In the general suppression, two years afterwards, those reserved monasteries were abolished likewise.

The surrender of the Priory to the King by the Lady Johanna Wilyams, styling herself Prioress of the House or Priory of nuns of Studley, of the order of Saint Benedict, and the Convent of the same place, is dated in the Chapter House, the 19th of November, in the 31st year of Henry VIII. 1539. Sealed and delivered in the presence of George Holland, Notary Public, by the King's authority. See an etching of the Conventual Seal, from the original deed of surrender in the Augmentation Office.

Pensions for life were assigned to the Prioress and seven nuns from the Court of Augmentations, thus entered in the pension book, f. 107.

The late Pryorye of Studley in the Countye of Oxon.

Pencions assigned by the Commyssyoners at the dissolution of the same unto the late Pryoresse and Systers ther to be payde unto them yerely duryng theyr lyves at the ffeast of the Annunciacion of owre Ladye and Seynt Michaell the Archangell by evyn porcions. The ffirst payment to begynne at the feast of the annunciacion of owre Ladye in the xxxist yere of owre sovereyn Lord King Henry the VIII. That is to say,

	£.	s.	d.
Furst, to Johanna Williams, late Pryoresse there . . .	16	5	8
Item, to Alyce Richardson, late Subpryorisse ther . . .	2	13	4
Item, to Margaret Walshe	2	0	0
Item, to Alice Yomens	1	13	4
Item, to Elizabeth Bolde	1	6	8
Item, to Margaret Wythyll	1	6	8
Item, to Susan Denton	1	6	8
Item, to Frydeswyde Copcote	1	6	8
Summa	28	0	0

Per Nos. { Johannem Williams
R. Gwent
Johannem Carleton
Willielmus Cavendyssh.

*Additional Notes relating to Studley Priory.**Page 408.*

A manuscript amongst the Glynne papers in the archives of Sir Gregory Osborn Page Turner states, that the honor of Saint Walery belonged to Wigod de Wallingford, in the time of King Edward, and was given by him with his daughter Aldith in marriage to Robert d'Oilly in 1075, who gave it to *John de Ivery* in 1077, and that *John*, and not *Roger*, was the sworn brother of d'Oyley. It states John to have died in 1085, without issue, that he was succeeded by his brother Hugh, who died in 1091, and left a son, Roger de Ivery, who married Adeline de Grentmaisnel, and died in 1096, leaving Robert de Ivery, who died in 1138, and a daughter married to Alberic de Vere. Robert had Jeffrey de Iveri, who died without issue in 1156. Dunkin's History of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, 1823.

That d'Oyley's friend was named John, is stated by Leland, and Dugdale. Roger is supported by Domesday-book, Camden, the Oseney Register, Kennet, and Warton. Hist. Kiddington, p. 34. As Kennet had access to the Glynne papers he probably saw the manuscript, and upon comparing it with other evidence, considered it as erroneous.

1. In Domesday-book it appears that the honor of St. Valori belonged to a Saxon named Ælveva, in the time of Edward the Confessor, not to Wigod de Wallingford.

2. The MS. states John not to have died till 1085, but in Domesday-book, of which the Oxfordshire part was supposed to be finished in 1084, (Kennet,) Roger is stated as the owner of Beckley. According to that account, Hugh was the father of Roger, and did not die till 1091; it is improbable that Roger should have been the Lord of that honour till his father's death.

3. Roger de Iveri is styled Pincerna in a deed of 1082. (Kennet, p. 69.) This office was hereditary, and attached to a Lordship in Normandy, and it is not probable that he would succeed to it till his father's death; but if Hugh was his father, he did not die till 1091. Roger, supposed by Kennet to have been his father, died in 1079.

4. Roger, in his Charter of Confirmation of tithes to the Church of St. George, deduces his title immediately from Robert d'Oyley, and does not

mention any ancestors, neither his supposed father Hugh, or his uncle John, the supposed first purchaser, (Kennet, p. 60.) So Geoffrey in his Charter, (Kennet, p. 714.) transferring the tithes to Oseney Abbey, mentions only the Grant of d'Oyley, and that of Roger de Iveri his father.

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Subsequent to the grant of Edward VI. this manor by the Inquisitio Post Mortem, 2 Eliz. p. i. no. 150, appears to have been the property of Lord Williams, probably by purchase from Sir Walter Mildmay. Lord Williams left two daughters; Isabel, married to Sir Francis Wenman, and Margaret, to Sir Henry, afterwards Lord, Norreys. The manor of Beckley went to Lord Norreys. Inquis.

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Nicholas de Anna was presented to the Rectory of Ambroseden by Richard Earl of Cornwall, under a dispensation from the Papal Legate to hold it with the church of Beckley, to which he had been presented by the Prioress and Convent of Studley, in 1226. He was succeeded by Robert de Anna. Reg. Linc.

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The nuns recovered seisin of the Church of Beckley against the King, and the *Master of the Temple*. Reginald de St. Walery gave the Church of Beckley to the Knights Templars of the Preceptory of Sandford before 1274. His deed is in the Chartulary of Sandford. Bib. Bod. MS. Wood, Empt. 10.

R. de Sancto Walerico omnibus, &c. Sciatis me dedisse fratribus Templi Ecclesiam de Beckel, pro animâ meâ et pro anima Bernardi filii mei, &c. &c. et pro omnibus illis qui mecum Iherosolym' contendere cupiunt. How it returned to the family does not appear. Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, 1815. p. 34. note.

Godfrey de Craucumbe gave also the manor of Corsley in Wiltshire to find two priests to sing for his soul in the conventual church, and to find two tapers of forty shillings value to burn at high mass, a lamp of twenty shillings to burn continually before the sacrament of the altar, and to the

Kitchen of the Community £4 per annum. And in 1241, the King granted them a charter of manorial rights, Pat. 26 Hen. III. m. 6.

In 1253 Laurence de Brok sued the Prioress for 1 virgate of land in Ludeswell. The event does not appear. Placit. Dom. Wert. 37 Hen. III. Rot. 6. and 38 Hen. III. Rot. 3.

In 1258, the Prioress paid a fine for lands in Gatheley, Fin. Oxon. 42 Hen. III. No. 3.

In 1280, the Prioress was sued respecting lands in Weylone Somersetshire. Placit. Somerset, 8 Edw. I. Assis Rot. 7. et Rot. 34 dorso. In 1281 were some disputes about two virgates of land in Corsleigh. Placit. Wilts 9 Edw. I. Assis Rot. 20.

1383. From an inquisition it appears, that the titles of the King's Park at Beckley belonged to the nuns of Studley. Esch. 7 Rich. II. No. 99.

1388. The Prioress and Convent conveyed a tenement at Oxford called Sheld Hall, to the Warden of New College, for an annual pension of twenty shillings. Pat. 12 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 5. Gutch's Hist. Oxford, p. 182.

1389. The King granted a licence to John Reedwood, William Bekensfeld, and John Cok, to settle upon the nunnery 12 tofts, 2 cottages, 2 carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 6 of wood, in Ash, in Buckinghamshire. Pat. 13 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 17.

1410. The nuns repaired Perry Hall in Oxford, the society being incorporated with those of St. Mildred. Rot. Pergam. de Comput. Receptoris Priorissæ Stodley.

1509. The Chancellor of Oxford commanded J. Walker, receiver of Studley Priory, to repair the highway between Lincoln College and Depe Hall. Peshall's Oxford, p. 99. Depe Hall was near University College.

1530. St. Mildred's Hall belonged to Studley, and was deserted by Scholars. Peshall, p. 35.

In 1363. 37, 38 Edw. III. Upon an inquisition at Brill, on the state of Bernwood forest, before William of Wykeham, Keeper of the King's forests on this side Trent, it was found that the village of Studley should pay 13s. 4d. the villages of Ashende, and Merlake 6s. 8d. to John Apulby for agisting their cattle there. Cartul. Borstall. f. lxi. Kennet, p. 497. In another inquisition 1364, the Prioress of Studley had a hedge too high about her close of Westmoor, that the King's deer could not enter

it. Ibid. p. 499. The Prioress had a wood called Lynhale, within the Forest of Shottore. p. 500.

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The fragments of the Priory at Studley were discovered in the foundation of a wall and other places. A few of them are of the Saxon architecture, and executed with great sharpness, taste, and elegance; most of them are of the early Gothic. It should seem therefore that a great part of the buildings was erected subsequently to the first foundation. The fragments of extremely large Gothic windows probably were parts of the east, or west, windows of the Conventual Church. The pieces of pavement are of what is usually called Norman pavement, in which the figures are not painted, but *inlaid* with clay of different colours. The workmanship is extremely rude. Perhaps they belonged to the Conventual Church. The ornaments are chiefly circles, and such simple forms. Amongst them are several representations of lions rampant: as that was the coat of arms of Richard, King of the Romans, it is not improbable that he built, or at least improved, the Conventual Church. There are besides, falcons, and a stag, the usual marks of Noblemen. Above a bushel of these tiles have been found, and they occur continually in digging. They are some of red, others of a bluish brick, and about three quarters of an inch in thickness: at the back are holes, apparently to prevent their cracking in burning. The materials of the ornaments, which are yellowish, seem of a harder nature than the tiles, which are worn away from them. Some of them are glazed, and I believe they were all so originally, but the glazing has decayed. Two, the third and fourth in the third line, are of finer materials, like Dutch tiles, highly glazed, and *painted* in blue, green, brown, and yellow. In digging near the house, on the east side, many skeletons are found, much decayed; and no remains of coffins appear: it was perhaps the cemetery. Six feet below the surface, part of a stag's horn of a large size was found, killed probably before the foundation of the Priory, when the whole country was in a wild state, and the Saxon Kings hunted in Bernwood Forest.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM, COUNT OF PONTHEU.

Lambert, chap. 15.

SICUT in veterum annalibus legimus, et a grandævis patribus quandoque audivimus, multorum annorum labente curriculo, postquam piæ recordationis et colendæ memoriæ Comes Vvalbertus, qui Pontivi, et Sancti Pauli, Ghisnensiumque præerat et principabatur terræ, facta secundum Dei voluntatem in terris dispensatione, carnis debitum solvit: fuit quidam de nobilissimo Francorum genere oriundus in Pontino præpotens Comes, nomine Willermus. Qui cum virtute corporis non minus quam nobilitatis genere famosissimus existeret, et longe lateque admodum polleret, et fama personaret; cumque sibi sua non sufficerent, sed in adjacentia multa vi et fortitudine manus extenderet, Boloniensium vastitatem suis subjugavit et continuavit interstitiis. Qui etiam cum ex veterum relatione cognovisset, quod antiquus prædecessor suus Comes Vvalbertus olim tantæ virtutis extitisset, quod usque ad mare occidentale sive juste sive injuste suæ dominationis extendisset et exercuisset potentiam, hoc idem concepit, et quoad ipse potuit suæ satisfacit et obtemperavit voluntati. Hic siquidem Willermus cum quatuor haberet filios, primo-genito, eo quod circa militiam in equis et armis glorioso jucundaretur affectu, ut pote digniori digniorem et excellentiorem suæ dominationis partem quæ nunc Pontinorum terra nuncupatur, distribuit. Secundo, vero, eo quod venatoriæ occupationis studiis applicuisset animum et nihil sine canibus jucundum esse assereret aut delectabile, nemorosos terrarum saltus, qui nunc Boloniensis terra dicuntur, feudalem contulit donationem. Tertio autem, quia circa agriculturam, et in frumentis colligendis et servandis curiosus existebat, Tervanensium fines, qui usque hodie Sancti Pauli vocantur comitatus, in feodum dedit perpetuum. Quarto etiam nichilominus eo quod in armentis et pecoribus nutriendis totam perfunderet intentionem, terram in parte monticulosam, et rapeis³ et bosculis obsitam, agros etiam pascuos, gurgitosam marisci planitiem, quæ nunc temporis Ghisnensis terra nominatur, cum se daturum disposuisset; audiens Sifridum a generosi Comitis Vvalberti sanguine pro-

³ Rapeium. Locus sentibus et domis obsitus. Capentier Gloss.

deuntem de Dachia nuper advenisse, et Ghisnensium fines ipso ignorantiam simulante in manu forti viriliter et juste obtinere; sibi timuit, et mutato sapienter concilio, Sifridum in pace sub Flandrensis Comitis Arnoldi Magni protectione permittens, filio suo videlicet quarto filiam Reinaldi de Sancto Walario desponsavit uxorem. Hæc itaque de veterum annalibus, non de opinione vulgari, contra Bolo-nienses dicta sufficiant.

No. II.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIGEFREDE.

Lambert, chap. 7.

Quomodo Sifridus de Dachia in Ghisniam venit.

928. ANNO igitur dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo ferme vigesimo octavo, dum jam dictus Arnoldus magnus Flandrensibus imperaret, et piæ recordationis Episcopus Stephanus pastoralem baculum in Morinorum bajularet ecclesiâ, vir quidam animo nobilis, et genere spectabilis, a sæpe dicti Vvalberti, Pontivi quidem et Tervannici populi, sive Sancti Pauli, atque Ghisnarum comitis sanguine (licet negligentibus et nobis æmulantibus longa retro series videatur, veritatis autem genealogiam scripto recordantibus, et verum verisimile adhuc in memoriam conservantibus, satis memorabile pro certo cognoscatur et teneatur) ducens originem, nomine Sifridus, qui eo quod regi Dachorum plurimis servivit annis, agnominatus est Dachus, vir quidam in bellicis apparatus admodum strenuus, et per totam Dachiam, utpote *nepos*^b et *cognatus* germanus Regis, et collateralis, et a Rege secundus, famosissimus extitit et nominatissimus: cum diutino, diutius sustinuisset, et hinc illinc in auribus famæ rutilante penna, et verissimâ scripti genealogici assertionem de prædecessore suo, Comite videlicet Vvalberto, et filio ejus Bertino, nec non et de fratre ejusdem Vvalberti, Pharone, et Phara, sorore, similiter eorum, rei percepisset eventum, et Flandriæ Comitum, Arnoldum Magnum, sicuti et prædecessores suos, Ghisnensis terræ Comitatum, quem hereditaria successione ad se spectare et pertinere didicerat, injuste sibi usurpasse, et adhuc in sua ditione tenere cognovisset, relicta Dachia, et regalis honore curiæ, congregatis militibus et satellitibus tam sui generis quam alieni, terram Ghisnensem, utpote suam, et hereditario jure sibi et antecessoribus suis relictam et debitam, et ad se justissime pertinentem, et ad hæc ipsum expectantem, licet adhuc sylvestrem et incultam, et paucis habitatoribus habitatam, nullo habito Pontivi, aut Tervannensis sive Sancti Pauli Comitatus respectu, properanter adiit, et occupavit.

In his præface, Lambert says, Sifridus de Walberti cognatione progenitus non

^b In the middle ages, *nepos* signified a first cousin, as well as a nephew. *Nepos*, filius fratris, aut sororis. Item, patruelis, vel consobrinus. Gall. cousin-germain. Du Cange, Gloss. in voce.

dubitatur, et demum post multos annos in hereditatem paternam apud Ghisnos *longâ expectatione* repromissus, ignorante Flandriæ Comite Arnoldo magno, vel vetulo, *cum gaudio es! receptus.*

HIS FORTIFYING GUISNES.

Lambert, chap. 8.

Quomodo Sifridus apud Ghisnas dunjonem fecit et fossato circumcinxit et firmavit.

Et cum prædecessorum negligentia terram videret immunitam, et hostium quorum libet circumquaque assultibus perciperet expositam, et cum Ghisnarum oppidum nullius valli aut firmitatis aggere vallatum fuisset aut munitum, in eo firmissimum munitionis aggerem primus elevavit, et fossatu duplici circumcinxit, et sepivit. Et inconsulto Flandriæ Comite Arnoldo magno, totam terram Ghisnensem sibi nimium ut debuit appropriavit, et suæ dominationis vendicavit arbituo.

No. III.

THE ANGER OF ARNOLD, AND THE RECONCILIATION.

Lambert, chap. 9.

Quomodo Arnoldus Magnus ægre tulit, cognito quod Sifridus apud Ghisnas dominaretur.

AUDIENS autem Flandriæ Comes Arnoldus Magnus sive Vetulus Sifridum Ghisnarum præesse dominio, admodum stomachatus, et amaritudinis et indignationis zelo tumefactus, vix impunitum patitur Sifridum. Sed primo accelerans multos nuncios, eum ad se accersiri fecit. Susceptis igitur Flandrensis domini cum jocunditate et exaltatione nuntiis, Sifridus non obturatis auribus nuntiorum audiens legationem, et tanti principis aliquatenus jam intelligens indignationem, uti moris est viri sapientis, cum prudentioribus terræ sequitur, consulens diligenter ab iis quid facto opus sit. Collectis ergo juxta prudentium, et majoris autoritatis seniorum consilium, cognatis et amicis suis propinquioribus, vel sibi conscius Sifridus, aut timens, sed in Domino Deo, et in potentia virtutis ejus semper gestans fiduciam, Flandrensis dominationis principem confidenter adiit imperterritus, et eum in villa Sythiu, ubi frequenter idem princeps conversationem habuit, inter primos provinciæ proceres exultantem invenit, et ludicris intendentem. Quem ut vidit Sifridus et agnovit, ad memoriam revocans quod audaces fortuna juvat, ô digne memorandam animosi viri audaciam! audacter in medium prosiliens, satis eleganter et urbane submisso ob reverentiam principis capite, ei valedixit et suis. Milites vero simul et Flandrensis Curie proceres, quos Sifridus ut prudens et providus in suum adsciverat et præmunierat adiutorium, nihilominus et herilis memorati principis comitatus benigno favore, virum recipientes et venerationis attentionem

ei exhibentes studiosæ cautela sedulitatis suo eum commendare principi satagebant. Quippe Dacorum Regis frater quidam Cnutus nomine Sifridi nepos et cognatus germanus et amicus proximus, cui Sifridus dum adhuc in Dacia maneret sedulum sæpius exhiberet obsequium, coram principe cum aliis adstans militibus, cum eis opitulationem pro eo fudit ad principem adeo ut mitigata principis ira, et indignationis furore fugato, dignæ venerationis viro Sifrido propitium et pacificum vultum exhibuit, et apprehensa ejus dextera vicem salutationis ei rependit et suis.

CHAP. 10.

Quod facti sunt amici Arnoldus Magnus et Sifridus.

Facti sunt itaque sub illa die amici, et Sifridus Flandrensium Principi super Ghisnensis terræ dominium debita cum reverentia primus præstitit hominum; adeptusque est tantam ejus gratiam, quod ab eo in socium detentus honoris, et familiaris ejus est effectus et domesticus. Et quoniam consilio discretus erat, prudentia clarus, largitate profusus, in tota Curia Flandrensi post primum et re et nomine annumeratus est secundus. Tandem reverendissimo Flandriæ Comite Arnolde Magno de medio facto, remansit Sifridus cum Balduino filio ejus. Et quia pater ejus eum ferventi dilexerat amore, et in multis et præ multis honoraverat, ipsum ampliori venerabatur dilectione, ardentiori diligebat affectu.

No. IV.

CHAP. 11.

Quomodo Sifridus imprægnavit Elstrudem et apud Ghisnas mortuus est.

HABUIT autem jam dictus Comes Balduinus miræ pulchritudinis sororem a Balduino Ferrei quondam uxore Elstrude nominatam Elstrudem, cujus Sifridus nimio languebat amore. Cui post multa amoris colloquia, furtivaque ardoris oblectamenta demum nolenti velle, immo nolle volenti, sine vi ludendo vim intulit, et eam clanculo imprægnavit. Re autem in propatulo habita et manifestata, Sifridus sibi metuens, et Comitem et Dominum præstolari non audens, in patriam reversus est, et Ghisnas usque pervenit. Ubi aliquandiu morbo languens occulto et intemperato ejus quem reliquerat amore, alterum Andream exhibens Parisiensem, miserabili morte defunctus est. Balduinus quoque Flandriæ Comes, dominus ejus, paucis interjectis diebus, concepto variolæ morbo mortuus est.

Extract from the Chronicle of the Abbey of St. Bertin, written by Simon, and continued by John D'Ipre, Abbots of that place.

Post hoc bellum cruentissimum, et Normannorum conversionem, niles quidam de Normannorum reliquiis, qui hoc monasterium et patriam cum Danorum exer-

citibus frequenter affligendo destruxerat, nomine Sifridus Dacus, cum sua turma hic rediit, et Ghisnas villam et patriam occupans, nobis abstulit, sibimetque usurpavit, sedem suam in ea posuit, tuitionem et castrum construxit, et se Ghisnarum Dominum appellavit. Cui cum Abbas noster Adololphus, et Monachi pro suo posse resisterent, ipse Sifridus ad Arnulfum Flandriæ Comitem se transtulit, qui eum secum retinuit. Sciebat enim eum virum fortem, et in armis strenuum. Cumque a domino Abbate nostro Comes Arnulfus frater ejus fuisset requisitus, ut rem suam sic violenter ablatam eo juvante recuperare posset, Arnulfus Comes non solum non reddi fecit, sed ipsum Sifridum in facto suo penitus sustinuit, et eum ad fidelitatem et homagium de terra Ghisnensi recepit.

Sifridus iste Ghisnarum prædo huic sacrilegio plura facinora superaddens, domino suo prædicto Comiti Arnulpho sic infidelis extitit, quod filiam ejus pulcherrimam Elstrudem nomine circumveniens, clanculo imprægnavit, Qua re scita, Comes contra Sifridum fremens inardescit. Sifridus vero Comitis indignationem fugiens in Ghisnas rediit, ubi laqueo se suspendit. Estruda autem Comitis filia veniente partus sui tempore filium peperit, qui vocatus est Ardulphus. Sic Estrudis cum nota verecundiæ canos patris doloribus afficiens, reliquum vitæ suæ peregit. Hoc est initium Ghisnarum Comitum, quorum primus fuit esse bastardus Ardulphus. *From Du Chesne, Preuves, page 8.*

No. V.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF RADULPHUS.

Lambert, chap. 16

IGITUR Ghisnensis Comes factus, et fastuosam tam Flandrensis quam Boloniensis gerens nobilitatis superscriptionem, animosus extitit, acer et bellicosus. Quippe cum a Flandrensibus, qui ab Imperatoriæ nobilitatis sanguine, a Regibus quoque et Ducibus descenderunt, et originem duxerunt; et a Boloniensibus, quorum auctor cum non Cyni phantasticis, sed veri et divini ducatu cælitus advectus, Boloniensibus generosæ propaginis et divinæ nobilitatis originem indidit, et divinæ et humanæ generationis stemmate polleret, gladiaturam, pomposi nominis heres et genituræ, ob nativitatis insigne præconium, cum extollentiæ fastu in longis et remotis terrarum tractibus, et finibus, sub nobilibus Regibus et Principibus, opportune et importune, studiose, diligenter, imo ardentem exercuit.

^c I do not understand what this alludes to. The readings are different in the two copies which I have seen. In Ludewig's edition, it is, *quorum auctor cum non phantastici sed veri*. In the extract of Duchesne, *quorum auctor Cyni phantastici sed veri*.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT OF ROSELLA, AND HER CHILDREN.

Lambert, cap. 17.

ROSELLA a roscido odore vel a roseo colore nominata. Ex qua suscepit nobilem virum Eustacium, aliosque in bellicis armis et apparatusibus patris non degeneres filios, et venustæ faciei et laudatissimæ formæ filias. De quibus fastidium vitantes et dispendium, nostri non refert propositi, nec locus est dicendi singulariter per singula de singulis. Enimvero cum de eis nihil dicere proposuimus, pennam subtrahimus, ut morosius Eustacio primogenito scriptoria penna observamus.

No. VII.

EDUCATION OF EUSTACE'S CHILDREN.

Lambert, cap. 23.

UXOR Susanna, filia Camerarii Flandriæ, nobilissimi Sigeri de Gherminiis. Omnes filios et filias liberalibus literarum studiis adprime imbuendas tradidit pater eorum Eustacius. Filios autem militaribus elementis inter primos Flandriæ juvenes erudit, et ad unguem edoceri procuravit.

No. VIII.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF ST. ROTRUDE.

TANDEM hujus nostri occidentis tenebras Deus volens Marcianensi lumine misericorditer illustrare, primo quidem per lumen cereorum crepusculo et nocte meritum sub spina quiescentis pastoribus revelavit, postmodum per somnia et visiones ægrotas attraxit, et optata sospitate donavit. Ad ultimum, Principem terræ, Comitum Balduinum, hujus nominis primum, ad inventionem corporis sacri in corio cervino consuti, cum tota terræ nobilitate, et promiscui sexus universitate coadunavit. Statim omnibus constitit astantibus de merito thesauri inventi, tam per evidentia scriptorum indicia, quam per miracula multipliciter patrata. Comes jubet thesaurum sublevari, et ad castrum suum Gisnense transferri, et in capella sua reponi: nec valet ullatenus a loco sublevari. Suburbium sui castri, ubi in ejus honore Abbatia monialium, Comes nominat, vovet, et Sanctæ donat: et sic iterum conatus attemptat, sed in vanum laborat. Comes de novo bigam jubet præparari, par boum jugo eatenus insuetum bigæ apponi et præponi, sacrum corpus bigæ superponi sine aurigæ officio subvehendum, ubicunque illud Divina Providentia dirigi vellet, et transferri. Thesaurus dies occultatus ex facili subvehitur, plaustro recenti decenter imponitur, solo Deo auriga, ad capellam beati Medardi, sitam super clivum nunc infra Andrensis monasterii septa conclusum, par boum progreditur, et ibidem immobilis Dei nutu tenetur. Thesaurus deponitur, et ibi honeste et devote reponitur. Et ita in brevi capella in Ecclesiam convertitur. Inchoatam ecclesiam Comes de bonis suis ditat et donat. Baronum et optimatum nobilitas donis suis Comitum

donum nobilitat. *From the Chronicle of the Abbey of Andres, in the county of Guisnes, written by William, Abbot of it. Duchesne, Preuv. p. 22.*

No. IX.

A CHARTER OF MANASSES, COUNT OF GUISNES. AND EMMA HIS WIFE.

From the Archives of the Abbey of St. Leonard of Guisnes, transferred to Bourbourg. *Ibid.* p. 38.

IN nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Filiorum prudentum est patrum suorum spiritualium devote obedire ammonitionibus, et justis eorum consiliis acquiescere, et sanctis voluntatibus. Unde est quod ego Manasses Ghisnensium Comes, et Emma Comitissima uxor mea, hominem laicum altaria sive decimas juste possidere non posse a viris religiosis edocti, altaria quaedam et decimas, que aliquandiu per peccatum tenuimus, ad honorem et servicium Dei informare curavimus. Ecclesiam namque de Niguentonia cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, terris, videlicet, decimis, nemoribus: Ecclesias quoque sive capellas de Alshot et Celpham, nec non decimas de Herst et Bliseinghes, Monasterio Sancti Leonardi, quod in proprio allodio nostro apud Ghisnes Dei auxilio construximus, ad usus Sanctimonialium inibi Deo perpetuo famulantium per manum domini Guillelmi Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, et Henrici Archidiaconi sui dedimus, et nihil juris sive potestatis in eis nobis retinuimus. Nos quoque ut hoc donum ratum et inconvulsam perpetuo maueret, et ne ab aliquo malivolo infringi in posterum posset, sigillorum nostrorum impressionibus munirimus, et ut idem Guillelmus Archiepiscopus auctoritate sua et privilegio roboraret impetravimus. Hujus donationis testes fuerunt, Balduinus Constabularius de Ostervic, Guffridus, et Henricus frater ejus, Uvillimus Dapifer, Eustachius de Balingchem, Uvido de Elembon, et alii plurimi. Actum est hoc anno Domini MCXX.



No. X.

CONTRACT OF SALE OF GUISNES FROM COUNT ARNOLD THE THIRD TO PHILIP KING OF FRANCE.

From an ancient register in the Chancery of France. Duchesne, *Prev.* p. 293.

UNIVERSIS præsentēs literas inspecturis. Arnulphus Comes Guinensis salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum propter debitorum immensitatem, in quibus tenebar, sum, et eram obligatus, sub hypoteca speciali et expressa omnium bonorum meorum mobilium et immobilium, erga homines meos Communitatum quatuor banorum terræ Guinensis, et alibi, ad tantam necessitatem et inopiam devenissem, quod nec mihi, nec uxori meæ, neque familiæ meæ poterat de ipsius terræ fructibus et exitibus in necessariis provideri, neque vitæ necessaria aliquatenus ministrari, solutionis insuper dictorum debitorum aditus mihi aliquatenus propter æris alieni cumulum non pateret: Summa et diligenti deliberatione præhabita, ne finaliter me oporteret turpiter mendicare, considerans me positum in tantæ paupertatis articulo, excellentissimo domino Philippo Dei gratia Francorum Regi vendidi, tradidi, et concessi quicquid juris, domini, et possessionis habebam et habere poteram in villis et territoriis de Guinis, de le Montoire, de Tornehem, et in pertinentiis dictorum locorum, in quibuscunque rebus, tam castris et fortalitiis, maneriis, domibus, quam nemoribus, pratis, terris, vivariis, aquis, censibus, redditibus, juribus, feodis, retrofeodis, justiciis, serviciis, et redevanciis quibuscunque existat: quarum rerum fructus, exitus et proventus assero valere mille trecentas libras Paris. vel circa quolibet anno. Vendidi et concessi eidem domino Regi prædicto quicquid juris habebam et habere poteram, ratione quacunque vel causa, in tota terra totoque Comitatu Guinensi, in quibuscunque rebus, tam castris et fortalitiis, maneriis, domibus, quam nemoribus, pratis, terris, vivariis, aquis, censibus, redditibus, juribus, feodis, retrofeodis, justiciis, serviciis, et redevanciis, quibuscunque existat, habendum, tenendum, et possidendum, eidem domino Regi, et ejus hæredibus sive successoribus, et causam ab ipso habentibus, jure hereditario in perpetuum pacifice et quiete, ad voluntatem suam penitus faciendam. Pro tribus milibus libris Paris. mihi vel heredibus meis a dicto domino Rege persolvendis, videlicet ad festum omnium Sanctorum proximum quingentis libris Paris. et ad festum Resurrectionis Domini postea sequens aliis quingentis libris: et sic deinceps duobus annis sequentibus eisdem terminis totidem, Parisiis apud Templum, quousque de dicta summa trium milium librarum Paris. sit plenarie satisfactum. Et pro mille libris turon. ab ipso domino Rege mihi in quocunque statu existam quandiu vixero persolvendis quolibet anno Parisiis apud Templum, duobus terminis, videlicet medietatem ad festum Pentecostes, et aliam medietatem ad festum Purificationis beate

Mariæ virginis. Quam pecuniæ summam mille librarum turon. Aelipdis uxor nostra, si supervixerit mihi, annuatim dictis terminis apud dictum locum Parisiis quandiu ipsa vixerit, percipiet et habebit. Dum tamen dotem seu totalitum sibi in rebus venditis supradictis contingentia velit domino Regi prædicto, et ejus heredibus dimittere penitus et quittare. Alias idem dominus Rex dictam summam pecuniæ mille librarum turon. eidem Aelipdi post decessum meum solvere minime tenebitur. Acto etiam expresse in venditione prædicta, quod ipse dominus Rex tenetur me omnino deliberare et acquitare erga homines et communitates quatuor bannorum terræ Guinensis prædictas super omnibus debitis et obligationibus in quibus eis tenebar ex quacunque causa vel ratione: et etiam erga omnes alios, quibus super terra Guinensi prædicta tenebar, seu teneor in redditu aliquo obligatus ad vitam. Et per eandem venditionem tenetur sæpeditus dominus Rex quoddam manerium competens mihi concedere et assignare, in quo habitare valeam, et quandiu vixero solummodo commorari. Transferens in eundem dominum Regem per præsentis instrumenti traditionem quicquid juris, proprietatis, domini, et possessionis habebam, vel habere poteram in præmissis, et quolibet præmissorum, ratione quacunque, sub quocunque existant dominio, et a quibuscunque teneantur, &c. Et in hujus rei testimonium et munimen, eidem domino Regi dedi præsentem literas meo sigillo proprio sigillatas. Actum Parisiis anno Domini MCCLXXXII. mense Februario.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTS OF GUISNES,

In Latin verse, preserved in the Chronicle of the Abbey of Andres, and written about the year 1282, in the time of Count Arnold the Third.

Pluribus ex annis, sic fantur scripta Johannis,
 Qui fuerant quondam Comites, in carmina fundam,
 Ghisnensis terræ, fortes in tempore guerræ.
 Primus Sifridus, Ardulphus, et inde Rodolphus, 1, 2, 3,
 Eustatius, Baldevinus, fundator honesti 4, 5,
 Andrensis templi, Manasses sextus et Emma. 6,
 Hi duo struxerunt templum Sancti Leonardi.
 Albricus, Baldevinus, qui præfuit Ardæ. 7, 8,
 Hi fuerunt Comites non re, sed nomine tantum.
 Inelytus Arnoldus, de Ganda qui veniebat, 9,
 Hic prius in terra quæ nunc sunt arma gerebat¹;

¹ Came from Ghent, and before he was Count of Guisnes, bore the arms which have continued in the country from whence he came, that is, those which the Chattellains of Ghent bore. Duchesne, p. 302.

Filius illius Baldevinus generosus	10,
Hunc sequitur, probitate pari nimis generosus.	
Nobilis Arnoldus, mitissimus atque benignus,	11,
Postea processit, cœlesti munere dignus.	
Huic Baldevinus successit, pacis amator,	12,
Concillii speculum, probus in terra moderator.	
Egregius juvenis, Arnoldus nomine dictus,	13,
Imperat huic terræ. Valeat, vivat benedictus,	
Tredecimusque Comes extat. Sit justus ad omnes.	
Hic Baldevinus, Comes inclytus, intumulatur,	12,
Sub quo Ghisnia, florida patria, pacificatur.	
Cujus subsidiis Cæsar, Rex, Dux, hilaratur,	
Andria protegitur. Super æthera suscipiatur !	
Annus millenus ducentenus quadragenus	
Quartus cum Christo stat in ejus funere plenus.	
Infortunatus Arnoldus postea natus,	13,
Undique vexatus, et ab omni parte gravatus.	
Hinc Baldevinus factus patris sine terra	
Vixit, et inde pius Johannes, cui quoque guerra ^c .	14.

No. XI.

THE DELIVERY OF GUISNES BY JOHN, KING OF FRANCE, TO EDWARD THE THIRD.

DUCHESNE has not given these instruments, he has only described them. Il est vray que depuis le mesme Roy (Jean) ayant esté pris à la bataille de Poitiers, il l'aliéna avec d'autres pays et contrées pour satisfaire au traité de sa delivrance. Car on trouve des Lettres passées à Bologne le vingt-sixiesme jour d'October l'an mille trois cens soixante, par lesquelles il manda au Bailly d'Amiens qu'il baillast au Roy d'Angleterre la possession de la Comté de Guines, et des Terres de Calais et de Mercq. Et par d'autres il enjoignit à ses amez et feaux le Sire de Fiennes son cousin, Connestable de France, les Seigneurs de Fraville, de Licques, de Colambert, et à tous les autres Barons, Chevaliers, et autres nobles de la mesme Comté de Guines et des terres et Chastellenies de Calais, de Mercq, de Hames, de Coloigne, Vvale, Oye, et Sangate, qu'ils obeïssent audit Roy d'Angleterre. Lequel en suite établit Mathieu de Salpervic son souverain Bailly en cette Comté, comme ensicgne

^c Duchesne, Preuvis, p. 285. The two last paragraphs from Hic Baldevinus are evidently subsequent additions. The first part is an epitaph upon Baldwin III.

un Acte du quatriesme jour de December l'an mille trois cens soixante-deux.
Duchesne, page 181.

No. XII.

RECORDS AND EVIDENCE TO PROVE THAT GUISNES WAS NEVER OUT OF THE POSSESSION
OF THE ENGLISH FROM THE FIRST CONQUEST TO THE FINAL RECONQUEST.

Extracted from the Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservé dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres. London, 1743, by T. Carte. The Harleian MSS. and other authorities.

1393. 17 Ric. II. De concedendo Abbatissæ et Monialibus domûs de Guynes quod ipsæ et domus sua salvæ sub pace Regis durantibus guerris permaneant. 29 Ap.
1422. 10 Hen. V. De officio Capitalis servientis forestæ et villæ de Guynes, concessio Johanni Bromley. Vol. i. 368.
1355. 29 Edw. III. De tractando de reparatione bastidæ^f juxta Guisnes. 11 Jun. Vol. ii. p. 58.
- De Capiendo Johannem Danseye Capitaneum de Guynes, pro bastida juxta Guynes comburenda contra formam treugarum. 15 July. Vol. ii. 58.
1358. 32 Ed. III. De constituendo Radulfum de Ferrers, Capitaneum et Custodem castri et villa de Caleys, necnon castri de Guynes, et fortalicionum de Merke Colne, Oye, et Sandgate. 16 Mar. Vol. ii. p. 67.
1360. 34 Ed. III. De officio Sergentiæ generalis Castellaniæ de l'Angle in dominio de Guynes, commisso Nicholao de Mol. 20 Jan. P. 78.
1361. 35 Ed. III. De constituendo Henricum Lescrop, Gubernatorem et Supervisorem castrorum, villarum et aliorum locorum in dominium de Merke, Caleys, Hammes, Sandgate, Coloignes, Walle, Hoye. ac castri et comitatus de Guynes. 6 Feb. P. 82.
1371. 45 Ed. III. Pro Johanne de Harleston, Capitaneo villæ de Guynes, de victualibus ducendis absque custuma reddenda. 9 Dec. P. 105.
1373. 47 Ed. III. De constituendo Joh. de Bureley, Chivaler, et Joh. Geans Dominum de Gomeins, Capitaneos hominum ad arma et sagittariorum in villa Calesiæ, in comitatu de Guisnes, et in dominio de Merke. 3 Oct. P. 111.
1374. 48 Ed. III. De Custodi castri de Guynes, commissa Johanni de Harleston. 20 Aug. P. 113.

^f Munitiones, fortifications. Ducange. Or. a fortis. Eodem.

- 1378, 9. 2 Ric. II. De constituendo Robertum de Asshton Custodem castri de Guysnes. 22 Feb. P. 128.
- 1386, 7. 10 Ric. II. De custodia castri de Guysnes, commissa Thomæ Talbot. 1 Mar. P. 155.
- De custodia castri de Guysnes, commissa Johanni Drayton, Militi. 31 Jan. P. 155.
- 1390, 1. 14 Ric. II. De custodia castri de Guysnes commissa Thomæ Swynbourne, 14 Oct. P. 163.
- 1391, 2. 15 Ric. II. Willelmus Clyfton, Armiger, qui in comitiva Thomæ Swynbourne, Militis, Capitanei castri de Guysnes, moratur, habet literas de protectione. P. 164.
- 1393, 4. 17 Ric. II. De Herbagio in dominio de Merke, Oye, Sandgate, Guysnes, et Hammes capiendis contra adventum Regis. 26 Jun. P. 167.
- De custodia Hospitalis de Santyngfeld in comitatu de Guysnes, concessa Johanni Spaigne. 4 Sep. P. 168.
- De custodia castri de Guysnes commissa Philippo de la Vache, Militi. 8 Nov. P. 168.
- 1395, 6. 19 Ric. II. De Assignando Capitaneum de Guysnes ad supervidendum loca et domos prope cestrum ibidem, quia inimici facerunt ibidem per diversas vices, &c. 19 Jan. P. 172.
- 1398, 9. 22, 23 Ric. II. De custodia castri de Guysnes concessa Willelmo Lescrop Comiti de Wilts. 20 Feb.
1399. 23 Ric. II. De custodia castri de Guynes in Picardia, commissa Johanni Norbury, Armigero. 21 Aug. P. 177.
- 1399, 1400. 1 Hen. IV. De constituendo Johannem Norbury, Armigerum, custodem castri de Guysnes. 25 May. P. 180.
- 1400 2 Hen. IV. Quand vint à Pasques (qu'on compta mil quatre cens) le Roy de France, son frere, leurs oncles, et leurs consaux, entendirent que les Anglois, Gens-d'armes et Archers, passoient la mer, et se mettoient dedans Calais, et dedans Guines, Oyse, Meleth, Hames, et Bauclogehen, et aussi pourvoyent les lieux grandement. Si fut fait un commandement par tout le Royaume de France à tous Chevaliers, et Escuyers, que tous fussent pourvus pour monter a cheval pour aller là ou on voudroit mener ou envoyer. Tous se pourveurent, et par especial sur la frontiere de Boulongnois, et de Guines, et sur toute la marine. *Froissart*, vol. iv. ch. 117. page 319. Ed. Sauvage, 1574.
- 1401, 2. 3 Hen. IV. Pro Episcopo Roffensi, &c. &c. Johanne Norbury, Capitaneo castri de Guynes, &c. &c. ad exigendum pecuniarum summas pro redemptione Johannis quondam Francorum Regis ad huc debitas. 1 Nov. *Carte*, p. 182.

- 1401, 2. 3 Hen. IV. Willelmus Ingham, Armiger, qui in comitiva Johannis Norbury, Armigeri, capitanei castris de Guysnes moratur, habet literas de protectione. 14 Jan. P. 183.
- 1402, 3. 4 Hen. IV. De Constituendo Capitaneos castrorum Calesiæ, Guysnes, et Hammes, Conservatores treugarum cum Francia. 18 Nov. P. 184.
- 1404, 5. 6 Hen. IV. De ordinando Perrinum de Loharene, Armigerum, Procuratorem Regis ad prosequendum coram Conservatoribus, de et super metis Marchiarum de Picardie, et de terris comitatûs de Guisnes, usurpatis per Adversarium Franciæ. Nov. P. 188.
- 1406, 7. 8 Hen. IV. Willelmus Hody, et Johannes Wolf, Armigeri, qui in comitiva Thomæ Lancastre, Capitanei castris de Guysnes morantur, habent literas de protectione. P. 193.
- 1409, 10. 11 Hen. IV. Thomas Barton, qui in comitiva Thomæ de Lancastre; Capitanei Castris de Guysnes moratur, habet literas de protectione. 26 Ap. P. 199.
- 1410, 11. 12 Hen. IV. Richardus Wydeville, Armiger, qui in comitiva Thomæ de Lancastre, Capitanei castris de Guisnes, moratur, habet literas de protectione. 9 Jan. P. 201.
- 1413, 4. 1 Hen. V. De confirmatione pro Thoma Godeston, Armigero, de officiis altæ ballivæ comitatus de Guisnes, ac etiam Vitellarii⁸ castris de Guisnes. 1 Jul. P. 208.
- De confirmatione pro Duce Clarentiæ—necnon de decimis et piscariis de Guisnes &c. 21 Mar. P. 209.
- Protectio pro Johanne Dobill vitellario castris de Guisnes, qui in comitiva Ducis Clarentiæ, Capitanei castris prædicti moratur. 25 No. P. 209.
- Protectio pro Alano Buxhull, milite, qui in comitiva Ducis Clarentiæ, Capitanei de Guisnes, ad partes Picardiæ profecturus est. 10 Jan. P. 210.
- Protectio pro Willelmo Spencer, vitellario castris de Guisnes. 5 Feb. P. 210.
- 1413, 4. 1 Hen. V. Literæ de protectione pro Thoma Noreys, persona Ecclesiæ de Gatescombe, in comitiva Ducis Clarentiæ, Capitanei castris de Guisnes morando. 13 Feb. P. 211.
- 1414, 5. 2 Hen. V. Protectio pro Philippo Halberton, qui in comitiva Ducis Clarentiæ, Capitanei de Guysnes moratur. 1 Jul. P. 213.
- Willelmus Wycombe, civis et barbitonsor de London, qui in comitiva Ducis Clarentiæ Capitanei de Guysnes profecturus est, habet literas de protectione. 15 Feb.

⁸ Qui vendit victualia. A victualler. Ducange.

- 1421, 2. 9 Hen. V. Præsentatio ad ecclesiam parochialem de Guisnes. 12 Jul. P. 245.
- 1422, 3. 1 Hen. VI. Rex constituit Humfridum, Ducem Gloucestræ, Capitaneum castrum de Guisnes, et concessit decimas, &c. de Fruten &c. 8 May. P. 250.
- Literæ de protectione Roberto Lovel qui versus partes de Gwines profecturus est. 14 Jul. P. 251.
- Id. Johannis Kent, in comitiva Ducis Gloucestræ Capitanei certis de Guynes. 15 Jan. P. 252.
- 1435, 6. 14 Hen. VI. De officio vocato alto Baillagio Comitatus de Guisnes, concessio Johanni Solers, Armigero. 3 Oct. P. 285.
- Præsentatio ad ecclesiam Beati Petri de Guisnes. 1 May. P. 287.
- 1437, 8. 16 Hen. VI. De officio capitalis servientis^h villæ et domini de Guynes, cum custodia geolæ ibidem, concessio Johanni Toynton. 29 Jan. P. 293.
- 1438, 9. 17 Hen. VI. De officio Janitoris castrum de Guynes, concessio Roberto Sandford, Armigero. 11 Mar. P. 294.
- 1440, 1. 19 Hen. VI. Rex concessit Johanni Hampton et Johanni Somerton, tam officium alti Bailliagii Comitatus de Guynes, quam officium Vitellarii castrum de Guynes. 25 Aug. P. 304.
- 1456, 7. 35 Hen. VI. De officio Receptoris castrum et domini de Guynes, concessio Philippo Bealknap, Armigero. 28 Jan. P. 338.
- 1459, 1460. 38 Hen. VI. Pro Henrico Duce Somerset, deliberando castrum de Guynes Ricardo Comiti Warwic. 5 Aug. P. 347.
- Pro Ricardo Comite Warwic recipiendo castrum de Guynes. 5 Aug. P. 347.
- 1460, 1. 39 Hen. VI. De officiis Forestariorum forestæ de Guynes in marchiiis Picardiæ, concessis Willielmo Grepenhalle, et Thomæ Good. 28 Nov. P. 349.
- 1470, 1. 10 Edw. IV. De constituendo Ricardum Whetehill, Armigerum, Locumtenentem castrum de Guynes, et marchiarum ibidem. 25 Ap. P. 361.
- De constituendo Antonium Wydevylle Locumtenentem villæ et castrum Calesiæ, turris de Rysebank, et castrum de Guynes, et marchiarum ibidem. 16 Jun. P. 361.
- 1478, 9. 8 Edw. IV. De constituendo Willielmum, Dominum de Hastings, Locumtenentem tam villæ et castrum Calesiæ, turris de Rysebank, et castrum de Guynes, quam marchiarum prope seu circa villam et castrum Calesiæ, turrim de Rysebank, et castrum de Guynes. 11 Feb. P. 369.

^h Sargeant. Ducange.

From the Harleian Manuscript, No. 433.

1483. 4. 1, 2. Rich. II. Letters patent of Richard the Third to John Dynham and others to receive the town and castle of Guisnes from Ralf Hastings, late Lieutenant, and to deliver them to John Blount Lord Mountjoye. Art. 141. fol. 27.

Warrant for a privy seal for a commission to Sir James Tyrrell to have the charge of the castle and county of Guisnes, during the absence of the Lord Mountjoye, the King's Lieutenant. Anno 2^{de}. Art. 2051. fol. 201.

1484. 2 Rich. III. Indenture between the King, Richard the Third, and Sir Raufe Hastings, Knight, by which Sir Raufe covenants to pay to the King 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the office of Capiteigne and Lieutenant of the castle of Guisnes, after the death of John Blount, Knight, Lord Mountjoye, which now is seke and in perille of dethe. Three hundred pounds to be paid immediately, the rest when Sir Raufe was in possession. If Lord Mountjoye were not removed, and Sir Rauf should die in the mean time, the King agrees to repay the £300. Dated 24 day of Feveryere, the first year of our reign.

From Rhymers, tom. xii. page 231.

1484. 2 Ric. III. Sciatis quod datum est nobis intelligere quomodo Adversarii nostri Franciæ, declinantes in magna multitudine ad partes Picardiæ, intendunt, si quo modo possint, castrum nostrum de Guysnes, eo maxime tempore, invadere, quo Dominus de Mountejoy, noster Locumtenens ejusdem castri dicitur infirmari et languere in extremis— Volentes de et super tuta et firma custodia ejusdem castri providere,— ac de fidelitate Thomæ Montgomery militis confidentes, assignavimus eum Commissarium nostrum in hac parte—pro defensione et custodia supradictis. 24 Aug. Page 231.
1497. 13 Hen. VII. Charles, Roy de France, au Seneschal de Boulenoys. De la partie de James Tirel, Cappitaine de Guysnes nous à esté expose que Walran Dynas, Bailly de Hesdin est tenu et oblige envers luy en certain somme de Denier.—A la quelle cause le dit exposant nous ait fait requerir qu'il le puisse faire convenir par devant vous—pourquoy nous vous avons commis et depute a congnoistre Juger &c. du fait de la debt. P. 669.
1520. 12 Hen. VIII. At the time of the interview between Henry the Eighth and Francis the First, Guisnes was certainly in the possession of England, as appears by the agreements, and regulations respecting it. See Rhymers, vol xiii. 695, 707, &c.

1552. 6 Edw. VI. In the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 3880, is a large folio volume, which is "A Survey and Rental of the town of Calais, and the Marches of his Majesty King Edward the Sixth, compiled by Sir Richard Cotton, Comptroller of the Household, Sir Anthony Saint Leger, Knight of the Garter, and Thomas Mildmay, Esquire, Commissioners appointed for that purpose. It contains the names of all the tenants, and their rents, and is divided into four parts. 1. *The County of Guisnes*, which contains the Castle of Guisnes, with the demayne lands, the parishes and townships of Campe, Ballingham, Anderne, Spellake, of Guisnes, Mellake, Buckarde, Pyttam, Seintercale, Nele, Froyton, Bonnynges, Elveryngham, Pepelyng, with the Lordship of Osterwyke, Scales, Sandgate, Calkewell, Cawte, and Melmansbroke. 2. *The Lordships of Marke and Oye*, containing the parishes of Holskyrk, Olderkyrk, Newekyrk, and Chempe. 3. The Lordship of Hampnes. 4. Callyce, and the Marches.

This Survey does not shew the extent of these counties and lordships, since it mentions only those places where the King had any tenants.

It appears from other manuscripts, that, in the same reign, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hartford, was the Captain of Guisnes, and Lord Cobham, Deputy of Calais, and that John de Pountfreit, bastard, had the office of Captain and Lieutenant of Calais and the Marches thereof, and of the town of Risebank, of Guysnes, and Hammes.

1558. 6 Mary. It was taken from the English by the Duke of Guise.

A Catalogue of the Governors, and other Officers of Guisnes, whilst it was in the possession of the English, chiefly from Les Rolles François, a catalogue belonging to the French, which was drawn up by Thomas Clark, an Englishman, and begins with the conquest by Edward the Third, and ends with the death of Edward the Fourth. It comprehends the dates and matter of about twenty thousand charters. Extracted from the Histoire de Calais, under the respective years. Hist. de Cal. vol. ii. p. 196.

Year.	Name.	Office.	Hist. de Cal. vol ii. page
1361	Henry L'Escrope.	Captain, or Governor.	38
—	Edward Staccot.	Keeper of the Hospital for Lepers at Ledbourne, in the County of Guisnes.	—
	The Earl of Hertford.	Governor.	49
1370	John de Harleston.	Ditto.	—
1380	Brian de Stapleton.	Ditto.	64

Year.	Name.	Office.	Hist. de Cal. vol. ii. page
1384	John de Drayton.	Governor.	66
1390	Thomas Swynbourne.	Ditto.	76
1393	Philip de la Vache.	Ditto.	79
1401	Will. Scrope, Earl of Wilts.	Ditto.	96
1413	Thomas Godeston.	Grand Bailli.	116
1422	Thomas Chambers.	Keeper of the Castle.	136
1423	The Duke of Gloucester.	Governor.	138
—	John Grenelane.	Grand Bailli.	140
1435	John de Solers.	Ditto.	141
1438	Thomas Kempston.	Keeper of Guisnes.	163
1439	John Solers.	Grand Bailli, and Victualler.	—
1444	John Hampton.	Grand Bailli.	164
—	John Somerton.	Victualler.	—
—	Thomas Wasden.	Constable.	—
1456	Philip de Belknap.	Receiver.	175
1457	Edward Ashton.	Ditto.	—
—	Sir John Marney.	Lieutenant.	—
—	Henry Young.	Constable.	—
1463	— Herbert.	Commissary General of Pro- visions, and Grand Bailli.	189
1471	Richard de Wethehill.	Governor.	189
—	John Hawbrake.	Grand Master of the Artillery.	—
1486	John Blount.	Captain of Hames.	197
1491	James Tyrel.	Governor.	274
1551	Sir — Wallop.	Ditto.	—
1552	Andrew Dudley.	Ditto.	—
	William Grey, Lord Grey.	Ditto.	—

AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN BOOK II.

No. XIII.

THE ESTATES OF ROBERT AND WILLIAM LE BLOUNT IN DOMESDAY BOOK.

Vol. ii. fol. 438. b. Sudfulc.

LXVI. Terræ Roberti Blundi. Brademere Hund.

Giswortham.

Ten. Achi' p. man. t. r. e. iiii car. terræ. Semper ii. bord. Tunc v servi. m°. ii. Semper iiii car. in dno. et i. mol. et xx ac pti. Tunc ii. nunc modo i. Semper v. an. Tc xl porc. modo xx. ii. Tc viii oves modo lxxxii. et iiii arpenni vineæ, et un. parc. Tc val. lxxx sol. modo vi. lib. In eadem xxv. libi hoës. com. ii. car. et dim terræ. Tc v. car. modo iiii, et dim. et iiii ac pti. semper val. xx. sol. De toto H. scs eadem, sac. et socam. In eadem v. libi hoës. com. i. car. terræ et lxxx ac. Tc v. car. m°. ii. et iiii ac pti. Tc val. xxx sol. modo xx. Æcclesia lxxx ac libæ terræ, et i. car, et i ac pti, et val. v sol. Totum ht. ii lg in longo, et vi qr. in lat. et xxii. d. et iiii ferding. de geldo.

Walsam. t. r. e. ten Achi'. p. man. ii. car. træ. semp. iiii. bord. Tc. ii. car. in dno. modo iiii et dim. car. hom. et v ac. pti. silva xx. porc. semp. i runc. Tc. iiii. an. m°. i. Tc xl porc. m°. xxix. Tunc v oves modo xxx. Tc. val. xl sol. m°. lx. In eadem xx libi hoës. comd. i. car. træ. semp. ii. car. et ii. ac. pti. silva x porc. Tc. val. x sol. modo xx. In eadem iiii libi hoës. et dim. i. car. terræ. Tc et p'. iiii. car. et dim. modo ii. et ii. ac et dim. pti. Silva de iiii. porc. semp. val. xx. sol. Ecclesia dimidia x. ac. et i ac. pti. et val. viii. d. ht. ii. leug. in longo. et vi qr. in lato. et xvii. d. de gelto. Alii ibi tenent.

Eascefeldam

ten Achi'. per man. t. r. e. iiii car. træ. semp. ix bord. Tc. iiii. car. in dominio. modo iiii. et xii ac. pti. silva lx. porc. semp. ii. runc. et ii an. Tc. lx. porc. modo xv. Tc. xxv oes modo x. Et x vasa apum. Semper val. lx sol. In eadem xiiii libi hoës. comd. lxxx. ac. semp. i. car. et iiii ac. pti. silva iiii porc. et val. viii. sol. In eadem. i. lib. ho. Chetel. i. car. terræ per man. semp. ii. bord. et ii. serv. et ii. car. in dno. et iiii ac. pti. silva xx. porc. et iiii. libi hoës. sub eo xxii. ac. et dim. car. semp. ii. runc. Tc iiii an. Tc xxiiii porc. modo xxiii. Tc xxii oes. M°. c. Tc. xl. cap. modo xii. semp. valet xxx sol. ex h. habuit antec. Robti. cmd. Willm. tenet de Robto. In eadem iiii libi hoës. comd. i. car terræ, et lx. ac. et i

bord. semp. iiii. car. et iiii ac. pti. silva de iiii. porc. et semp. valet xxx sol. h. tenent ii^o. milites. Æcclesia. ix. ac. ht. xi. qr. in longo et xi in lato et v. den. et obolum de gelto. Alii ibi tenent.

Wicam tenet Aki^o. t. r. e. per man. i. car. terræ. Tc. iiii bord. Tc. iiii. serv. modo ii. semp. ii. car. in dnio. et iiii ac. pti. silv. x porc. Tc. i. runc. modo ii. Semp. i. an. Tc. xii. porc. m^o. xx. iiii. Tc. xx. v. ovs. modo xxxviii. semp. val. xxx. sol. et v libi hoes. et dim. comd. i. car. træ. semp. ii. bord. et sub eis ii libi. hoes. iiii. ac semp. ii. car. et vi. ac. pti. et qrta pars mol. Tc. val. xx sol. modo xiii.

In Sapestuna.

ii libi hoes regis. e xviii ac. et. val. iiii sol.

Langham ten. haret lib. ho. de q^o. scs. eadmund. habuit cm. t. r. e. iiii car. terræ. Tc. i vill. semp. iiii. bord. et iiii serv. Tc et p^o. iiii car. in dnio modo ii. Tc. dim. car. hom. xii. ac. pti. silva vi. porc. Tc. vii. runc. modo i. Tc. viii. an. m^o. ii. Tc. xxx porc modo xvi. Tc. c. xl. ous. m^o. xii. Tc. val. lxxx sol. modo lx. In eadem. ii. libi hoes. comd. xx. ac. Tc. dim. carr. modo ii. bou. et val. iiii sol. ht. vii. qr. in longo, et vi in lato, et x. d. in gelt.

In hepworda. dim. lib. homo. xl ac. et i. bord. et semp. dim. car. et dim ac. pti. et val. x sol.

In Wica. i lib. ho. comd. lx. ac. et. i. bord. semp. i car. et valet x sol.

In Isewrdia. i lib. ho. xl ac. semp. i. car. et valet v sol. Ex his oibus. libis. hoi- bus revocat regem at Warrant. Scs. eadmund. de toto socam et sacam.

In Isewrdia. tenuit Ketel lib. ho. cc. ac. p. man. semp. ii bord. & ii serv. & ii. car. in dnio. & vi ac. pti. & i. mol. & sub eo vi libi hoes. xxix ac. Tc. ii. car. modo. i. semp. val et lx. sol. Ex h habuit Angar. stalra comd. t. r. e. Rad. fr. Rob. erat saisitus quando fuit mortuus et Rob. recipit de rege.

Dimid. H. de Cosfort. In Watefella. v libi hoes de uno habuit scs. e. comd. & de oibz. soca. Antec Robti nec cmd. et hnt lx ac. Tc. ii. car. modo. i. semp. val. vi. sol. modo. xx. In ead. iiii. libi hoes lxiii. ac. Tc. ii. car. modo. dim. et val. x. sol. et viii. d.

Bleding. h In Westledestuna. xxvii. ac. et dim. p escang. ten et Brunar pbr. T. R. E. semp. dim car. et val iiii. sol.

Hertesmera . . H. In Gisilmcham. xxx ac. de dnio. de Walesam qd tenuit Achi. & . i. ac. pti. et val. vi. sol. et viii. d. In ead. iiii. libi hoes comd. Achio Alger. Godric. Godwin. liii. ac. & i. lib. ho. sub eis. i. ac. Tc. & p. ii. car. modo. dim. & . i. ac. pti. silv. xxiiii. porc. & val. xvi. sol. Sup. ii. feminas istorum hominum habuit Abbas sci edmund. dim comd. et dim. soc.

Hertesmara. H. in Westorp. iiii. libi hoes com Achi. t. r. e. iiii. ac. et dim. et val. xvi. d. In finingaha. ii. ac. de dnio de Walsam.

In Wivertlestuna. ii. libi hoes. comd. Achi. t. r. e. xxx. ac Tc dim. car. silva ad

ii. porc. dim. ac. pti. et val. v. sol. hoc ten. R. ouethel. de. R. blond; Stov. H. in escefella. jac et i. bord. de. iii. ac. et redd. xii. d.

Vol. i. fol. 130. b. Midelsexe.

XVII. Terra Roberti Blundi. Speletorne HD.

Rtobertus blund tenet in Leleha. viii. hid. de rege. Estrild qda monial ten. de eo. Tra. e. v. car. In dnio. iiii. hidæ. et ibi. e. i. car. Villi hnt. iiii. car. Ibi un villis de. i. virg. et vii. villi qsq dim. hid. et iii. bord de. i. virg. et iii. cot. Ptū. v. car. Pasta ad pec ville. In totis valent val. lx. sol. Qdo recep. xl. sol. T. R. E. vi. lib. Hoc ~~fn~~ tenuit Achi Huscarle regis. E. vende potuit cui voluit, et Soca jacuit in Stanes.

Vol. i. fol. 366. Lincolescire. Lindesig.

XLIX. Terra Willi. Blundi.

In Faldingevrde. hb Osulf. ii. car. træ et iii. bov ad gld. Tra totid car. et b. Ibi ht Wills blund. i. car. et ii. soch de. v. bov. huj træ. et vi vill et ii. bord. hntes vi. boves in car. et xl acs pti. et xii. acs silvæ minutæ. T. R. E. val. iiii. lib. m. xx. sol. Tailla. v. sol.

In Crocsbi. hb Asford. i. car tre ad gld. Tra. iii. car. Ibi ht. Wills. i. car. et i. soch de. ii. bov. huj træ. et v. vill et i. bord cu. i. car. et ix acs pti. T. R. E. val. lx. sol. m. xl. In Torgrebi. ht Wills. i. molin. iii. sol. qd ptiinet ad crocsbi. In soca Turgoti.

In Widcale. hbr Godric et Siward. ii. bov træ ad gld. Tra. vi. bov. Ibi ht Wills. i. car. et iii. vill. cu. iii. bob in car. et viii. acs pti. T. R. E. et m. val. xx. sol.

In Catebi, hb Elnod. ii. bov træ et dim ad gld. Tra. v. bov. Wills ht. T. R. E. val. xx. sol. m. v. solid.

In Salfatebi et Schitebroc. ii. bov. tre ad gld. Tra. iii. bov. Soca in Catebi. Wasta. e.

No. XIV.

THE LATTER PART OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE KNIGHTS AND MONKS OF ELY.

Gent. Mag. for 1779, p. 585.

QUID multa? Duces comitibus, hospites hospitibus, milites monachis, monachi militibus, gratissimi. Nam universi singulos, et singuli universos, quilibet quemlibet, omnibus humanitatis officiis mutuo amplexi sunt. Tandem civilibus incendiis extinctis, auspiciisque regiis juxta animi sententiam stabilitis post lustrum severa sua animadversione pie sedata, placuit Regi jugum hoc, quo monachorum superbia jam satis atterebatur, exuere, militesque ad sumendas pœnas de Roberti filii sui impia procacitate, qui tunc temporis, laxis habenis, in Normannia luxuriabatur, conquestor revocat. Mœsti discedebant. At monachi nostri (mirabile dictu) non lacrimis tantum charissimorum sodalium, heroicorum militum, gratissimorum hospitem, decessum gemunt, sed verendo ululatu exclamant, et pectora, quasi sp̄i

destituta, feriant, more nuper nuptæ fœminæ, cum vir e dulci complexu intempestive ad arma rapitur. Fuerunt enim anxii se desertos rapinis obnoxios fore, cum hospitibus suis amatis (quorum fidei se suasque fortunas credidere) otia secure peragebant. Jam itineri omnibus paratis, monachi nostri omnes, quorum numerus erat copiosus, copis induti, decessuros generosos cantilenis, crucibus, thuribus, processionibus, omnique solemnitate, usque Hadenham officiose comitabantur. Reversique curabant ut graphice cujuslibet militis insignia in parietibus publicæ aulae, ubi commanebant pingentur, in militarium hospitem assuetæ humanitatis perpetuam memoriam. Quæ, de tempore in tempus, de prædecessoribus in successores, deque tenebrosa antiquitate in hanc nostram modernam posteritatem accurate eliminata sunt, non sine suavi quidem admiratione, omnibus aspicienda, eodem ipso modo, quo cum marginalibus limbis fulgent, et hic honorifice lucescunt.

The inscriptions over the figures in the Tabula Eliensis.

Nomina et insignia Militum singulatim cum singulis Monachis in Ecclesia Eliensi collocatorum regnante Gulielmo Conquestore, Anno Domini 1087.

- Opsalus, miles, Ballistarum¹ Dux, cum Godfrido Monacho.
 Walterus de Lacye, Scutifer, Conquestoris, cum Occha Monacho.
 Pervelus, trecentum peditum preces, cum Ednotto, Monacho.
 Guido de S^o. Leodegario, cum Adelmico, pio Monacho.
 Hastings, miles, Nautie Excersitus cum Nigello Monacho.
 Hugo de Monte Forti, Equitum Dux, cum Odone Monacho.
 Adamus, Exercitus Capitalys Mariscalis, cum Sed Monacho.
 Blundus, Navium Millitarum Dux, cum Wynoto Monacho.
 Bryan de Clare, Veteranus², cum Clitone Monacho.
 Tuchet, Dux Architinentum³, cum Osberico Monacho.
 Fides de Furnicallio Lumbardo, cum Osulpho Monacho.
 Richardo de Ponte Fulconis, cum Leofrico juniore Monacho.
 Bemuundus, Equorum Magister Conquestoris cum . . . othe Monacho.
 Eneas de Novo Burgo, cum . . . lano cenobii Sacrista Monacho.
 Robfertus Normanus, Mariscalis, cum Ranulpho Monacho.
 Mali, ducentorum peditum Dux, cum Ederico Monacho.
 Bigotus tertius fillius Bigot, cum Edmund . . Monacho.
 Lucey Normanus, Admiralis, cum Constantino Monacho.
 Alexander de Monte Viginte, cum Davide Monacho.
 Lucamassus dum onium biperorum³, cum Oswaldo Monacho.

¹ Arbalet, Crossbow.
 n. p. 26. ¹ Archers.

² Veterani idem ac Vavassores. Lamf'ertus Ardeneis. Ducange. See book i. ch. 2.

³ An bipennorum ?

Antonius de Longa Spata^a, cum Alfredo Monacho.
 Johannes Malamanus peditum Signifer, cum Otto.
 Joanes de Eboraco Anglo, cum Felice Monacho.
 Ranulphus Miles Germanicus, cum Usketel Monacho.
 Eustachius le Blanke, Speculator^o, cum Sevanno Monacho.
 Eustachius le Noyer, cum Edwino Monacho.
 Nigellus de Fontaundore, cum Donaldo Monacho.
 Dunstanus le Grosse Manchus^b, cum Egberto Monacho.
 Bigotus, Equitum trecentorum Dux, cum Condulpho Monacho.
 Sewardus Anglus, anone Prefectus, cum Leofino Monacho.
 Paganus le Graye, Equitum Signifer, cum Athegal Monacho.
 Bardolphus Operatoribus preerat, cum Richardo Monacho.
 Abraham de Pechs, cum Ethelberto Eweri Monacho.
 Aimundus fillius Allani, cum Barthredo Monacho.
 Talbotus, sepius in legatis missus, cum Duffo Monacho.
 Argentien, cura . . . vulneratorum habet, cum Helfrico Monacho.
 Gerardus de Longo Champo, cum Wilstano Monacho.
 Pigotus, ponticum Procurator, cum Husketello Monacho.
 Bellasius, Preces Militum versus Elye, cum Uttwaldo Monacho.
 Ivo, Willm Comitís Warren Frater, cum Leofrico Monacho.

No. XV.

A Catalogue of deeds, and extracts of deeds, and other documents, preserved in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 6079, page 130. It has the name of Henry Lilly, Rouge Rose, and seems to have been written by him. It relates to the Blounts of Sodington, except numbers 1, 3, 7, and 12.

1. Peter le Blount to Walter le Blound. Feoffment of the manor of Timberlake. No date. (Printed at length in Book iii. chap. 1.)
2. John Blount, son of John Blount, of Sodington, releases to Walter Blount, Knight, his brother, all right in the lands which he had by the gift of Henry de Kniveton. Dated at Tutesburie, in the 48th year of Edward the Third, 1374. No seal.
3. Feoffment. Notum sit omnibus hoc præsens scriptum visuris, vel audituris, quod ego, Johannes Lovet, Dominus de Amnet, tradidi, et concessi, Dominæ Isa-

^a Spada, a sword. ^o Ducange gives four meanings to this word, neither of which agrees here. 1. Epis-
 copus. 2. Advocatus. 3. Testis. 4. Canifex. An Still-watches? P Mancus.

bellæ, matri meæ, uxori Willielmi de Blount, totum manerium meum integrum, cum omnibus terris, redditibus, cum omnibus pertinentibus, &c. in Timberlake provenientibus, ad totam vitam suam, habendum, &c. reddendum inde, annuatim, ad natalem Domini, unum denarium. Hiis testibus, Will^{mo}. de Porter, Philippo de Upton, Johanne de la Herdwicke, Domino F. Capellano, Will^{mo}. de Berton, Clerico, Reginaldo de Veteri Aulâ, Domino Stephano de Betton, Capellano, et multis aliis. It is without date, and the seal is a fesse between three wolves' heads, for Lovet.

4. Feoffment. Walter le Blount to William, son of Ralph de Doverdale. Gift of Hanrugg. (Printed at length, in Book iii. chap. 1.)
5. Feoffment. Johanna, formerly wife of Walter le Blount, gives to her son William, all her lands with the villains, and their appurtenances, in Sodniton, and Mommele, and le Orchard in the manor of Abbodeleg. If William should die without heirs, to revert to her, and her heirs. Dated at Schulton, on the 6th of April, in the 5th year of Edward the Third, 1331. Witnesses, Nicholas Charueles, William Motton, Ralph Mallore, Hugh Turville. Seal, three leopards' heads, jessant-de-lis, Sodington.
6. Margery, daughter and coheyre of Theobald, Lord Verdon, of Webbley, wife of Sir William Blount, of Sodington, Knight, conveyeth her lands unto her husband's heirs. Ex Originali de an. 6. Edw. III. Rot. 29. Staff. (sic)
William de Blount paid a fine to the King of 10s. that he, and Margaret his wife, might enfeoff Nicholas de Coleshall, Chaplain, of the castle of Webbley, and the manors of Webbley, and Balderly, and rents in Rammesore, Bidulfe, and Calvin, (Fenton Culvers,) held of the King *in capite*.
7. John Lovett, Lord of Elmeley, Knight, releases to Walter le Blount, his brother, 4s. rent, for a garden, in Wernesley. No date, or seal.
8. An assize held at Southampton, in the 31st of Edward the First, 1302. Richard, son of Reginald le Porter, William Doverdale, and Eustachia his wife, Walter le Blount, and Johanna his wife, disseized of a tenement in Tadley, which had been conveyed to Ralph de Sodington, came to his brother William, and then to his three sisters, Martha, Eustathia, and Johanna.
9. Gift of Chattels from William le Blount to his mother, Johanna, 5th Edw. III. 1331.

A tous ceux que cette lettre aurront on virent, Willin le Blount, le neveu, salutz en Dieu. Cum ceo ey done et lesse a ma tres cher Dame et Mere Johanna la Blount la manneire de Sodniton, et le Orchard, a avoir et tenure a toute sa vie, compier et per un escrit de cco a lui faite: Saches moi avoir dones entirement grante a ma treschere Dame et Mere avandite tous les biens de chataux moeble estean en les terres et tenements avandite. En la

tesmoigne de que chose a cestes lettres ai mise mon seau. Dat. a Schelten le *dmco make*^p Edw. III. puis le conquete quinto. Seal, Sigillum Williemi Le Blount, a fesse between six martlets.

10. The feoffment to which the former refers. William le Blount grants Sodington to his mother Johanna. Same date and seal.

(Printed at length in book iii. chap. 2.)

11. Feoffment. This indenture witnesseth, that Roger de Tissington grants to John le Blount, and Isolda, his wife, ten acres of meadow in Aldercroft. Dated at Winlegh, 16th of May, 1347.
12. John, and Walter, sons of Walter le Blount, grant to Isabella le Blount the manor of Timberlake. Witnesses, William le Blount, Thomas le Blount, Knights, Ralph le Blount, Parson of the church of Hampton Lovett. Dated at Worcester, in the 16th year of Edward, the son of Edward, (Edward the II.) 1322.
13. Feoffment. Note. "The Lord Verdon's landes conveyed away to the Blounts "of Kinlet."

Brian de Cornwall de Kinlet, miles. Johannes Blount de Sodniton, is bound to him, in a statute merchant, in 200 marks, upon condition of being void, if Sir John should settle upon Isabella, the daughter of Brian, and wife of John, his lands in Ratterley, Fenton, Kilward, Bydulfe, Ramesore, Denston, Glaston, Wyshall, and Waterfall, in Staffordshire. Dated at Shrewsbury, the 6th year of Richard the II. 1382.

14. John de Blount, et Isolda, sa feme, nous avons assigne en notre lieu Roger de Baledon, a recevoyr le seizin de tous les terres le quels nous avons de Dom Thomas de la Putte, come par les chartres, &c. Dated at Haselwood, the 24th of Edw. III. 1350. Sigillum Johannis Blount. The three leopards' heads of Sodington.
15. John de Blount de Sodington done a Thoma de la Putt, Vicar of the church of Domebrugge, and Ralph de Barton, Chaplain, all his lands, goods, and chattels. Dated at Holland, 23d of Edw. III. 1349. Seal, Sodington.
16. Elionor de Lancastre, Countess d'Arundel, et de Surrie. Saschetes nous avoir rescoux de Nicholas Fitzherbert, Jardien de terres notre cheir cousin Janckin (John) Blount, 11 merkes de starling des issues des ses dites terres. Donne au Chastell de Reigate, 15 Feb. 38 Edw. III. 1364. Seal, quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant, second and third, checky.
17. Indenture inter John de Blount de Sodniton, et John de Doverdale, et Maud, sa soer. John de Blount grants to the other parties all the lands which he had

^p By the next deed it appears to have been *dominico proximo ante festum Sci Barnabæ*.

- of the gift of the said John de Doverdale, in Sodniton et Monile, for life, remainder to Richard, eldest son of John de Blount, then to his other sons, John, Walter, and Thomas. Dated (year not clear) of Edward III. perhaps 1358. Seal, Sodington.
18. Receipt for the Charters of Timberlake, &c. belonging to Richard le Blount, the son of John, received of Nicholas Fitzherbert, by Madam Wake. 33d of Edward III. 1359. In French, and very much corrupted.
 19. Thomas, Vicar of Domebrugge, and Raufe de Barton, Chaplain, release to Richard, son of John de Blount, all claim to the manors of Sodington, and Timberlake. Dated at Dannebrug, 32d of Edward III. Witnesses, Mons^r. Hugh de Maygnell, Mons^r. Walter Montgomery, Mons^r. Nicol de Longford, Thomas Bakpus, Richard de Freton, Rafe de Makelly, 1358. Two seals; 1. a woman with a coronet, resting her right hand on a wheel, or shield; 2. a coat of arms with a bend.
 20. Sir Walter Blount releases to John Blount of Sodington, his brother, all his right in lands in Denston, Quexhull, Ethalaston, and Watfall. Dated at Denston, on Friday, the vigil of Saint Bartholomew, 5th of Richard II. 1381.
 21. John Clash, releases all personal actions to John Blount, 5th of Henry the IV. 1403.
 22. Indenture between John Blount, of Sodington, and John Prince, of Wynley. Lease of lands in Winley, which descended to John Blount, after the death of his brother Richard. 49th of Edward III. 1375.
 23. Indenture between John Blount the elder, and Dame Johan Fouleshurst. John Blount, his son, to marry Isabella, daughter of Johan; who was to pay 20 marks, and 40 livres, upon the espousals. John to enfeoff John, his son, and Isabella, with the manor of Uttekeshather (Uttoxeter) or Uteskefather, appelle Blountes Place, except the park called Blountes Park. 10th of Henry IV. 1408.
 24. Indenture between Thomas Corbet, of Stanford, in Shropshire, and John Blount of Sodington. John to marry Katherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, before Michaelmas. Timberlake to be enfeoffed to John and Katherine, and their heirs and other lands which shall be of the yearly value of ten pounds, over all charges. And Thomas Corbet to settle lands in Tattesale, Martroke, and Godewad, in Shropshire. 26th of Henry VI. 1447.
 25. The will of John Blount. His feoffees to raise 20 marks to marry Isabella, Margaret, and Blanch, his daughters, if they marry with the consent of Katherine, their mother, and Edward, their brother. Anno Dni. 1478.
 26. Edward, Thomas, and Humphrey Blount, brothers, bound in a statute staple to Thomas Fisher, citizen and mercer of London, in 100 merks, conditioned to pay 50 merks. 1st of Henry VII. 1485.

27. Inquisitio post mortem, upon the death of John Blount. Found that Isabella his wife died before him, and that John Blount then living, and of 30 years of age, was their son and heir. 3d of Henry VI. 1424.
28. Inquisition on the death of John Blount, 4th of Henry VI. 1425. Found that he was seized of the manors of Sodington, Momale, and Timberlake, and a mesuage &c. called le Orchard, in Wordesley in the parish of Rok, &c. that by his charter dated at Sodington, the 23d of January, the 4th of Henry V. he gave the said manors to William Blount, his son, Henry Lyggon, Robert Harker, and William Walkesback, by virtue of which the said William, &c. were seized in the lifetime of John Blount, and were then seized. That Sodington and Mamele are worth ten pounds, and that they and Timberlake are held of Richard, Earl of Warwick.
- That John died that year, and his heir is John Blount, son of John, son of the said John Blount, and of 14 years of age.
29. Indenture between Dame Margaret Cornwall, widow of Sir Edmund Cornwall, and Peter Blount. Peter to marry Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund. Jointure settled. 21st of Henry VII. 1505.
30. Peter Blount's will, 10th of Henry VIII. 1518. He lived till the 19th of Henry VIII. 1527.

These deeds are followed by a pedigree, beginning with Sir William le Blount, who married Isabella Lovet, and pursuing the Sodington family, down to the children of Sir Walter Blount, the first Baronet, in 1628. It agrees entirely with Bigland's Pedigree, published by Nash.

No. XVI.

FAMILY OF AYALA.

From the *Historia Genealogica de la Casa de Lara*. Per Don Luis de Salazar y Castro, vol. iv. page 58.

Relacion fidelissima de las sucesiones del linage de Ayala, que copiamos en la Libreria alta d'l Escorial donde esta al fin de una antigua Cronica del Rey Don Alonso XI. Y segun Argote de Molina en la nobleza de Andaluzia, lib. I. cap. 1. fol. 81. y las escribiò Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, el Chanciller Mayor.

QUANDO el Rey Don Alfon, tenia cercada à Toledo, vino à el vn Cavellero de Portugal, que dezian Don Fernan Perez De Acevedo, y llamavanle algunos D. Fernan Perez el Portugalès y probò muy bien en aquella cerca. E el Rey por aquesta razon heredòlo quando tomò la Cibdad, y diòle vna posado muy buena en la Cibdad, y vn Aldea que llaman Pantoja, y casòlo con vna doncella de su casa,

que llamavan Doña Maria De Aceves, y partieron las casas que avian en la Cibdad, con la Orden de la Trinidad, y ficieron Monesterio, y ay yacen enterrados, y ficieron fijos, en vno, entre otros ficieron vna hija, que llamavan Doña Lamila. E agora digamos de aquesta Doña Lamila, con quien casò e quien viene della. E vino en este tiempo vn Cavellero de Portugal, que dijeron Don Pedro Gomez De Barroso, que es vna tierra en Portugal, que llaman assi, e casò con ella, e ovieron fijos, e al vno dijeron Don Fernan Perez, y este casò con Doña Mencia Garcia De Soto-Mayor, hija de Don Garcí Melendez de Soto-Mayor, y de Doña Ines la Gorda de Toledo. E este Don Fernan Perez, e Doña Mencia Garcia de Soto-Mayor, ovieron fijos, el primero fue D. Pedro Gonzalez Barroso, que fue Cardenal de España, y Doña Sancha Fernandez, que fue casada con Don Pedro Lopez De Ayala. Y este Don Pedro Lopez, y Doña Sancha Fernandez, ovieron dos fijos, a Don Sancho Perez, y a Don Fernan Perez, y Don Sancho Perez era mayor, y era en la tierra quando murió Don Juan Sanchez, e porque se acabò el linage en Don Juan Sanchez, e tornò el Senorio en linage de Doña Maria, tomaron por Señor en Ayala, y en toda la tierra a Don Sancho Perez. Y Don Sancho Perez murió ante que casasse, y Don Fernan Perez vino a la tierra, y tomaronle por Señor, assi como era drecho, y io avia de su linage. E este Don Fernan Perez, casò con Doña Elvira Alvarez De Zavallos, hija de Don Diego Gutierrez de Zavallos, y de Doña Juana Garcia Carrillo, que fue hija de Don Garcí Gomez Carrillo, y de Doña Elvira Alvarez de Ossorio. Don Diego Gutierrez, fue fio de Don Ruy Gonzalez de Zavallos, y de Doña Maria de Caviedes, E Don Ruy Gonzalez fue hijo de Don Goncalo Ruiz de Zavallos. E. este Don Goncalo Ruiz de Zavallos, casò con hija de Martin Antolinez de Hoz, y de Doña Godo Galindez de Jordejuela. E este Fernan Perez, e Doña Elvira Alvarez, ovieron onze fijos, e hijas, e los fijos fueron estos: Pedro Lopez De Ayala. Diego Lopez. Jvan Sanchez De Ayala, el qual porque murió muy moco, y sin fijos, non se dize aqui mas del. E las hijas fueron estas: Dona Ines Alfon, e esta casò con Diego Gomez de Toledo, nieto de Don Fernan Gomez de Toledo, e de Don Diego Garcia de Toledo. Dona Mencia, y esta casò con Don Beltran de Guevaro. Doña Jvana Garcia, y esta casò con Juan Fernandez de Padilla. Doña Sancha Fernandez, y esta casò con Fernan Perez de Gandes. Doña Aldonza Fernandez, e esta casò con Pero Gonzalez de Mendoza. Doña Elvira Alvarez, e esta finò doncella. Dona Leonor Fernandez, e esta casò con Fernan Alvarez de Toledo. Doña Elvira Alvarez y esta casò Pedro Suarez. E estos Don Fernan Perez, e Doña Elvira Alvarez, compraron la mayor parte, que avian los deviseros en el Monasterio de Quijana, e labraron, e pusieron ai muchos buenos ornamentos, e fuera voluntad de amos a dos si Dios diera vida a ella de facer, y Monasterio de Dueñas de la orden de los Frayres Predicadores, E de quella finò, el dicho Don Fernan Perez, tomò la Orden y el habito de los Frayles Predicadores, e edificò el Monasterio de Quijana de Dueñas de la Orden de los Frayles

Predicadores, e dièles ornamentos, e las heredades que años a dos avian acordado de dar al dicho Monasterio de Quijana, y mas lo que dirà de aqui adelante. E fue fundado el dicho Monasterio de las Dueñas de Quijana año del Nacimiento de N. S. Jesu Christo de 1375. años. E este D. Fernan Perez labro a Quijana e la Casa de Ayala, e la Casa de Oquendo, y ganò a Cartagena de España. E su padre Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala fue Adelantado Mayor del Regno Murcia.

Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, fijo primogenito del dicho Don Fernan Perez, fue Chanciller Mayor de Castilla, e Señor de Salvatierra de Alava. Este fue vno de los Nobles, e notables, Cavalleros de su tiempo, ca fue vn Cavallero de muy grand discrecion, e abtoridad, y de grand consejo, e que passò por muy grandes fechos, assi de guerra, como de tratos, y ficieron del muy grandes confiancas los Reyes, en cuyo tiempo el fue. E non solamente los Reis de Castilla, mas asi los Reis, e Príncipes del Regno de Francia. E fue home de grand saber, e por avisar, e enoblecir la gente, y nacion de Castilla fizo romançar de Latin en el language Castellano algunas Coronicas, y Estorias que nunca antes del fueron vistas, ni conocidas en Castilla: entre las quales fueron la vna la Estoria de Titolibio, que fabla muy complidamente los fechos de los Romanos, e otra Estoria, que es dicha de los acaccimientos de los Príncipes, y la Estoria de Troya, y el Boecio de Consolacion, e los Morales de San Gregorio. E porque los Grandes, y notables fechos de Castilla non quedassen fuera de memoria, fizo ordenar vna Coronica de todos los fechos que acaescieron en Castilla, desde que murió el Rey Don Alfon, fasta el tiempo del Rey Don Enrique el III. el qual fue fijo del Rey Don Juan. E murió este dicho Don Pedro Lopez en Calahorra, en çdad de 75. años.

Este dicho Don Pedro Lopez casò con Doña Leonor De Gosman, fija de Pedro Xuarez de Toledo, Camarero Mayor del Rey Don Pedro, e de Doña Maria Ramirez de Guzman, e ovo della estos fijos, e hijas que se siguen.

Fernan Perez De Ayala, su fijo primogenito, fue Alférez del Pendon de la Vanda, y Merino Mayor de Guipuzcoa, el qual casò con Doña Maria Sarmiento, fija de Diego Gomez Sarmiento. E ovo de ella fijos a Pedro De Ayala, que casò con Doña Maria De Velasco, fija de Diego de Velasco, y de Doña Constança de Guevara, y a Doña Maria De Ayala, que casò con Pedro Garcia de Ferrera, Mariscal de Castilla, e a Doña Constanza, que casò con Don Pedro de Guevara.

Pedro Lopez, el segundo, fijo del dicho Don Pedro Lopez casò con Doña Elvira De Castañeda, fija de Juan Rodriguez de Castañeda, y de Doña Maria de Orezco, e ovo della fijos a Pedro de Ayala, e Juan de Ayala e Sancho de Ayala, e Doña Leonor, la qual casò con Diego Lopez de Davalos, fijo de D. Ruy Lopez de Davalos, Condestable de Castilla.

Doña Elvira, la primera fija deste Don Pedro Lopez, casò con Don Alvar Perez de Guzman, Señor de Olvera, y Gibrleon, e ovo del dos hijas, Doña Isabel, la qual casò con Pedro de Estuniga e Doña Juana, que casò con Juan Rodriguez de Castañeda.

Doña María, la segunda hija de Don Pedro Lopez, casò con Don Pedro Ponce de Leon, Señor de Marchena, del qual ovo a Don Juan, y a Don Pedro, y a Don Fernando, Comendador de Moron, y a Doña Sancha, y a Doña Elvira, y a otras fijos.

Doña Sancha, tercera hija, fue primero desposada con Juan Alfon de Benavides, e despues casò con Ruy Gonzalez de Castañeda, Señor de Fuenti-Dueña, del qual no ovo fijos ningunos.

Doña Mayor, la quarta hija, casò con Ruy Diaz de Mendoza, e ovo del dos fijas, Doña Maria, que casò con Diego Perez Sarmiento, e Doña Leonor, que primero fue casada con Juan Enriquez, fijo del Almirante Don Alfon Enriquez, e despues casò con Rodrigo Alvarez de Osorio, Señor de Ribera, e de Cabrera.

De Diego Lopez de Ayala, fijo de Don Fernan Perez.

Este Diego Lopez De Ayala, casò con Doña Teresa De Guzman hija de Pedro Suarez de Toledo, e de Doña Maria Ramirez de Guzman, e ovo de ella cinco fijas, las quales son estas que aqui se siguen.

Doña Elvira, que casò Fernand Alvarez de Toledo, fijo de Don Garci Alvarez, Maestre de Santiago, del qual ovo fijos a Garci Alvarez, Señor de Oropesa, que casò con Doña Juana de Ferrera, hija del Mariscal Garci Gonçalez de Ferrera, y de Doña Maria de Guzman, y a Diego Lopez, y a Pedro Xuares, y a Juan Alvarez, Maestre-Scuela de Toledo, que fue gran Letrado.

Doña Teresa, que casò con Ruy Lopez de Ribera, fijo del Adelantado Per Afan de Ribera, del qual ovo a vn fijo que fue Arcediano de Cornado, e a Doña Aldonça, que murio Monja en Santo Domingo el Real de Toledo.

Doña Maria Ramirez, otra hija deste Diego Lopez, casò con Ruy Diaz de Rojas, del qual no ovo fijo alguno.

Doña Mencía Garcia.

Doña Leonor Nvñez, que fue Piora de Santo Domingo de Caleruega.

De Doña Ines, fija primera de Don Fernan Perez.

Esta casò con Diego Gomez de Toledo, Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, e Notario Mayor del Regno de Toledo, e ovo del fijos a

Pedro Svarez, que fue Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, y murió en la Guerra de Portugal, en vna pelea acerca de Troncoso: el qual Pedro Suarez casò con Doña Jvana de Orozeo, e ovo della a Doña Ines, que casò con Diego Fernandez de Cordova, Mariscal de Castilla, e a Doña Teresa, que casò con Fernand Alvarez de Toledo.

Ovo esta Doña Ines otro fijo, que llamaron Fernando, el qual murió moço, e no dexò fijos algunos. E ovo fijas a

Doña Sancha, que casò con vn Cavallero de Inglaterra, que dijeron Mossen Gauter Blont, del qual ovo fijos a Mossen Juan Blonte, vn buen Cavellero, que murió en la cerca de Roa de vna piedra de trueno, quando el Rey de Ingla-

terra la tenia cercada, y otro fijo que dijeron Pedro, y otro que dijeron Gauter, que murió moço, y otros fijos, e hijas

Doña Teresa, hija segunda desta Doña Ines, casò con vn Cavellero, que dijeron Juan Nuñez de Aguilar, e no ovo del fijos algunos; pero acaesció assi, que siendo esta Doña Teresa doncella de muy pequeña edad, que criandose en la casa del Rey Don Pedro con Doña Constança, e Doña Isabel sus hijas, que a esta sazón eran llamadas Infantas, quel dicho Rey Don Pedro la tomò por fuerça, e ovo della vna hija, que dijeron Doña Maria, que fue Monja en el Monasterio de Santo Domingo el Real de Toledo, e fue vna muy noble Senora, e muy devota Religiosa. E la dicha Doña Teresa su madre, despues que finò el dicho Juan Nunez de Aguilar su marido, como quier que ella quedasse en assaz convenible edad para casar, dexò el mundo, e tomò el habito de los Predicadores, y entrò Monja en el Monasterio de Santo Domingo el Real de Toledo, el qual Monasterio, como quier que antes tobiese algund comienço, pero segund el pequeño fundamento quel tenia, y segun lo mucho que ella con la ayuda de Dios en el fizo, assi en edificios, y obras, como en lo dotar de possessiones, y en le ganar de los Reyes mercedes, y limosnas, como en lo guarnecer de ornamentos, e en lo poblar de muchas nobles Duēas, Fijasdalgo, e lo que mas es de notar, en lo regir, e gobernar honesta e discretamente, bien se puede dezir, que ella lo fundò, y edificò. Tan buena, y tan honesta fue esta Priora Doña Teresa de Ayala, que como quier que en Castilla oviesse muchas nobles Religiosas, pero de aquellas que en su tiempo tuvieron Perlacia, o Regimiento de Monasterios, non fue ninguna igual della. Otro si, como quier que en el linage de Ayala donde ella era, ovo muchas buenas, e notables Duēas, pero a juicio de muchos, ella fue la mejor dellas. Muriò en edad de 71. años, y la dicha su hija Doña Maria 20. dias despues della.

Doña Aldonza, otra hija de la dicha Doña Ines, la qual primero casò con Fernan Carrillo, Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, e ovo del a Juan Carrillo, el qual casò con Doña Teresa de Guevara, hija de Don Pedro Velez, e despues casò con Per Afan de Ribera, Adelantado Mayor de la Frontera, del qual ovo a Diego de Ribera, que casò con Doña Beatriz, hija de Martin Fernandez de Portocarrero, e a Payo de Ribera, que casò con Doña Marquesa de Guzman, hija de Juan Ramirez de Guzman, e de Doña Juana Palomeque.

Doña Mencía, otra hija que ovo la dicha Doña Ines, casò con Diego Garcia de Toledo, del qual ovo fijos a Diego Garcia, que casò con Doña Malgarida de Villena, hija del Conde Don Enrique Manuel, e a Pero Suarez, que casò con Doña Leonor de Guzman, hija de Juan Ramirez de Guzman, y Doña Juana Palomeque.

Doña Mayor De Ayala, otra hija desta Doña Ines de Ayala, casò con Garci Fernandez de Cordova, dova, fijo de Lope Gutierrez, Alcalde Mayor de Cordova, del qual ovo fijos a Lope de Cordova, y a Juan de Ayala, e Martin. E hijas, Doña Elvira, que casò con Garci Barroso, fijo de Pedro Gomez Barroso. E otras.

It then proceeds to state the marriages, and children, of the other daughters of Don Fernan Perez, which were, the 2d, Doña Mencia. 3d, Doña Juana. 4th, Doña Aldonça. 5th, Doña Sancha. 6th, Doña Leonor. 7th, Doña Elvira. As these are not material, I have not copied them.

The history then concludes thus.

Este dicho D. Fernan Perez de Ayala, cuyo linage e generacion aqui es contado, murió en edad de mas de 80 años en el año que fue vencida la batalla de Aljubarrota, e dexò al tiempo de su fin vivos un fijo, y seis fijas, de los quales dexò nascidos nietos quarenta y seis, y ocho visnietas, e yaze enterrado en el monasterio de Qujana. Deo Gratias.

No. XVII.

THREE LETTERS OF LORD WILLIAM MOUNTJOY TO ERASMUS, AND TWO FROM ERASMUS TO LORD CHARLES MOUNTJOY.

From Le Clerc's Edition of Erasmus's Works.

Epist. x. col. 7.

Gulielmus Montjoius Erasmo Roterodamo. S. D.

NIHIL vereor, mi Erasme, quin ubi primum audisti, principem nostrum Henricum Octavum seu potius Octavium defuncto patri in regnum successisse, omnis tibi ex animo ægritudo repente abierit. Quid enim tibi polliceri non possis de principe, cujus egregiam propeque divinam indolem probe novis, cui præsertim sis non modo notus, sed etiam familiaris: quippe literas ejus digitis exaratas, quod paucis contigit, accepisti. Verum si scias, quem nunc herosa se præstet, quam sapienter se gerat, quantus æqui bonique sit amator, quod studium in literatos præ se ferat; ausim meo periculo jurare, te vel sine alis, ut hoc novum ac salutare sidus adspicias, huc ad nos prope advolaturum. O mi Erasme, si videas, ut mortales omnes hic lætitia gestiant, ut de tanto principe sibi gaudeant, ut nihil magis exoptent, quam ejus vitam, lacrymas præ gaudio continere non posses. Ridet æther, exultat terra, omnia læctis, omnia mellis, omnia nectaris sunt plena. Exsulat longe gentium avaritia, larga manu spargit opes liberalitas. Noster Rex non aurum, non gemmas, non metalla, sed virtutem, sed gloriam, sed æternitatem concupiscit. Gustum tibi dabo: superioribus diebus, quum se eruditorem optaret; non hoc, inquam, nos a te, sed ut eruditos amplectaris et foveas, expetimus. "Quid ni," inquit, "nempe sine illis vix essemus." Quæ vox ore principis præclarior emitti potuit? Sed ego imprudens, qui fragili rate Oceanum ingredior: tibi hæc provincia servatur. Hæc tamen paucula de divini principis laudibus in principio statim epistolæ præponere volui, ut si quid tibi tristitiæ in animo resideat, protinus expellarem: aut si omnis

pulsa sit, spem, quam concepisti, non solum confirmarem, sed magis magisque augerem. Nunc ad tuas literas venio, quarum unas tertio, alteras vero pridie calendæ Majas Romæ ad me dederas: primis et jucunditatem mihi, et molestiam pariter attulisti: quod, ut debes, amice et familiariter tuo Montjoio consilia, cogitationes, casus, ærumnasque tuas aperueris: hoc quidem jucundum; id vero molestum, quod te amicissimum meum, cui in primis bene esse cupio, variis fortunæ telis impeti perspicio. Consolarer te, bonoque animo esse juberem, ni tua te sponte, si quid tamen sperare audes, in spem non parvam erectum putarem. Miscriarum supremum diem tibi diluxisse arbitreris. Venies ad Principem, qui dicat, Accipe divitias, et vatium maximus esto. Hæc ad primas. Illud tamen non præteribo, nec permittam, ne tu te fallas. Ais enim te mihi multum debere, quum ego contra, tanto tibi debito astrictus sim, qui me tuis scriptis immortalitate donaveris, ut me solvendo non esse judicem. Tuis vero secundis literis, et epistolam meam, et tabellarium amicuum tuum eodem infortunio perdidisse defles. Sed utinam par esset utriusque jactura, altera enim reparabilis non est. Nam meis literis nihil fere aliud scribebam, nisi me opus tuum Adagiorum accepisse: opus, inquam, tuum, id est, ut docti omnes sentiunt, perinde doctissimum atque eloquentissimum; et ni meus amor erga te me fallit, plane absolutum, ac profecto dignum tantis laboribus, tantis nixibus, et quo non me, quem pusillum et tuum sciebas, sed quamvis magnum virum tibi patronum comparares. Verum posteaquam ego visus sum tibi præ cæteris auspiciator, cui tuas tam præclaras lucubrationes nominatim diceres, ingentes tibi gratias habeo: nam referre quæ possum, cum me æternum, ut dixi, reddideris? Mecum tamen vellem temperantius egisses, tot enim laudibus me oneras, verius quam ornas, ut non sane quotam partem agnoscam. Quis enim, modo me noscat, æquis auribus accipiat, quod ego *litteratissimus* appeller, qui ne literarum quidem studiosus censendus sim. Quamobrem acriter tibi succenserem, sed modestus saltem, quod etiam mihi tribuis videri volo, ne in omnibus mentitus fuisse convincaris. Scribebam præterea multis occupationibus, aliisque certis causis, quas literis committere non audebam, effectum fuisse, quo minus nonnullis tuis literis ad eum diem responderem: nil tamen idcirco voluntatem et studium erga te meum immutatam, imminutumque unquam fuisse, sed tua absentia, quod non putarem, crevisse. Habes quid in illis literis, quas doles te perdidisse, scripserim. Ad opus tuum revertor, quod summis omnes laudibus in cælum tollunt. Sed præ cæteris Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis ita probat et admiratur, ut ex ejus manibus illud extorquere nequeam. At, dicēs, nihil adhuc præter laudes? Idem Cantuariensis sacerdotium tibi, si redeas, pollicetur, et modo libras quinque pro viatico ad nos tibi mittendas dedit; quibus ego tantundem adjeci, non quidem muneris loco, alia enim appellanda sunt munera, sed ut ad nos properes, et tui desiderio diutius ne torqueas. Id postremo coram restat admonendum, cave credas tuis literis me quicquam gratius accipere, aut ulla in re abs te offendi posse, arbitreris. In Italia valetudinarium te factum,

moleste fero: seis me tibi auctorem nunquam fuisse, ut Italiam peteres: verum quum te tantum et literarum et nominis illic adeptum esse perspicio, pœnitet hercule me tibi comitem non fuisse. Non enim esuritione solum, egestate, et morbis, verum etiam ipsa morte tantam doctrinam et gloriam redimendam puto. Pecuniarum syngrapham, his literis inclusam, accipies; quare valetudinem tuam cura, et ad nos te primum recipe. Ex prætorio Grenwici, 27 Maji, An. 1497.

Ep. 44. col. 1549.

Gulielmus Montjoius Erasmo Rot. S.

LITTERAS tuas simul et librum de Utopiæ insula a te missum accepi gratissimo certe animo, cum et litteræ profectæ sint a te mei amatissimo et liber ab eo editus, qui non eruditione solum, sed et amicitia arcissima apud nos habitus est inter primos: opusculum nondum legi, obrutus multis negotiis, brevi tamen perlecturus; ut cum præsentia Mori frui valeam, saltem in Utopia Morum meum videam. Cæterum de tuis negotiis valde cognoscere cupio, num et in fruendo nostro Tunstallo, qui tibi vir est plurimis de causis jucundissimus, etiam et possessionem Prebendæ nuper tibi concessæ, vel pensionem aliquam a Principe obtinuisti, non minus consulens utilitati, quam voluptati: nam cum longe a me absit ut aliqua donatione te digna beatum efficere possim, non tam ingratus tamen videri velim, ut ne ab aliis te felicem esse magnopere desiderem, ut tandem te conferre possis ad otium illud literarium, ad communem omnium studiosorum utilitatem. Tu interea valeas, et si quid otii tibi super fuerit, et nos visere digneris, rem gratissimam nobis facies. De reditu in Angliam nondum certi aliquid habemus. Rogo ut reverendum dominum Cancellarium meo nomine plurimum salvere jubeas. Iterum vale. Tuus ex animo G. Montjoius. Ex Tornaco, 4 Januarii, Anno 1516.

Ep. 90. col. 1576.

Gulielmus Montjoius Erasmo suo S. D.

ACCEPTI, mi Erasme, litteras tuas, et quod scribis de Hieronymo absoluto gaudeo; sed quod magno venditur, persuasum mihi plane est Lucubrations Erasmicas non posse tanti vendi, quanti valent. Decrevi igitur brevi cum de pretio mihi constabit, vel ad Petrum Ægidium, vel ad te pro eo mittere. Quod Bruxellas commigrasti, ibi hyematurus, non possum non laudare tuum consilium, tum quod possis, quæ cum Principe tuo agenda tibi sint, conficere, tum cum Tonstallo nostro viro tam amico et docto, quod sis sæpius consuetudinem habiturus. De Præbenda tua cupio tibi omnia recte procedere. De Episcopatu vero, cum longius

distet, et parum pinguis habeatur, videris mihi in rejiciendo sapere, quum sit tibi (ut scite scribis) onus videlicet absque subsidio, et oneri potius quam honori futurus. Epistolas abs te missas accepi, quæ me plurimum legendo delectaverunt, nam legi quamplures, integrum volumen nondum perlegi, quod vero mihi eas miseris, habeo tibi gratiam. Joanni de Molendino de Hieronymo patefeci, nec displicuit ei nuntium. Vale, et me, ut facis, ama, et si non sit tibi in animo hac hyeme Tornacum visere, saltem epistolis tuis nos visere oro ne graveris. Iterum vale. Ex Tornaco 12 Novembris, Anno 1516.

Honorando viro D. Cancellario me commendatum habeas.

Epist. 1130. col. 1304.

TWO LETTERS FROM ERASMUS TO LORD CHARLES MOUNTJOY.

Erasmus Rot. Carolo Mountjoio S.

Vix ullo sermone consequi queam, Carole juvenis ornatissime, quod Mecænatem illum meum parentem tuum, quo nihil adhuc expertus sum candidius, humanius, amicusve, conspicio in te mihi repubescere: tantum benevolentis animi, tantum amoris non vulgaris spirant tuæ litteræ, ut idem pectus agnoscam, sed vividius et explicatius. Nec dubito quin hæc res non minori voluptati sit patri tuo, quam est mihi, est autem (mihi crede) summæ; compluribus enim tales obtingunt liberi, ut patres orbis invident. Cæterum ubi contigit hæres, qui parentem non tam oris lineamentis, quam veris animi bonis referat, ea demum magna veraque voluptas est. Quod ad corporis formam attinet, mihi prorsus ignotus es, nisi quod Quirinus meus narravit te hac quoque hominis parte mirum in modum reddere genitorem tuum. Animi tui dotes mihi velut in speculo tua representavit epistola; quæ, si tuo unius Marte confecta fuit, sicuti fuisse nihil addubito, raram quandam et eximiam indolem præ se fert, nihilque mediocre nobis de te pollicetur. Clarissimus genitor tuus inter tot præclaras virtutes, quibus expolitus est, nihil habet mea sententia pulcrius, quam singularem illam modestiam, quæ vix dici possit, quantum ornamentis illius omnibus apponat gratiæ. Modestiæ comes est urbanitas ac morum comitas. Hanc dum tu quoque studes egregiis decoribus tuis veluti colophonem addere, non committis ut quicquam patriæ laudis in te desideremus. Aliarum virtutum certissima custos est modestia. Modestiæ porro custos erit, si cogites quicquid vel animi, vel corporis, vel externorum bonorum tibi contigit, e Numinis munificentia profectum esse, cui in solidum oportet acceptum ferre, quicquid obtingit in hac vita felicitatis. Est autem aliqua gratitudinis portio, sua quenque bona nosse, non quemadmodum novit Narcissus, cui sua philautia fuit exitio. Utiliter sua bona reputat, qui ea veluti nomina supputat, nec aliud colligit ex bonorum suorum contemplatione, nisi ut perspiciat quantopere sit obstrictus divinæ benignitati. Eam quo

perspicit in se fuisse profusiorum, hoc illi submissior fiat oportet, hoc de tuendis, deque recte collocandis quæ accepit sollicitior, quo largiorem agnoscit in se Numinis benignitatem. Is si quem conspexerit maligniore fortuna, non ita cogitat, Quanto hic me est inferior; sed ideo Domini largitas in me plus contulit, ut huic per me subveniret. Ne vulgare beneficium Numinis existimes, talibus prognatum esse majoribus, tam amplæ fortunæ paratum hæredem, tot corporis et animi dotibus esse præditum. Confer aliorum sortem, quorum virtutibus obstat generis obscuritas, rei familiaris tenuitas, corporis imbecillitas, ingenii paupertas. Verum, hos qui despicit, non meminit gratuitæ esse munificentiae quicquid accepit. Qui non opitulatur, non animadvertit, in quem usum creditum sit quod accepit. Quare te hortor, Carole suavissime, ut hoc voluptatis nobis tuisque omnibus in dies augere contendas, tecum ipse certans, ut quotidie te ipso melior evadas. Singularem tuam erga me pietatem lubens exosculor, animi tui gratissimam voluntatem amplector; tametsi si quid officiorum in clarissimum parentem tuum impendi, ille cumulatisime rependit: quod etiamsi minus esset factum, tamen hæc voluptas, quam ex tuo profectu capio, iste tuus animus paratus etiam in meos reponere, si fors tibi serius contingat referendi facultas, quam mihi vitæ finis, mihi pro amplissime relata gratia est. Ea tantum apud me crescet, quantum tu pulcherrimis cæptis tuis adjeceris incrementi. Quod serius tuis respondeo litteris, adversa valetudo fuit in causa, quæ me tota ætate discruciauit. Quod nunc etiam minus apposite respondeo, in causa est, quod epistolam tuam in hoc sepositam, ut simulatque daretur otium responderem, nancisci non potui. Verum hoc alias pensabitur. Dominus Jesus suam in te munificentiam tueri, semperque novis accessionibus augere dignetur, Carole fili charissime: idem conjugium tuum bene fortunet. Apud Friburgum Brisgoiæ 25 Augusti, An. 1530.

Ep. 1160. Col. 1358.

Dedication to Livy. 1 March, 1531. Friburg.

Des. Erasmus Rot. generoso adolescenti Carolo Montjoio S. D.

Etsi nunquam hactenus contigit faciem intueri tuam, juvenis ornatissime, tamen in tuis ad me literis mire puris, doctis, argutis, amicis, candidis, optimam tui partem, animum, sic expressam video, ut nullus Apelles corporis effigiem in tabula representare possit evidentius. Tam varias tamque raras naturæ tuæ dotes ista præsertim ætate, quam libenter, tum summa cum animi mei voluptate sum exosculatus. Equidem nihil non præclarum expectabam a Gulielmi Montjoii filio, sed ingenue fateor, longe vicisti spem meam, quam de tuo profectu conceperam. Eam epistolam non in hoc tantum servabo, quo me subinde tui contemplatione delectet, verum etiam ut hoc instrumento tecum velut obsignatis tabulis agere possim, nisi quæ cœpisti perrexeris, donec operi pulcherrimo colophonem imposueris. Scribis te illa mea epistola, quam

Adagijs præfixi, velut in theatrum productum, ut velis nolis cogaris, bene saltata fabula, multitudinis auribus oculisque satisfacere. Hoc oneris tibi per me impostum esse, mi Carole, nondum sane me pœnitent: altera vero sarcina, qua te magis etiam premi dicis, sollicitum quo pacto meis in te meritis gratiam referas, facile te exonero. Nec enim mutuo ne fallas tuorum de te expectationem, quin ista tam præclara exordia, vel, ut melius dicam, primus fabulæ actus, nobis spem faciunt fore, ut, quemadmodum superasti meam, ita vincas et cæterorum expectationem. Quod si præsteris, arbitror mihi pro si quid est meorum in te officiorum, in solidum atque etiam cumulate relatam gratiam. Vera pietas, qua clarissimum patrem tuum perpetuo sum prosecutus, quamque nunc in te velut alterum illum transtuli, non moratur aliam mercedem, quam ut te ipsum talem præstes, qualem optat illa. Verum ne tibi fabulam istam saltanti, nihil aliud quam hortator applausorque videar, sed ut nonnihil etiam opis adferam, visum est tuo nomini dicere Titum Livium, Latine historię principem, jam quidem frequenter excusum, sed nunquam antehac vel magnificentius vel emendatius: et si hoc parum est, quinque libris modo repertis auctum; quos bono quodam genio in bibliotheca Monasterii Laurisseni, aut, ut vulgo, Lorschensis, reperit Simon Grynæus, vir ut in omni genere literarum citra supercilium eruditus, ita provehendis liberalibus studiis natus. Id autem Monasterium est e regione Wormacię sive Borbetomagi trans Rhenum, a Carolo magno septingentis ab hinc annis et eo amplius exstructum, ac librorum copiosissima suppellectile instructum: nam hæc olim præcipua cura principum fuit, et hic solet esse charissimus cœnobiorum thesaurus. Archetypum erat admirandę vetustatis, prisco more perpetua literarum serie ita depictum, ut difficillimum fuerit verbum a verbo dirimere, nisi docto, attento, et in hoc ipsum exercitato. Unde non parum negotii fuit in parando exemplari, quod typographicis operis traderetur utendum. Nec minore cura quam fide advigilatum est, ne usquam in describendo ab archetypo recederetur. Quod si pridem magna studiosorum gratulatione merito exceptum est, quaecunque fragmentum, quod nobis dedit Moguntia; quanto plausu excipi par est, tantam Livianę historię accessionem? Atque utinam faxit Deus Opt. Max. ut hic auctor totus et integer nobis restituatur. Ejus rei spem nonnullam præbent rumores per ora quorundam volitantes: dum hic apud Danos, ille apud Polonos, alius apud Germanos, haberi Liviana quædam nondum edita jactitat. Certe posteaquam hæc reliquias præter omnium spem objecit fortuna, non video cur despere-
 mus et plura posse contingere. Atque hic, mea quidem sententia, principes viri rem se dignam facerent, si præmiis propositis, eruditos ad pervestigandum tantum thesaurum sollicitarent, aut etiam ad editionem perpellerent: si qui forte sunt, qui rem publicę utilitati paratam, gravi studiorum jactura premunt abduntque. Vehementer enim absurdum videtur, homines ut parum auri argenteve inveniant, tantis impendiis, tantisque periculis ad ipsos pene inferos terrę viscera perfodere: et hujusmodi thesauros tanto illis preciosiores, quanto corpore præstantior est animus.

prorsus negligere, nec ulla vestigatione dignos judicare. Midarum hic animus est, non Principum, a quo quom sciam tuam indolem quam longissime abhorrere, non dubito quin hoc lucrum sis avidissime amplexurus. Jam ne quis dubitare possit, an hæc dimidiata Decas sit vere T. Livii, duæ res potissimum efficiunt: primum ipsa phrasis omnibus notis suum auctorem referens; dein argumenta sive Epitomæ L. Flori, hisce libris per omnia respondentes. Itaque cum scirem magnatibus viris nullam esse lectionem magis accommodam quam Historicorum, inter quos facile primas tenet T. Livius, de Latinis loquor, præsertim quum Sallustianum nihil exstet, præter duo fragmenta; reputaremque quantus quamque inexplebilis historiarum, ut ita loquar, belluo semper fuerit pater tuus, quem non dubito quin hac quoque parte referas: visus sum mihi non incongrue facturus, si hi quinque libri, tibi proprie dicati prodirent in lucem. Quanquam hic nolim te parentis nimium esse similem. Solet enim ille singulis diebus a cœna ad mediam usque noctem libris incumbere, non sine uxoris ac pedissequarum tædio, magnoque famulorum murmure: quod quanquam illi hactenus præter valetudinis dispendium licuit, non arbitror tamen consultum, ut eandem tu jacias alcam, fortasse non perinde feliciter casuram. Certe quum pater tuus huic Regi etiamnum adolescenti socius esset studiorum, in historiis potissimum versabantur, idque vehementer approbante patre Henrico septimo, singulari judicio prudentiaque Rege. Adjuncta autem est huic editioni Chronologia Henrici Glareani, hominis exquisite multifariamque docti, cujus indefatigabilis industria, non solum hoc inclytum Gymnasium Friburgense, verum etiam totam hanc regionem, liberalibus disciplinis expolit, exornat, locupletat. Ea Chronologia commonstrat temporum ordinem, bellorum species, ac personarum nomina, in quibus hactenus fuit mira confusio, scribarum ac sciorum vicio inducta. Atqui hæc erat unica historiæ lux. Quod si hæc absit cynosura, cæca prorsus est in historiarum pelago navigatio: et nisi hoc adsit filum, inextricabilis error involvit lectorem etiam eruditum, in his rerum justarum labyrinthis. Hoc munere si tuam epistolam bene pensatam arbitraberis, tuæ jam vices erunt nos tuis impartire literis. Bene, vale. Apud Friburgum Brisgoiæ 1 Mar. 1531.

There are thirteen letters from Erasmus to Lord William Mountjoy. The most material parts of these are extracted in the notes.

1. A letter dated in 1496. An excuse for omitting a lecture. In Le Clerc's Edition. Ep. 5. col. 4.
2. 3 Feb. 1497. Ex Arce Tornenhensi. In this he gives an account of a terrible journey in winter to Tornenhem, in Flanders, to visit Anna Bersala, Marchioness of Vere, the owner of the castle there. Ep. 6. col. 5.
3. In 1498. In answer to a letter requesting him to write a fuller work De Conscribendis Epistolis. Ep. 43. col. 41.

4. Dated Oxford, 1498. Enquires after his wife, his socer humanissimus, and the rest of his family. Begins to like England. Ep. 42. col. 41.
5. Oxford, 1499. Introduced at length in the notes. Ep. 64. col. 56.
6. Basil, 29 Aug. 1515. Had strained his back upon a journey from Rusella to Ghent. Ep. 182. col. 160.
7. Lovain, 16 Oct. 1519. A letter to introduce Anthony, Lord of Grimberg, and his perceptor, Adrian Barlandus, to Lord Montjoy. Ep. 469. col. 508.
8. Antwerp, 1519. England abounds in learning. The munificence of Wolsey to the University of Oxford. Ep. 492. col. 538.
9. From Anderlecht, in Brabant, 1521. This is a long letter, in which he complains that he was accused of being a Lutheran, and informs us that Montjoy had exhorted him to clear himself from the charge by writing a book against Luther. He calls it an impudent lie (*impudens mendacium*), and states what had given occasion to the report. That he had many enemies from his introducing learning, who had invented falsehoods of him before the Lutheran controversy. He declares that he had never written a word in favour of Luther, but, on the contrary, had dissuaded Luther from publishing his works, foreseeing the disturbances they would occasion. Yet, he says, all must acknowledge that ecclesiastical discipline had degenerated from the evangelical purity. But Luther, in his endeavours to remedy the evil, should have proceeded with mildness. He professes himself to be a friend to peace. If Luther had made use of his works, he would not have written them. To call Luther a fool is easy; to support the cause of faith, to me at least, is very difficult. Yet when he had finished the works he had in hand, he would endeavour to produce something to allay these dissensions, or at least to shew his good will, although great and learned men had likewise attempted it. Posterity will judge me. Ep. 606. col. 681.
10. Friburg, 28 March, 1529. Speaks of the wars, and politics of the times. Every thing very dear. Of his son Charles. Ep. 1034. col. 1176.
11. Friburg, 8 Sep. 1529. Acknowledges a present from the Queen of England. Her praises and learning. Politics. Dedicates his Adages to him and his son Charles. Ep. 1077. col. 1233.
12. Friburg, 18 March, 1531. The Queen's good will towards him. General troubles. Of his son Charles. Simon Grynæus. Livy. Ep. 1174. col. 1373.
13. Louvain, 23 Oct. 1518. Complains of ill health. Ep. 297. col. 1686.

Lord William Montjoy is likewise mentioned in other letters which passed between Erasmus and his correspondents, which are many of them noticed in the history, or notes.

No. XVIII.

DUGDALE AND ASHMOLE'S DEEDS.

A Catalogue of copies, and extracts, of ancient deeds, formerly belonging to Lord Mountjoy, preserved by Dugdale in his Manuscripts, volume 39, folio 47 et seq.

Ex cartis Domini de Montjoy.

1. Simon Blundus, filius Roberti Blundi, de London, dedit Hospitali Sancti Egidii extra London. dimidiam mercatam redditus in London. 4 Hen. III. 1219.
2. Willus le Blount dedit Johanni le Blount militi, et Elizabethæ uxori suæ in liberum maritagium terras in Hamslope com. Bucks, dat. Hampton Lovett. 40 Edw. III. Seal, Blount nebuly. 1366.
3. Willus le Blount, miles Dominus de Belton, Rutl. tradidit Waltero filio Roberti le Bayliff de Belton dimidiam virgatam terre in Belton ad vitam suam. 14 Ed. fil. Reg. Ed. 1320.
4. Willus le Blund, Dominus de Belton, to Henry, son of Henry, son of Simon de Belton, and Amicia his wife, lease of a messuage in Belton, dated Belton, 10 Edw. III. 1336.
5. Dominus Willus le Blund dedit Johanni Lovett terram Brerhulle in Bertone. No date. Probably Edw. II. or III. *Carta antiquissima.*
6. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Longley Dunelmensis Episcopus, nuper Custos privati Sigilli Domini Regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum et Johannes Baysham Clericus salutem. Noveritis nos dedisse &c. Sanchiæ quæ fuit uxor Walteri Blount Chevalier maneria nostra de Barton, Sapirton, Sutton, Lutchurche, Haselwode, Adloxton, et Belton, et reversionem manerii de Falde cum acciderit, cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum prædictorum maneriorum, cum suis pertinentiis. Nec non omnia terras tenementa, redditus, servitia, et reversiones, cum suis pertinentiis in Dalbury, Hollyngton, Boyleston, Leycester, Befford, Peeke, Scarsedale, Stapenhull, Gayton, Tuttebnry, et Burton, et alibi in comitatibus Derby, Stafford, Leycester, et Roteland, quæ omnia et singula nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento prædicti Walteri. Habendum et tenendum omnia prædicta maneria &c. præfatæ Sanchiæ ad terminum vitæ suæ &c. Et post decessum præfatæ Sanchiæ volumus et concedimus quod prædicta maneria de Barton, Sapirton, Sutton, Lutchurche, et Haselwode &c. remaneant Johanni Blount militi filio prædictorum Walteri et Sanchiæ et suis hæredibus masculis. Pro defectu remanere Thomæ filio prædictorum Walteri et Sanchiæ. Habendum et tenendum præfato Thomæ sub conditione quod si idem Thomas non fuerit ad ordinem præbiterialem Sanctæ Ecclesiæ consecratus, et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Et si contingat præfatum Thomam

Blount ad ordinem prædictum consecrari, aut ipsum sine hærede masculino obire, quod extunc prædicta maneria &c. remaneant Jacobo filio prædictorum Walteri et Sanchiæ et hæredibus masculis &c. Pro defectu remaneant Petro filio prædictorum Walteri et Sanchiæ et hæredibus masculis &c. Pro defectu remaneant rectis hæredibus prædicti Walteri imperpetuum. Volumus etiam quod post decessum præfatæ Sanchiæ prædicta maneria de Adloxton cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem manerii &c. remaneant præfato Thomæ Blount tenendum sibi quousque promotus fuerit ad beneficium ecclesiasticum, et postquam promotus fuerit, quod extunc remaneant præfato Johanni Blount et hæredibus masculis. Pro defectu remaneant Thomæ prædicto et hæredibus masculis. Pro defectu remaneant præfato Jacobo et hæredibus masculis. Pro defectu remaneant Petro prædicto et hæredibus masculis. Remaneant rectis hæredibus prædicti Walteri, &c. Data apud Barton, 4 die Junii, anno primo Henrici quinti.

The seal is inscribed, "Sigillum Thomæ Langley, Dunelm. Epi." and has for the coat of arms, Paly of six pieces, on the second, a mullet, pierced.

7. Nicholas Bakepus complains that Walter Blount, and Sanchie his wife, and *Walter* their son, had disseized him of his frank tenement in Barton Bakepus, post primam transfretationem Domini Henrici Regis, filii Regis Johannis Vasconiam. Teste 20 Ap. an. reg. 6. This must have been the sixth of Richard II. 1382^a.
8. John de Blount de Sodynton dedit Thomæ Vicar. Ecclesie de Donnebrugge, et Radulp de Barton, Chapleyn, the manor of Sodynton, and the reversion of the lands which Dame Johane de Carru held in dower in the same manor, and the manor of Tymberlake, and le Orchard, in Worcestershire, and 24 souls of rent in Bradefield in Wiltshire, and the manors of Uttoxhather, and Haselwood, all his lands in Wynley, Nidham, Hordlowe, Holond, Scropton, Tuttebury, Orrchynnton, Ayonby, Nedwode, and all his lands in Leycester and Defferd, to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever. Donne a Uttoxhether, l'an du regne le Roy Edward teirs trentessim. 30 Edw. III. 1356. Sigillum Johannis Blount, the three leopards' heads of Sodington^b.
9. Robert Browne of Hatton, gives to Sir John Blount, and Thomas Blount his brother, all his goods. 4 Hen. V. 1416.
10. Sir Walter Blount gives to William Wynceby, and John Seggevaux, Clerks, John Fitzherbert, and Henry de Tytonsore, Chaplains, all his lands in Burton upon Trent, and Brandeston in Staffordshire, and Stapenhull in Derbyshire.

^a By the Statute of Merton, writs of novel disseizin could not pass the first voyage of Hen. III. into Gascony. Ch. 8.

^b See Harl. 6079, 19. (col. 392.)

Dated Burton 17 Rich. II. 1393. *Sigillum Walteri Blount.* Arms, Blount, nebuly. Crest, a bird. The whole fixed against a castle, and surrounded with rays.

11. Willus fil. Radulphi de Doverdale, ex assensu Eustacie uxoris, dedi Waltero le Blount, et Johanne uxori, terras de Bradfeld in Hounlanynton in Wilts, *quam* mihi descendebat ex hæreditate Eustacie uxoris meæ post decessum Willmi de Sodyntone fratris sui, in excambio pro aliis terris, viz. his part of Hanrugg, which came by his wife Johanna. No date.
12. Indenture between John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and James Blount, Esquire. Dated 9 June, 16 Edw. IV. 1476. Seal, an eye in the sun. (This is all the extract.)
13. William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, appoints attorneys to receive possession of the manors of Saperton, and Holton in Derbyshire, from John Baker, Will. Willoughby, and Walter Blount. 23 Hen. VIII. 1531.
14. Johannes Blount, Dominus de Montjoy, grant of a message in Boylston. 22 Ed. IV. 1482. Seal six quarters. 1. Ayala, wolves. 2. Tower. 3. Vairy. 4, 5, 6, blank. Crest, on a coronet two cornuts.
15. Carta Thomæ le Blund. Grant of lands in Sepperuge, now Shepridge. No date, perhaps Hen. III. Seal, Blount, nebuly.
16. Bond for one thousand pounds, from Nicholas Bakepuz of Barton Bakepuz, to Sir Walter Blount. 5 Rich. II. 1381. Dated Tuttebury. *Sigillum Nich. Bakepuz.* Arms, two bars, in chief three horseshoes. Note, Walter Blount, miles, duxit Sanchiam fil. et hered. Bakepuz. An evident mistake.
17. Helena Bakepuz, daughter of Thomas Bakepuz, appoints an attorney to deliver her lands in Barton Bakepuz to Nicholas de Knyveton. 8 Rich. II. 1384.
18. Walterus Blount miles condit testamentum suum apud Lyverpole, 16 Decembris, anno Domini 1401. Vult corpus suum sepeliri in Eccelia Beatæ Mariæ de Newerk in Leycestria. Sanchia uxor ejus charissima tum superstes, et filii sui, Johannes, Thomas, Jacobus, tum superstites. Executor hujus testamenti sui est Johannes Blount frater ejus, Thomas Foljamb cognatus ejus, et Thomas Langley custos privati sigilli Regis constituitur nrus supervisorum ejusdem testamenti. Testamentum hoc probatum fuit primo die Augusti. Anno Domini 1403.

In the same manuscript.

Folio 87. John de Bakepuz, son of Robert de Bakepuz, gives to Saint Leonard, and the hospital which his father had founded, between Alment, and Benethlee, and the sisters lepers there. (No date, or premises.)

Fol. 79. Carta Thomæ Blount de Kynlet militis. Dat. 21 Hen. VII. 1505. (only this note.) Seal, a foot or gauntlet in the sun.

Fol. 84. Indenture between Thomas son of Nicholas de Verdon, Chevalier, and John de Stafford, Clerk, and others. (no more.) Dat. apud Burton upon Trent, 31 Ed. III. 1357. Sigillum Thom. de Verdon. Fretty.

ASHMOLE.

Catalogue of extracts of deeds, and other ancient documents, preserved by Ashmole, Manuscripts, vol. 846. fol. 19.

1. 20 Rich. II. 1396. It appears that Dame Sanchie Blount founded an Hospital, called St. Leonard's, of Allkinton, 8 Hen. IV. and appointed a Chaplain to pray for her, her children, Sir Walter Blount, and her brethren and sisters.
2. 9 Edw. II. 1315. Belton, unde Guill'. Blount est dnus.
3. Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, having sold to Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, the manor of Swerford, Oxon. for 1000 marks, agrees to deliver to her all the evidences. Dated 20th of March, 1470. Sigillum Walteri dni Monjoy, filii et heredis Tho. Blount quondam Magni Thesaurarii Normannie. Arms ill drawn, quarterly, 2d and 4th nebuly, crest and the rest unintelligible.
4. Licence of entry to Sir John Blount, son and heir of Sir Walter Blount, late Lord Mountjoy, deceased, ac consanguineus et heres Edwardi Blount, fil. Willmi Blunt, fil. ejusdem Walteri.
- 5, 6. Relate to the family of Willoughby. Dorothy daughter of Thomas Marquis of Dorset had Anne wife of Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.
7. Voluntas Domine Sanchie Blount, 1415.

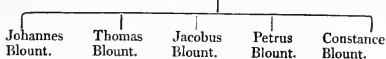
En nom de Dieux, le pieres, et fitz, et le seynt esparite, et del Beate Marie virgine, et le tout le seynt compayne de paradiz, l'an du nostre dit seigneur Jhesus, 1415, Jeo Sanch, jadis feme de Mountsier Walter Blount, que Dieux pardonne, esteant in bone memorie, ordeyne et devise mon testant in ma daraigne volunt en manier qu'ensuyt. En primes Jeo recommand m'alme a nostre Jesus, et sa benigue mere la Virgine Mari, et tout les Scynts de Paradize, mon corps d'ester enterres en l'Esgles Collegiat de nostre Dame de Leycester aupres mon marit avant dit, que Dieux asoyle, Jeo ordeyne et devise que les cents liveris quelle ma fille. Item Jeo ordeyne que tout mon vessel 'Argent, et endoris sont en la value prenter mes quatres fils, cester assavoir, Jhon, Thomas, James, et Peter, over la beine foy de Dieux, et de moyd.

8. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Radulphus Shirley, Armiger, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse Thome Blount, militi, Edwardo Langford, Armigero, Waltero Blount, Armigero, et Thome Blount, filio predicti Thome, maritajium Johannis filii mei primogeniti, et he-

redis. Et quod liceat eis predictum Johannem maritare ubicunque sibi placuerit absque disparagatione. Dat. An. 5 Hen V.

Thomas Blount, Miles, 5 Hen V.
Thomas Blount, 5 Hen. V.

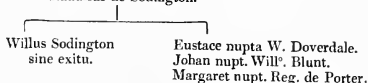
Walterus Blount, Miles = Dnia Sanchia.
mortuus ante, 5 Hen. IV.



9. The letter from the Queen of Castile to Donna Sancha.

10. Assisa, 31 Ed. I. 1302.

Radulfus de Sodington.



11. Pat. 52 Hen. III. Not very intelligible. Rex. Alienor uxor Edwardi primi. terr. Radulphi Montjoy.
12. Henricus filius Egidii de Meignell dedit Radulpho filio Radulphi de Montjoy terras in Tottingley, 6 Edw. II. 1312.
13. Inquisitiones captæ in Com. Derby, 4 Edw. I. 1275. De Radulpho de Montjoy, 2 mercas et dimid. ut non fiet miles.
14. Derby et Not. Philippus de Ulcote, et Johanna uxor ejus *petit* versus Radus de Monjoy, et Amicitiam, matrem suam, tertiam partem totius terræ *qui* ipsi tenent de libero tenemento quod fuit Sewoldi de Monjoy, quondam viri sui, in Gildisley et Winsore, ut dotem. Placita in Banco, anno regni Regis Johannis 13, apud West^{ria}, 1211.

Sewaldus de Monjoy = Johanna = Philippus de Ulcote.

15. Ex evidentiis clarissimi viri Caroli Blunt, Comitis Devon. et Baronis de Monjoye, 1603, 27 Feb.

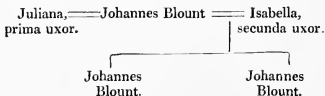
Sewallus filius Fulcheri Willmo de Monjoy. Confirmation of all his father's lands as freely as his father held them in the time of Eadulphus, son of Ethelbert, grandfather of Sewall, by the service of one knight's fee, that is, Gildesley, Mornshall, and half Britchritfeld, to hold of Sewall, and his heirs. Sine dat. valde antiqua.

Willus Munjoye dominus de Gildesley, Langesley, et Birchritfeild.

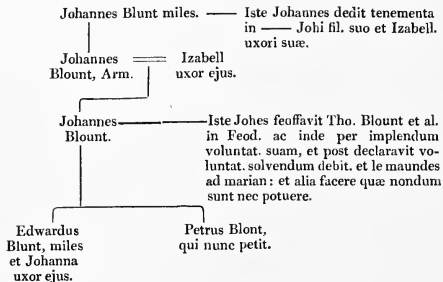
16. Milo filius Radulphi de Monjoy dedit Radulpho de Montjoy, fratri ejus, omnes terras suas in Britrichfeld. No date. Seal, two squares interwoven.



17. Radulphus de Monjoy dedit Henrico de Kinton, et Agneti Gilveyne redditus in Gayton. 17 Edw. II. 1323.
18. Willielmus filius Henrici de Kinton dedit Radulpho de Monjoy et Margareta uxori suæ, quartam partem manerii de Gayton. 17 Edw. II. 1323.
19. Agnes Gilvayne relaxavit Radulpho Monjoy totum jus suum in Gayton. 30 Edw. III. 1356.
20. Thomas Barinton miles, et Margareta uxor ejus constituunt Henricum de la Bene de Frowdeswall attornatum suum tradere possessionem Thomæ de Montjoy de omnibus terris suis in Birchinfeyld, Mournsale, Longesden, et Tottinley in le Peek, et in Shawesdale in Com. Derby. 21 Edw. III. 1347.
21. Escaet. 3 Hen. VI. 1424.



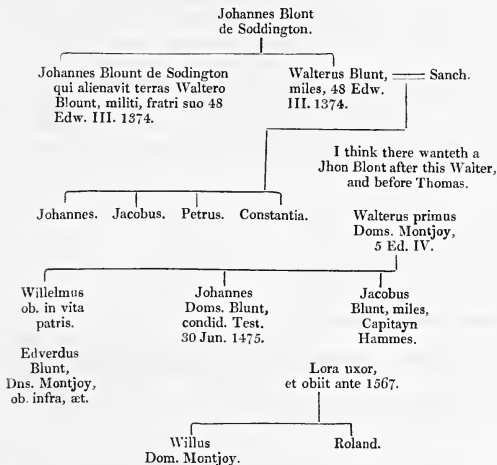
Escaet. 21 Hen. VI. 1442.



22. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Blount de Soddington salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, &c. Johanni de Knivton de Bradeley totum jus, &c. in omnibus terris et in Morneshall et in prato vocato Money Meadow in feodo de Underwood que Walterus Blount et Johannes Fawconer milites, tenentur in comuni. Dat. Anno 8 Richardi (11th? 1384.) Sigillum Johannis Blount de Sodington. 3 leopards' heads, &c.

Note. This deed proveth directly that Blount of Sodington is descended

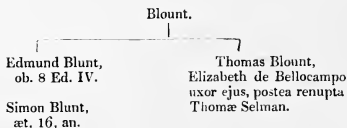
from Montjoy by reason the lands mentioned be the Lord Montjoy's land. Ashmole^c.



23. Will of the first (third) Lord Mountjoy John, 5th of July, 1484. John Blount, Knight, Lord Mountjoy, Lieutenant of the Castell of Guisnes. Lowre his wife to have for life, Belton, Allerton, Cottesmore, Gretham, Locester, and Defferd, in Rutlandshire. William his son and heir, Rowland Blount his son. Mentions his cousin William Blount, his brother James. Advises his sons not to be great. (Fuller in Dugdale Baron. vol. i. p. 520.)
24. Inquisitio post mortem Thomæ Blount, 8 Edw. IV. 1468. militis, at Lincoln. Tenuit Melton, Petre, Wotton, Eastham, &c. Robertus Blount est filius et heres Thomæ et Agnetæ, et 9 annorum. Natus fuit 37 Hen. VI. 1459.

^c That is, were Sir Ralph Montjoy's lands, here called Lord Montjoy, as appears by No. 15. It proves therefore that Sodington is descended from Isolda the daughter and heiress of Thomas Montjoy. The title of Lord Montjoy was not created till long after the date of this deed in 1465. This is confirmed by Sodington's bearing the Montjoy arms, viz. gules, 3 escutcheons, or, and agrees with Bigland's pedigrees, and that annexed to the Harleian deeds, No. 6079, page 130. Yet much of the Montjoy property went in the Lord Mountjoy family. See 12—20. and the Inquis. P. M. of the first Lord Mountjoy.

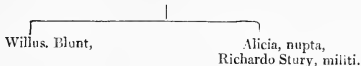
25. Note, that the manors of Barton and Bayleston, were made over by Sir Nicholas Bagpus to Sir Walter Blount. 5 Rich. II. 1381.
26. John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and James Blount his son (brother) to Thomas Brian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Izabella his wife, late wife of Thomas Blount, Esquire, grant of a rent of 100 shillings for their lives. 16 Edw. IV. 1476.
27. A deed between William Blount, and John Blount his son, and John Alleyne, Alice his wife, and Thomas Ingram de Witch. Alleyne, grants the manor of Thickineltre. — Edward III.
28. Indenture between Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Thomas Blount, and Walter Blount, Thomas Blount, and Thomas Walshe. Elizabeth lets them all her manors of Hampton Lovett, and Wich, in Worcestershire, Ekenton, in Northamptonshire, Madeley and Fold, in Staffordshire, Allaxton in Leicestershire, Saperton, both Parrocke, Hayflates, and Fullbroke, in Derbyshire. 38 Hen. VI. 1459.
29. John Kniveton, Lord of Bradeley, of one part, and Richard Blount, and Ralph Bakpus of the other, witnesses, that since Ralph Mountjoy had lately granted to Sir William Kniveton, grandfather of John, a certain rent of 11 marks, 12 shillings, and 8 pence, issuing out of Gayten, it was agreed that if they would pay 100 shillings yearly they should be exonerated from the rent. 4 Edw. III. 1330.



30. Sir Walter Blount appoints an attorney to deliver to William Chisselden the manor of Gayton, in Staffordshire, and Haselwood, Yeldersley, Brightrichfield, Monsale Parva, and Longseard. 1 Rich. II. 1377.
31. John Kniveton to William Fawconer, release of rents. 12 Rich. II. 1388.
32. A fine levied. Ralph de Montjoy, and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas de Denston, of lands, &c. in Gayton, to remain with Ralph. 17 Edw. II. 1323.
33. John de Kniveton de Brady, Walter Blount, and John Fawconer. Complaint of trespass, in Gayton.
34. John Kniveton releases to Walter Blount a rent of 11 marks in Gayton. 12 Rich. II. 1388.
35. Letters of Administration of the effects of Sir Thomas Blount granted to Wal-

ter Blount his son and heir, Sir Thomas Greisley, Thomas Blount, and Robert Barley, Esquires, 1456. Note. Query if this Thomas Blount be not the lineal ancestor to Sir Michael Blount, of Maple Durham, and brother to Walter, first Lord Mountjoy.

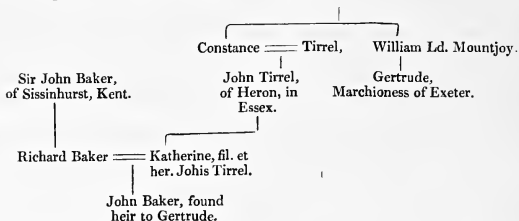
36. Johannes Lovet, Dominus de Amnelby, dominæ Izabellæ matri suæ uxori domini Willelmi de Blound, manerium et terras in Timberlacke. (This is all.) Seal, Lovet, 3 wolves' heads.
37. Willus de Blund, miles, dedit Waltero le Blund, fratis suo, terras in Timberlack. — Edw. II.



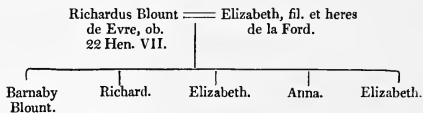
38. An imperfect abstract of an indenture between Dame Sanchia Blount, and John Savadge, Coventry. 18 Hen. IV.?
39. Thomas de Hugford, Rector of Hampton Lovett, grants to Sir John Blount, and Elizabeth his wife, the manors of Hampton Lovett, with the advowson, and Thiekinapeltre, and afterwards to William their son. 19 Edw. III. 1345.
40. A tresvrent et treshomrable Seigneur le Com. de Warwic. Supplie humblement vestre tenant Alice que fuit la femine Monsenr Richard Sturi. She claims lands in Thieknapeltre in Worcestershire, as heir to her brother William Blount.
41. The Duke of Exeter gives 1000 marks to Thomas Blount, to found a chauntry in the college called the New Warke of Leicester, with ten priests to sing masses for the souls of Sir John Blount, his father Sir Walter Blount, and his mother Dame Sanche. 1 Hen. VI. 1422.
42. John de London and John de Blund de Sodington mentioned. 30 Edw. III. 1356.
43. Milites Parlamenti, Anno 35 Edw. I. 1306, in Com. Berks, Hugo de Blound, et Johannes de la Hanse.
44. Anna, Ducissa Buckingham, et nuper uxor Walteri Blount de Mountjoy, militis, defuncti, obiit 20 Septembris. 4 Edw. IVth. 1464^d. Et Johannes est filius et heres predicti Walteri. Est ætatis 30 annorum. Escaet.
45. Rex concessit Waltero Blount Domino de Mountjoy, et Annæ, Ducissæ Buckingham, uxori suæ, custodiam castrorum, &c. quæ fuerunt Humfridi, nuper Ducis Bucks. in Anglia et villa Calliee, ratione minoris ætatis Henrici consanguinei et heredis. 10 Edw. IV. 1470.

^d This is erroneous, she died 20 Edw. IV. 1462.

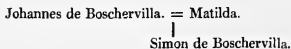
46. Inquisitio post mortem Gertrude Marchionissæ Exeter. Tenuit maneria de Frenington, Bakerton, Unholme.



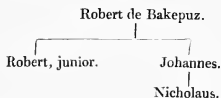
47. Release, William Wincey, &c. to Sir Walter Blount of all lands in Barton Bakepuz, Alkmanton, Boylston, Sutton, Lutchurch, Brightrichfeyld, Langedon, Totenley, Hasilwood, near Duffield, Newton near Dalbury, Spondon and Saperton, Com. Derb. Gayton and Tutbury, in Staffords. Allexton, Estnorton, Leycester, Defford in Leicestershire, Ekton in Northamptonshire. No date.
48. Johannes de Nordeville, &c. claim of John, son of Walter Blount, the manor of Passingham, in Northamptonshire. 5 Edw. III. 1331.
49. Thomas Blount, Armiger, et Johannes Borsham, Clericus, executores testamenti Sanchiæ, quæ fuit uxor Walteri Blount, militis, defuncti. Cum Dominus Henricus nuper Rex Angliæ quartus concesserit Sanchiæ custodiam omnium terrarum, &c. ratione minoris ætatis filii et heredis ejusdem Johannis, Domina Sanchia condidit testamentum in 1415.
50. Richardus Blount de Evre (Iver) com. Bucks. vult sepeliri in cancella ejusdem ecclesiæ, 14 Sep. 22 Hen. VII. 1506.



51. Johannes de Boschervilla to John de Backpus his uncle, grant of Allackston, to hold of himself, in curia Roberti Grimbaude, qui advocatus est ipsius feudi. No date.



52. John de Bakpuz grants Nicholas, his son, a virgate of land in Allaxton, half a meadow, in Brimswald, land between le Edeen de Hornicald, and the road to Northampton. No date. Seal, a lion rampant.
53. Peter de Bakepus confirms to Nicholas Bakepus the land in Allaxton which he had from his father.
54. Alicia, daughter of Robert de Bakepuz, grants to John de Bakepuz, her brother, all her land in Allaxton. Mentions Robert Grimbaude her uncle, and John her son. No date.
55. Robert de Bakepuz, son of Robert, confirms his father's grant to his brother John, of land in Rumpton and Aysendon.



56. John de Bakepuz to Nicholas his son, confirmation of land in Allaxton.
57. Agreement. John de Bakepuz, &c.

No. XIX.

I.

Original letter of Richard Blond, a Jesuit, to Pere Seguiran at Paris, touching the French Match.

From the Original. Harl. No. 1583. f. 227.

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Reverendo in Christo Patri P. Seguiran, Societatis Jesu in Domo Professa.

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(Seal **IHS** Præpositus Provincialis Angliæ Soci. Jesu.) *Parisiis.*

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Reverende in Christo Pater,
Pax Christi.

Cum in Hispania nuperrime tractaretur cum Catholica Majestate, de sorore sua Serenissima Infanta danda in uxorem Serenissimo Principi nostro Carolo, ut non defuerunt qui Societatem nostram tantum reluctari ac obstare dictitarint, ne id fieret: Patresque nostros quasi solos authores abrumpendi tractatus accusarint, quod eas condiciones exigii a Domino nostro Rege Magnæ Britannæ curassent, quibus assentiri non poterat; ita in eo tractatu qui nunc habetur, cum Christianis-

sima Majestate, eandem haud dubio mensuram, et irrationabiles calumnias, ab adversariis nostris expectare oportebit. Quamobrem visum est prævenire, et Reverentiam Vestram paucis informare, ut si qua se occasio tulerit, pro Societate nostra respondere opportune et certo possit.

1. Ac imprimis quotquot hic in Anglia de Societate versamur, omni cum humilitate et patientia divinæ nos providentiæ submittimus, plena cum resignatione, promptaque voluntate amplexuri, quicquid divinæ ejus Majestati placebit, in præsenti de matrimonio tractatu, Regibus inspirare, ut de nobis, omnibusque Catholicis statuatur ac decernant.

2. Ut non possumus absque nota summæ ingratiitudinis, non gratissime agnoscere intercessionem ac preces quascunque cujusvis Principis, qui nobis et Catholicis omnibus inter tot ac tantas ærumnas constitutis, solatium aliquod impetrare pro sua benignitate, aut hactenus allaboraverit, aut etiam in posterum allaborabit: ita ex animo, sincere, ac serio profitemur, protestamurque, post Deum, et salva Religione Catholica, nullam prorsus a quoquam dependentiam unquam habituros, aut agnitu-ros, præterquam a Solo Domino Nostro naturali Rege Magnæ Britanniæ, cui præcipue quicquid nobis gratiæ ac favoris fiet, pro debito nostro, semper ac libentissime acceptum feremus.

3. Conditionibus vero, sive capitulationibus, aut articulis quibuscunque a Domino nostro Rege Magnæ Britanniæ rogandis, aut extorquendis, adeo non insistimus, ut tanquam rem ab Instituto plane alienam abhorreamus, memores eorum decretorum, quibus cavet nostra Societas (uti bene novit Reverentia Vestra) ne quis Patrum negotiis Principum se immiscere præsumat. Quare licet optimas (quod cuique proclive est,) conditiones cupiamus, Religionique Catholici commodi-ssimas; curam tamen omnem eas quovis modo suggerendi, nedum præscribendi, penitus renunciamus.

4. Porro matrimonium Serenissimi Principis nostri cum quacunque Principe Catholica, multoque magis cum sorore Serenissimi Regis Christianissimi, adeo non improbamus, aut aversamur, ut nihil sit quod vehementius optemus, quam ut de eo ad certum utriusque Coronæ bonum, quod inde merito speratur, et optatam Christianæ Reipublicæ universæ pacem, inter Reges citissime conveniat.

5. Denique etiamsi leges omnes pœnales contra Catholicos variis temporibus statutæ ac decretæ, non solum in suo summo vigore modo sint, sed strictius etiam quam unquam, et magis speciale mandatum a Domino nostro Rege Magnæ Britannæ recentem emanaverit, quo iudicibus, cæterisque justitiæ ministris gravissime injunctum est, ut eas omni cum severitate et rigore, excepto sanguine, executioni mandandas, per universas Regni provincias curarent; et reipsa aliquot hominum millia extrema quæque eum familiarum suarum ruinis mox expectent: adeo tamen optamus, ut matrimonium quod modo apud Christianissimum Regem tractatur, desideratum cunctis effectum sortiatur, ut si Dominus Noster Rex Magnæ Britan-

niæ, ob nimis strictas condiciones, quas forte continget præter expectationem exigi, tractatum iterum abrumpendum, et filio suo Serenissimo Principi nostro, alias potius nuptias inter Protestantas aut Puritanos ex sententia ac voto procerum in Parlamento paucos ante menses congregatorum, quærendas decerneret; in hoc inquam eventu, malimus (quod ad nos attinet) nullis adjectis pactisve conditionibus, matrimonium cum Serenissima Sorore Regis Christianissimi expediri, (si ita Regibus videbitur,) et de cætero pietati, commiserationi, ac elementæ Domini Nostri Regis Magnæ Britanniæ nos committere, ac bono quod a Catholico saltem matrimonio sperari poterit, duntaxat inniti; quam eorum malorum discrimen adire, quæ ex matrimonio cum quovis Principe adversæ Religionis, (quod Deus avertat) certissime secutura videntur.

Atque hoc est meum et totius Societatis in hoc Regno de præsentî tractatu iudicium, et desiderium. Reverentiam itaque Vestram iterum atque iterum rogo, per viscera Christi, ut quod in se erit, huic cum sorore Regis Christianissimi matrimonio facilem aditum aperire, illudque promovere totis viribus velit: cum salva divina providentia, cujus viæ sunt inscrutabiles, tum ad solatium et levamen Catholicorum, sub afflictione gravissima et maxime diuturna gementium, tum etiam ad stabilem amicitiam et perpetuum inter utramque Coronam fœdus, ac universi Christiani Orbis pacem, optimum plane et commodissimum medium videatur. Sanctis Reverentiæ Vestræ sacrificiis et orationibus me commendo. Londini 20 Julii, 1624, stylo veteri.

Reverentiæ Vestræ

Servus in Christo,

RICARDUS BLONDUS.

II.

Father Richard Blount's Admonitions to the Jesuits of the English Mission contain twelve pages in folio, in More's History. The heads are as follows.

De Dei gloria, animi magnitudine, et indifferentia. Ad labores et difficultates parandus animus. Ad perfectionem conandum. Tria genera eorum qui in missione versantur, scilicet, quorundam qui privatim se domi continent, et vix ullam cum proximo conversationem habent; aliorum qui toti sunt in itineribus, et diem vacuum raro sortiuntur; ac denique eorum qui vel recollectioni, vel conversationi quantum fere volunt, et quemadmodum volunt, tribuere possunt. De studiis. De conversatione. De non leviter circumcursando. De castitate. De paupertate. De obedientia. Christi Domini imitatio. Unio cum Deo. De hora considerationis. Uno verbo omnia me comprehendisse existimabo, cum id quod a Christo Domino mihi ante alios dictum esse satis video, vobis omnibus dixerò.—Vigilate.

After an introduction, he proceeds to his admonitions, of which the following is the whole of the first head.

Atque imprimis ut unius Dei gloriam habeatis semper ob oculos, cujus tum Sanctus Pater Noster Ignatius, in singulis prope capitibus suarum Constitutionum nos admonet, tum res ipsa docet quidquid alio fine suscipiatur in perturbationem aut fumum desinere. Et quidem si ad finem qui in Missione nostra in Angliam spectari debet advertamus animum, (qui communi fini societatis est, ut sic dicam, subalternus) quid obsecro sperari poterit, si quis, vel desiderio videndæ postliminio patriæ, vel propinquorum affectui, vel tædio (quod absit) Collegialis observantiæ indulgens, vel inconstantia animi abductus, vel alio denique parum solido prætextu, eam ambiat aut procuret? Etenim Missio nostra, si rem penitus introspeciamus, difficultatibus et laboribus plena est, si variorum personarum consortia, abundant periculis, si quotidianas divini obsequii occasiones, immensi seges est meriti, ut tantæ rei sinistram aliquam animi affectionem admisceri neque tutum omnino sit, et homine Societatis indiguum. Et ex adverso pusilli animi, eam vel otii vel reliquorum commodorum causa detractare.

Itaque quas duo virtutes Sanctus Pater Noster Ignatius ubique conjunctas esse vult, Animi scilicet Magnitudinem, atque Indifferentiam, eas profecto comparare sibi quisque debet qui huic Missioni deservit. Animi Magnitudo divinam gloriam in omnibus respicit; ad omnia hujus gloriæ studio se extendit; hanc gloriam inscriptam quæ non præferunt ut se indigna aspernatur. Indifferentia eidem divinæ gloriæ varia meditantibus attemperat, neque extra terminos vagari sinit. Sed cum eandem gloriam, quam vos quæritis, multo ardentius Deus ipse prosequatur, tum certius meliusque vestra opera in ea amplificanda utetur, ac longius recto itinere provehet, cum, quasi positus ventis, suavem hanc atque æquabilem animi dispositionem indueritis, et zelo miscueritis indifferentiam. Quæ ratio est cur idem S. Pater noster fundamento spiritualium suorum exercitiorum has utrasque virtutes intexerit; quo intelligatis eas ad ipsam basim spiritualis cujuscumque ædificii omnino pertinere, qua concussa ædificium nutet, sublata, corruat. Itaque sicut fundamenti solide collocandi atque illibati semper conservandi non potest esse nimia cura; ita cum initio suscipitis cogitationem hujus Missionis aut petendæ aut obtendæ, ac deinde toto ejusdem progressu atque decursu, unam divinam gloriam præ oculis habentes, Indifferentiæ ad Missionem ipsam, ad loca, ad tempora, ad personas, ad occupationes, et quævis alia per quæ ipsa divina gloria a vobis procuranda sit, nunquam vos contingat oblivisci; quo eidem Deo cujus gloriam quæritis inveniamini semper subjecti; et tanto fidentius ad divinam Majestatem in omnibus recurrere possitis, quanto vobismet ipsi concei estis vos ad particularia non nisi ipso impellente cucurrisse. Et sane huic rei unumquemque vestrum eo attentius invigilare convenit, quo Missio nostra in ipsis prope finibus, ut ita dicam, sinistrarum affectionum sita est. Non enim mittimur ad exterarum nationes, sed in patriam, quæ vox ut gratum quiddam nature sonat, ita parentum, fratrum, propinquorum, reliquorumque commodorum memoriam revocat, provocat desiderium, et ipsa loci

vicinitate importunius ingerit. Quanta igitur virtus uniuscujusque esse debet quæ vim hanc sustineat, impetum naturæ repellat, et vel necessariorum fores (forte?) in conspectu positas, vel cæteras terræ lacte et melle fluentis illecebras (donec Superiori visum fuerit) patiatur esse intactas! Hanc virtutem Propheta vobis præcipue commendat, et in vobis laudat; Quem docebit scientiam? Quem intelligere faciet auditum? Ablactatos a lacte; avulsos ab uberibus. Ga. 28. 9. Hæc scientia Sanctorum est; hæc laus quæ nulla præstantior; a gustato lacte nativo, et a prope jam contactis uberibus non teneri. Quid in hac re vobis faciendum sit exemplo suo S. P. N. docuit, cum in patriam proficisci necessarium illi fuit. Tum qua ratione id faciendum et ad optatum finem facile perducendum sit sapienter præmonuit, cum omnes qui filiorum ipsius numero censeri cupiunt ipso in limine interrogari vult. “ Si quo tempore in difficultatem vel dubium aliquod incidant circa æs alienum vel quod teneantur subvenire parentibus, vel consanguineis, in spirituali, vel corporali, vel alia quavis temporali necessitate constitutis, eos invisendo, vel alia ratione; num proprio sensu ac judicio deposito, conscientiæ vel judicio Societatis, vel sui Superioris id velint relinquere, ut cum statuerit ille quod in Domino justum esse senserit, ei acquiescant.” Ex. c. 3. 3. Quæ cautio nos præsertim tangit ne importunis desiderii propinquos præ cæteris juvandi aut visendi illecti, aut hoc vel illo loco quo natura impellat, aut humana ratio vocet, commorandi, incidamus in *laqueum Diaboli*, et fontem divini gloriæ rivulis carnalis affectus perturbemus. Quo spectat etiam illud quod alio loco idem Sanctus Pater cavet his verbis vos alloquens; “ Erit ejus qui mittitur officium, nulla ratione se ingerendo, ad eundem vel monendum in hoc loco potius quam in illo, plenam omnino ac liberam sui dispositionem Superiori, qui eum Christi loco dirigit, ad ipsius majus obsequium ac laudem, relinquere.” (Const. p. 7. c. 2. 8.) Et quoniam non ad nos ipsos solum hæc Indifferentia pertinet, sed ad alios quibuscunque nobis necessitudo aliqua esse possit, prosequitur; “ Sic etiam ut alii maneant alicubi, vel alio se conferant, nemo quoquo modo sine consensu Superioris sui procurare debet.” Hinc planum fit prohiberi, ne quis Principem, vel communitatem, vel hominem quemvis magnæ auctoritatis ad scribendum Superiori, vel verbo tenus petendum aliquem de Societate moveat, nisi prius cum Superiore communicata re hanc esse ipsius voluntatem intellexerit. Quæ recitasse sufficiet.

Assuefacite igitur animos vestros, Patres mei, cum Angliam cogitatis, post divinam gloriam, non commoda (quæ in Collegiis vir spiritualis multo plura inveniet) non oblectamenta variarum conversationum, non pompam vestium, et cætera hujusmodi cogitare, quæ, ut parce loquar, humilia sunt, et sæpe sæpius fallunt expectationem; sed labores, sed difficultates; quæ partim sunt internæ, in perpetua vigiliantia sitæ, et abnegatione eorum quæ sensum acriter irritant; partim externæ: Nam in ipso statim ingressu in Angliam, cum quis, periculis carcerum divina benignitate superatis, in tutum cvaserit, non possunt confestim suppeditari a Superioribus

omnia quæ cuiquam videbuntur necessaria ad vestitum, ad victum, ad iter, ad habitationem. Tum quando ut feret occasio provisum vobis de his fuerit, quoties accidet ut loci temperies, ut cibus, ut potus, ut cubiculum, ut personæ, non sint usquequaque constitutioni corporis aut animi vestri consentanea? Videbitur deinde sibi aliquis solitarie degere, neque fructu pro voto ac spe concepta de proximis potiri; alius neque libros, neque tempus ad studia, ut optat, prosequenda, vel ad tempus ipsum fallendum sortietur. Hic meminisse quisque debet se virum præstare, et virum Societatis.—Si vitam, si corporis totius, si membri cujusvis sanitatem, si commodam habitationem, si studia, si labores, si fructum, si otium, si quidvis denique aliud quod arrideat pro ejus voluntate (Domini Dei) veraciter ponere statuistis, et (quod pro exiguo stipendio faciunt milites sæculi) nulla occasione de statione decedere, priusquam idem ille qui vos in ea *per manus Superioris* collocavit inde avocet Deus, hæc sunt veris amoris argumenta; hæc sincera præludia ad futuros carceres quos expetitis, ad tormenta, ad mortem, vitam quam non potestis totam simul, per partes deponere; quem sanguinem ruptis venis non datur effundere, in ipsis venis, si necesse sit, prodigere.

APPENDIX TO BOOK IV.

No. XX.

AN ACCOUNT HOW THE FAMILY OF THE BLOUNTS^a IN WARWICKSHIRE CHANGED THEIR NAMES INTO CROKE.

From a Manuscript in the possession of the Family.

JOHN CARRINGTON, second son of Sir Thomas Carrington^b, was brought up by Sir John Nevill in Gascony, where he served Richard the Second, to twenty-five years of age. His eldest brother being dead, he came into England, and served Richard the Second there, until Henry of Lancaster caught him in Wales, brought him to London, and from thence to Windsor Castle. Where the Earls of Huntingdon, John Holland, and Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, John Montacute, Earl of Sarum, the Dukes of Surrey, and Exeter, and Aumarle, the Lord Spencer, &c.^c thought to have set him at liberty, and have destroyed Henry, Duke of Lancaster; but Miles Hobart^d, a servant of the Earl of Kent, discovered the whole plot to Henry, Duke of Lancaster^e, who therefore left the Castle of Windsor and fled to London, with Richard the Second, the Lords following hard after, and out of hopes to overtake him, returned to Colebrook^f, and sent letters into all parts, by this John

Notes from authentic histories, which confirm the correctness of this account.

^a In one copy, Blunts.

^b Walsingham, Hist. p. 237, and Hollinsbed, page 1016, record the history of a duel, in the reign of Richard the Second, between Aneslee, a knight, and Karryngton, an Esquire, Karryngton was accused by the other of treason for selling a castle to the French, and, being defeated in the combat, died the next day raving mad.

^c John Holland, late Duke of Excester, and Earl of Huntingdon; Thomas Holland, late Duke of Surrey, and Earl of Kent; Edmond, late Duke of Aumale, and Earl of Rutland, son to the Duke of York; John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Thomas Spencer; Sir Ralph Lumley, Sir Thomas Blunt, Sir Benedict Sely, Knights, with others. Stow, Ann. page 525. Sir Thomas Blunt was beheaded.

^d In one copy it is Miles Herbert.

^e The manner in which this conspiracy was discovered does not seem to be clearly ascertained. The accidental disclosure of the paper of the Duke of Aumale is not mentioned by Walsingham, or some others of the original historians. Nor is it noticed by the accurate Carte. The treachery of that Duke is equally unsupported.

^f The conspirators, instead of marching to London, to meet the King, took the road to Reading, and encamped near Colebrook. Rapin, vol. i. p. 489.

Les dessus-nommez Comtes de Hoes'idoune (Huntingdon) et de Sallibery (Salisbury) et tous les autres de leur alliance, eurent conseil et avis, qu'ils tireroient vers Londres, et ne pouvoit estre qu'il n'y eust aucuns Londriens (qui aimoient le Roy Richard) qui se tireroient à eux, pour tenir leur party. Si se departirent de Collebnaith (Colebrook) et, celui jour, viendrent loger à Brandeforde (Brentford) à sept miles de Londres: n'onques aucuns

Carrington, Richard Atwick, Robert Newborough, William Lindsey, &c. to let them understand the truth of matters, and William Fitzwilliams, a younger son of John Fitzwilliams, of Emly Ebor. and Captain Blont of Warwickshire, having called out each of them a good party of stout horsemen, they scouted out so far as Brentford, near which place they met with a strong party of Henry of Lancaster's, namely 160, worsted them, and brought away many prisoners, of whom, and of some friends living on the road, they had true information of Henry of Lancaster's resolution, and speedily by those faithful and valiant Captains, came news of their great danger by Henry of Lancaster. Hereupon they called a council of war presently, about twelve at night, and ordered the common soldiers to betake themselves each to his own home, and so many as would go to certain sea ports where they should have shipping to pass them into France. Most of the chieftanes fled to Poole, and, in a small ship, bound for St. Malo, from Britain, they there arrived, and thence to Paris, and so tydings came to King Charles of France, that King Richard, who had wedded his daughter Isabell, als. Ann, was murdered.

Carrington, Atwick, Newborough, Lindsey, Fitzwilliams, Blont, and other commanders, with many English soldiers, got them into Italy, where they served the Duke of Milan against the Emperor^s, and, in the fight between them, within twenty

Londriens ne se tirerent vers eux, mais se tirerent à leur ville. Quand ils veirent ce, ils se tirerent au matin vers Saint Albons, une grosse ville, et là se logerent, et y furent un jour, et le lendemain ils allerent à Varquemestede (Berkhamstead). Ainsi environnoient ils le pais, et faisoient entendant de ce Magdalin que c'estoit le Roy Richard, et viadrent à une grosse ville et forte, qu'on dit Soucestre (Cirencester.) Froissart, tom. iiii. chap. 117. page 318. Edit. Sauvage, 1574. In John's translation, vol. xii. page 183. chap. 20.

La avoient esteion
De chevauchier par le pais,
Pour assembler tous les amis
Es aliez du Roy Richard.
 Elas! ilz le firent trop tart!
 Car le Duc Henry, sans attendre
 Qui vouloit a leur mort entendre,
 Hastivement y envoia
 Tant de gens conqueuz neschapa
 Nulz, de ceulz qu'il voldrent avoir.
 Si firent ilz bien leur devoir
 Deulx deffendre moult longuement.
 Mais contre due estoient cent,
 Ou plus, sicomme jout dire.

MSS Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre. A fine illuminated manuscript in the British Museum, the original, and which was written by a Frenchman who was sent by the King of France, and was in the suite of Richard.

☞ A great connexion subsisted at this time between England and Milan.

1. Many English soldiers served in Italy for many years before. Machiavel, Hist. Florence. book 1. In the time of Bernabò, by the Italian cities, conducti sunt communi ère in Italiani, Angli et Britones ex Armorico oceano. Paulus Jovius, page 315. Galeazzo himself had received his military education under Englishmen. Apud patrem, patrumque Bernabam, Germanorum et Britannorum adventu rudimenta militiae posuit. Paulus

miles of Millayne, the English, being put upon the hardest service, did give such an onset on the Imperialists, that they were routed, and put to flight^b. Carrington, and Newborough, were took prisoners, an Esquire of kin to the Bishop of Colten had of him in six weeks a great sum for his ransom. The rest were taken prisoners. The Emperor, being overthrown, left Milayn with shame; the English continued in Milan with great credit, and got great rewards of the Duke, for their service. Carrington, Newborough, Blont, Fitzwilliams, and other commanders, continued

Jovius Vita Mediolan. Principum. Apud Grævium Thesaur. vol. iii. p. 319. Sir John Hawkwood was a celebrated English commander, and married Doninia, the natural daughter of Duke Bernabò. Paulus Jovius.

2. From the marriage of Liouel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward the Third, with Violante, daughter of the late, and sister to the reigning Duke of Milan, which was suggested by the Englishmen in his service. Les Anglois qu'il avoit à sa solde lui firent naître cette idée, et lui en facilitèrent le succès. Vie de Petrarch, vol. iii. p. 720. He took with him a great number of Englishmen, and was entertained most magnificently at Milan. This marriage took place in 1368.

^b The following account of this war and the battle is given by Corio. L'Historia di Milano, Ed. Milan, 1503. The subsequent editions are much castrated. I. Fiorentini unironsi con altri contra Giovan Galeazzo. E dall' altro canto cominciarono a sollecitare il nuovo Imperatore a voler entrar in Italia, promettendogli che nel principio della venuta sua gli farebbono haver Brescia, mediante la quale verrebbe a conseguir facile l'entrata d' Alemagna in queste bande.—Oltra di questo gli promisero, accio che potesse sodisfar gli esserciti, quattro cento mila ducati nella prima entrata d' Italia.—Per questo l' Imperatore sollevato per sì gran promessa, et troppo audace divenuto, per entrare in Italia cominciò a congregare un potentissimo esercito.—Il Duca, senza perdita di tempo, da ogni parte raunò tutte le genti d' arme che potè avere al suo stipendio, oltre a quattro mila lance, la maggior parte scelte, et perite, per l' uso delle continue guerre, nella disciplina militare.

Ruberto, del mese d' Ottobre, con quindici mila cavalli, et col Duca d' Austria, passando in Italia, venne a Trento, dove più giorni fece dimora. Della venuta di costui i Fiorentini, et tutta la lega fecero grandissimi trionfi, stimando esser venuto il tempo, nel quale bavesse a succedere l' ultima ruina del Duca. Indi i Fiorentini, per parte della sodisfazione promise sagli de' denari, gli mandarono cento mila fiorini. L' Imperatore inconsideratamente fu condotto per vie solitarie, et aspre, nella Valle Tropa, lontana da Brescia otto miglia, e quivi andò anchora Francesco da Carrara, Principe di Padova. con proposito di subito haver Brescia, secondo la promessa fatta a lui per li Fiorentini. Ma perch' ella era fornita di ciò ch' era necessario per resistere al nimico, poco profitto potè fare contra quella città, et il suo territorio, concio fosse che l' Imperatore, come imperito della disciplina militare, gran parte delle sue genti bavesse lasciato ne' monti. Che veramente s' egli, come si scrive, bavesse avuto buona esperienza nell' arte militare, non solo il piano de Brescia, ma fino su quel di Milano con copiosa preda harebbe potuto entrare. Ma, o che dubitasse, o che conoscesse non poter' haver Brescia, mai dà monti non si volse discostare.

Pur finalmente, un giorno, gran numero delle sue genti, con quelle della Valle, trascorrendo verso la città, s' incontrarono in Facio Cane, e in Ottotero, Capitani del Duca, ch' erano usciti di Brescia con alcune scelte genti d' arme, in modo chi fra amendue le parti fu commessa un' atroce battaglia, la quale fu contraria à nemici, con perdita di seicento cavalli; fra i quale restò prigione il gran Mariscalco del Essercito Imperiale, con molti altri nobili. Per la qual cosa Ruberto impaurito, e anche perche gli maucavano le vettovaglie, fu costretto abandonar il Bresciano, e ritornare à Trento, e poi lo processo d' alcuni giorni rimandò la maggior parte delle sue genti, per non poter sostenere tanto carico, adietro; ed esso con poco numero de' suoi andò a Padova.

Robert, renforçé par quelques contingents Italiens, part de Treute, pour former le siege de Brescia: il est attaqué, dans sa marche, pris du lac de Garde, per les Troupes de Jean Galéace. Son armée est battue et les debris n'en échappent qu'avec peine à une destruction absolue. Abriégé de l' Histoire D' Allemagne, par Pfeffel, vol. i. p. 603. This expedition was in 1401.

there, from 1399, the year they left England, to 1404, and they had their chieftane, under the Duke of Milayn, an Earl called Alberico, the Duke's General^l. Galias the Duke of Millayn being dead, the Earl Alberico, grieved at the English, disbanded them, and let them goe where they pleased, for the young Duke, a milk sop, made peace with the Emperor, though at a dear rate^k, and that Carrington, and the rest of the English, left Italy, and got into Burgundy, minding to get into Hanault, so to the sea side to England, but being come to Bizanton, there Robert Newborough fell sick, and being much bruised by a fall from his horse, dlyed, and was buried by John Carrington, and the rest, in the Grey-Fryer Church in that city: and thence they passed to Hanault, and so into Brabant, and lived upon what they had gotten. Newborough bequeathed the greatest part of his riches to his friend John Carrington. They, being in Hanault, were much relieved in the mouasteries, and at length met with two fryers, come from England, who told Carrington that William, a younger son of Sir John Curson, was an Abbot. Now this Abbot was a son of his father Carrington's eldest sister, wife of Sir John Curson. But he and the rest fearing to return, because Henry of Lancaster was cruel to all that had taken part against him, they therefore, in order to get a more safe passage, further changed their names, and so ventured, and got to Amsterdam. John Carrington called himself Smith, Fitzwilliams made his name English, and Blont changed his name to Croke, &c. and thus they called each other, and were bound for England: Carrington, or Smith, took a servant, called William Burgyn, as the rest also did, and being thus attended, went into a ship of Ipswich, near which place they landed, in 1401. Carrington on the morrow rid to St. Neses^l, where he presented himself to the Abbot, who had forgot him, the Abbot having never seen him but once, namely at Reading Abby, where the Abbot was then a

^l Il Conte Alberico Balbiano, Gran Seniscalco nel Reame di Puglia, giunse in Lombardia (in 1394) allo stipendin del Visconti con cento lance, essendo stato riscosso dalla prigione da Giovan Galeazzo. Corio in anno. In 1403, Alberico Balbiano, chiamato Gran Contestabile, ingrato d'ogni beneficio già ricevuto dal morto Duca, dal quale hebbe in feudo Castel Monticulo, con quattro grosse ville, non avendo ne all' honor suo, ne alla fede, alcun riguardo, co 'l sommo Pontefice, e cò Fiorentini, si collegò, sperando con tal mezzo poter' occupare Bologna.

^k Giovanni Galeazzo died September 3, 1402, when he was preparing to be crowned King of Italy. By his will he gave the duchy of Milan, and other places, to Giovan Maria Inglese, his eldest son, who was about fourteen years old: Pavia, and other places, to Philip Maria Anglo, the second, with the title of Count: Pisa, &c. to Gabriel Anglo, whom he had by Agnese Mantegna, and whom he legitimated. His children being minors, were under the guardianship of seventeen persons Corio. By this division the power of the Visconti's was much lessened. The government was divided into contending parties, intriguing for the ascendancy; murders, robberies, and r pines were daily committed; the states of Lombardy asserted their independence; every city was full of factions, and the Milanese was one promiscuous scene of carnage and violence. Univ. Hist. vol. 37. p. 400, &c. In the general confusion, many of the states which had been subject to Galeazzo threw off the yoke, and each governor seized the territories which were convenient, or practicable. From the weakness of the Milanese government, it was obliged to submit to these defections. Bologna and Perugia were given up to the Pope by an express treaty. All this was making peace at a dear rate.

monk, however the Abbot was glad to see him, and did privately keep him, and bestowed on him mickle benefits, advanced him to wedlock, and endowed him with fair lands.

Henry the IVth, being dead, 1413, they boldly adventured abroad to see each other, and having procured their peace, they purchased lands. Carrington, or Smith, was settled in Essex, was very healthy, scarce ever sick, till his last sickness, of which he died, 1446, aged 72, and was buried in Reins-hall church-yard, erected by himself.

Blont, or Croke, lived most in Bucks, at a place called Esendon, his friends Carrington and Fitzwilliams, &c. visited him, and had mickle mirth together.

Thomas Le-Blont, a Knight of Warwickshire, Edw. I. bare for his arms, Geules, a fesse, between 6 martlets argent, &c.

Nicholas Le Blont, of Warwickshire, lived 35 of Edw. III. and had Nicholas Le-Blont, who lived in Richard the Second's time, and bare the same arms, &c. and this coat of arms the Crokes bare at this day.

No. XXI.

As the dinner given by Giovanni Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, upon his marriage with the Duke's daughter Violante, in 1372, with the presents, is perhaps the most extraordinary entertainment upon record, I shall here transcribe the bill of fare, which is to be found only in the original edition of Corio. Petrarch and Froissart were present.

La prima imbandisone fu portata doppia: cioe carne: e pesce per la tavola dil Duca: e puoi furono dati duoi porcelli dorati: con il fuocho in bocha: e pesce chiamato porcellete dorate: et con questa furono p̄sentati dui livreri con dui collari di velluto: corde de seta: e copie. xii. de Sausi con le cathene de rechalco dorate: e le collae di coiro: corde de seta: cioe ogni sei Sausi in uno lazo quali furono quatro computate ogni cosa.

La 2. imbandisone Lepore dorate cō luci dorati: e copie. xii. de livreri cō le collane di Seta: e spraghe dorate: e laci sei di seta: cioe uno per copia. Anchora astori sei con longoli sei: et botoni dargento smaltati tutti alinsegna dil Signore Galeazzo: et dil Signore Conte con botoni in cima.

La 3. ĩbadisone: fu uno grande vitello tutto dorato: con truite dorate con cani sei: e sei grandi striueri cō le collane de velluto: fibie: e machie de richalco dorate: cō laci sei di seta: cioe uno p copia.

La 4. ĩbadisone: fu qualie: e pernice dorate cō truite arosto dorate: e sparaveri. xii. cō li sonagli de rechalco: e braghette: e longoli di seta: e li botoni dargento: ala divisa come e dicto: *i capo de le longole*: copie. xii. de brachi cō cathene. xii. de rechalco dorato co laci sei: cioe uno p copia de brachi.

La 5. *ibādisione* anedre dorate: aironi dorati: carpene dorate: e falchoni sei cō li capelletti de veluto: e *le ple sopra*: e cō botoi: e magiette dargento divise cōe e dicto di sopra: e longoe cō *le ple i cia*.

La 6. *ibādisione* carne di Bo: e caponi grassi con aliata: e con sturioni in aqua: e panzeroni, xii. de azalo fibie: e mazi de argento alinsegna de li prefati Signori.

La 7. *ibādisione* caponi: e carne in limonia con pesce in limonia: con armature xii. da giostra fornite: selle xii. da giostra: con lanze xii. facte alinsegna come e dicto: schive dorate: cioe due p armatura: due selle ornate de argento smaltato per la persona dil Signore cōte: li altri fornimenti erano de arechalco dorato.

La 8. *ibādisione*. Pasteri e carne die bue: cō pasteri de inguille grosse con armature xii. compite da guerra: de la quale due erano fornite dargento per la persona dil Signore Conte.

La 9. *ibādisione* zeladia de carne: e de pesce con peze, xii. de pāno doro: e xii. de pāno de seta.

La 10. *ibādisione*. Galatina di carne: e di pesce: cioe lamprede: e fiaschi dui dargento smaltati: bacile sei dargento dorate smaltate: et uno de li botazi era pieno di maluasia: e laltro de guarnaza.

La 11. *ibādisione*. Capreti arosti: et agoni arosti: con cavalli sei doppii: e selle fornite dargento dorate: e lanze sei: tarchete sei dorate: capelli sei dazalo: tra li quali ne erano dui forniti dargento dorato per il Signore conte: e laltro de rechalco dorato.

La 12. *ibādisione*. Lepori cō caprioli su le civere dorate cō molti altri diversi pesci in civere dargento: e sei grādi corseri cō selle sei fornite: e dorate ala divisa ut supra. fra q̄li gliera. ii. forniti cōe dicto.

La 13. *ibādisione*. Carne di cervo: e di bue *facte a formette cō pichi reversati* con distreri sei: le briglie dorate: e corregie de velluto verde: cō tabarri sei de velluto verde: con botono uno: et uno fiocho rosso in fondo de li tabarri: e pendoli di seta.

La 14. *ibādisione* Caponi: e pollastri in sapore rosso: e verde con pomi citroni: tenchoni reversati: e destreri sei grande da giostra con le briglie dorate: e tabarri de velluto rosso con li botoni: e fiochi doro in cima: e le caveze de veluto crimsino.

La 15. *ibādisione* Pavoni con verze: e faxoli: e lingue salate: e carpioni cō uno capuzo: et uno *zuppono* coperto de perle: sopra il capuzo gli era uno fiore grosso de perle: e uno mantello anchora coperto de perle: il quale capuzo: e mantello erano fodrati de armelini.

La 16. *ibādisione* conelli: pavoni: cisni: et anedre aroste con uno grande baciono dargento: uno formalio: uno robino: uno diamante: una perla con quattro bellissimi centi smaltati.

La 17. *ibādisione*. zonchate: e formagio con duodeci bovi grassi.

La 18. *ibādisione fructi con cerese: e corseri dui: uno dil Signore Conte chiamato il leone: e laltro lo abbate: e con queste imbandisione furono presentate 76 cavalli ali Baroni e gentilhomini dil prefato Conte di Clarenza, il che tutto fu presentato per il Magnifico: et excelso Signore Galeazo Vesconte: con il quale erano di continuo duodeci cavalieri.*

Translation of the Bill of Fare.

The first course was double, that is to say, flesh and fish, for the Duke's table, afterwards were served two young pigs, gilt, with fire in their mouths, and the fish called sturgeon, gilt, and with these were presented two greyhounds, with collars of velvet, the cords of silk; and twelve couple of hounds, with their chains of brass gilt, the collars of leather, the cords of silk; that is, every six hounds were held in one leash, four in all.

The second course consisted of hares and pikes, both gilt. And twelve couple of greyhounds with silk collars, adorned with gilt plates, and six leashes of silk, one for each couple. Also six goss-hawks, with six lewins, and buttons of silver, enamelled with the arms of the Lord Galeazzo, and the Count (of Clarence), with buttons at the top.

The third course was a great calf, all gilt, with trouts, gilt. With six dogs, and six large blood-hounds, with their collars of velvet, the buttons and studs of gilt brass, with six leashes of silk, one for each couple.

The fourth course was quails, and partridges, gilt, with trouts roasted and gilt. Twelve hawks, with bells of brass, jesses and lewins of silk, and silver buttons, with the device before mentioned, twelve couple of beagles, with chains of gilt brass, with six leashes, that is, one for each couple of hounds.

The fifth course was ducks, herons, and carp, all gilt. Six falcons, with velvet hoods, with buttons and clasps of silver, with devices as above, and lewins.

The sixth course, beef, and fat capons, with garlic sauce, and sturgeons in water. Twelve coats of mail of steel, with buttons and plates of silver, with the arms of the aforesaid Lords.

The seventh course. Capons and meat in lemon sauce, with fish in lemon sauce. Twelve suits of armour for tournaments furnished. Twelve saddles for the same, and twelve lances, with the said coat of arms, buffies of helmets, two for each suit of armour. Two saddles ornamented with silver enamelled, for the person of the Count. The rest of the furniture was of gilt brass.

The eighth. Beef pies, with pasties of large eels. Twelve complete suits of armour for war. Of which two were ornamented with silver for the person of the Lord Count.

The ninth course. Jelly of meat, and of fish. Twelve pieces of cloth of gold, and twelve of silk.

The tenth. Jelly of meat, and of fish, that is, lampreys. Two flasks of silver enamelled. Six basons of silver gilt and enamelled. And one of the flasks was full of malmsey, and the other of guarnaza, (a wine like malmsey.)

The eleventh. Roasted kids, and lambs. Six double horses, and saddles ornamented with gilt silver, and six lances, six gilt targets. Six caps of steel, two ornamented with gilt silver, for my Lord the Count, and the others with gilt brass.

The twelfth. Hares, with young kids, upon gilt dishes, with many other different fishes in a silver dish. And six great coursers, with saddles furnished, and gilt, with the device above mentioned. Amongst which were two, furnished as before said.

The thirteenth. Venison and beef, with six horses, the bridles gilt, the girths of green velvet, with six horse cloths of green velvet, with one button, and one red tassel at the top of the cloths, and pendants of silk.

The fourteenth. Capons and fowls in red sauce, and green with citrons, and tench reversed. Six great chargers for tournaments, with gilt bridles. Horse cloths of red velvet with buttons and tassels of gold at top, with their cavesons of crimson velvet.

The fifteenth. Peacocks, with cole-worts, and French beans, salted tongues, and carp. A hood and a (zuppono) covered with pearls. Upon the top of the hood was a large flower of pearls, and also a mantle covered with pearls. Which hood and mantle were lined with ermine.

The sixteenth. Rabbits, peacocks, signets, and ducks, roasted. A great silver bason, a jewel, a ruby, a diamond. A pearl, with four beautiful (centi) enamelled.

The seventeenth. Junketts, and cheese, with twelve fat oxen.

The eighteenth. Fruit with cherries. Two coursers, one belonging to my Lord Count, called, *the Lion*, the other, *the Abbot*. With this course were presented seventy-six horses to the barons and gentlemen of the said Count of Clarence. All which was presented by the magnificent and lofty Lord Galeazzo Visconti, with whom were continually twelve knights.

I must confess that I am not sufficiently versed in the culinary science of Italy, in the fourteenth century, to feel perfectly confident of the accuracy of the above translation, in many parts. Some of the words are not to be found in any Dictionaries. I have omitted a few which I did not understand, and which are marked in the original in Italics.

No. XXII.

Lansdowne MSS. No. 163. fol. 141. recto.

ORDERS explained by Mr. Croke 1554, upon the estate of the Chauncery courte.

In the old orders of Chauncery it is found theis necessary officers and ministers have bene admitted to write to the Seal, videlt.

The Clarke of the Crowne.

The Prothonotary.

The xii Masters of the Chauncery, in w^{ch} number the M^r. of the Rolls is one and the Prothonotary is another.

The vi Clarkes, beinge attorneys onely in the Chauncery and writinge in the M^r. of the Rolls his name.

The iii Clarkes of the Petty Bagge, writinge in the M^r. of the Rolls name, and the two Examiners, writing in the M^r. of the Rolles name.

One other the M^r. of the Rolles Clarke in his household.

There were xii Bowgiers of old tyme, of w^{ch} number the Clarke of the Crowne The antient Officers and Ministers of the Court. was one and chief. Every of them might have a Clarke at his findinge.

Twelve Curcisters, every one to write in his owne name, and of old tyme wth his owne hand, but of late it hath bene suffred and licensed unto some of them to bring up a Clarke to write to the Seale.

Likewise there were iii or iiii Clarkes of the Aumore (Almonry) at meate and drinke in the Lo. Chauncelor's howse, w^{ch} for their diett served the poore suiters wth their pces (proces) without fee.

Theis bene all the officers and ministers that of old tyme did use to write to the Great Seal, saveinge that the Clarke of the Crowne, the six Clarkes, and the Clarkes of the Pety Bagge, were never stinted to any number of Clarkes for ii causes. One was for and in consideration of bringing up of youth, and the other more special for the redy dispatch of the Kinge business and his subjects.

The Lord Chauncelor hath his diett out of the hanaper towards such charges as he is and was wont to be at, of which charges some be nowe out of use, as to have in Terme tyme such M^r. of the Chauncery as would come to his house, to be at his table, and a Chauncery table in the hall for their Clarkes. The Ld. Chauncelor's diett.

All kinde of comissions and confirmations of treaty betwene Prince and Prince, and all consultations, belonge to the Prothonotary onely to make. The Prothonotary's Office.

The guifte of benefice of the King's patronage of xx^{li} and under be in the distribucon of the Lord Chauncelor, the old rate xx^{li} marks, but because the Cardinall being Lord Chauncelor did present in the King's name his Clarks to Benefices of twenty pounds by yeare, all Lord Chauncelors since have done likewise, and soe may doe justly because they have the office in tam amplis modo et forma.

Proces belonging to the M^{rs}. of the Chauncery.

The M^r. of the Chauncery may make all kinds of patents, commissions, and writts, (except such as belongeth to the Prothonotary, the Clarke of the Crowne, the vi Clarks, and Petty Bagge,) and all other common proces, except such as belonged to the Crowne, and they made all writts of supersedeas, onely they may take oathes in all cases in the Chauncery, in cases there dependinge, or proces yssueing; also take knowledg of deeds and recognisance, and examine exemplificacons and confirmacons.

Bowgiers.

Bowgiers might write as before, and examine exemplificacons and confirmacons, but neither take oathes or knowledges, nor make superseds.

Cursisters.

Cursisters and all other Clarks may write as before, except superseds.

M^{rs}. of the Chauncery.

All M^{rs}. of the Chauncery bene admitted and sworne by the Lord Chauncellor onely.

Admission of 6 Clarks, &c.

The vi Clarks, the Clarks of the Pety Bagge, the ii Examiners, and the Criar, bene admitted by the M^r. of the Rolles only.

Proces of the Clerk of the Crowne.

The proces that bene before excepted that the M^{rs}. of the Chauncery, nor any other but the proper officers may make but theis, viz. All comissions and proces of the Crowne, and generally all proces that toucheth eyther life or member, doth belong to the Clarke of the Crowne to make, and to none other, as Comissions of Peace, Comissions of Oyer and Terminer, Circuits and Gaole delivery, and all Writts of Appeale of murder, felony, rape, mayme, and such other.

Clerks in the Rolles.

All kinds of proces whereof record must be made in the Rolles by way of inrollm^t. or taking out of any inrollment and constat and exemplⁿ. shall be made by the vi Clarks, or the Clarke of the Petty Bagge, and writts of diem clausit extremum, amotus, mandamus, melius inquirendum que plura, scir. fa. upon lres patents, recognisance, or other records, and such like. These proces bene indifferent to be made eyther by the six Clarks, or the Clarks of the Petty Bagge, the Examyners, and the M^r. of the Rolles Clarke haveing recourse to the records may make the same.

Processe belonging to the vi Clerks onely.

All Patents for Sheriffes and Escheators, and all kinds of proces that is awarded in the courte after the suite comenced, as Attachmⁿ, Compulsaries, Injunctions, Comissions to examine witnesses, Writts of procedend, and of execucon upon judgments, and such like, should be made by the vi Clarks onely, and Comissions for subsidie, relief, disme, and such other, to be made by the six Clarks, and also the Writts of Parliament.

Inrollm^t.

The six Clerks have the inrollm^t. of all lres patents made by any of the Chauncery (except it be by the Clarks of the Petty Bagge) in the terme tyme, and out of the terme, soe longe as they keepe commons together, and the Lord Chauncelor lye at London, Westm^r. or the suburbes of London, and doe seale there. Yf the Lord Chauncelor in the terme tyme seale at any other place then in London, Westm^r. or within the suburbes of London, then the Ridinge Clarke only hath

the inrollment. And after the terme and commons broken, the Ridinge Clarke hath in some places the inrollement of all patents made by any of the Court, except the residue of the vi Clerks and Pety Bagge, w^{ch} have their owne inrollments in that tyme and place.

All Owstrc le Maynes, Monstrans de Droit, Petitions of Right, Restitucons, Liveries, Speciall and General Writts of Dower, Elegit, Levar. fac. Liberates upon execucon of the Statute for Debts, Customers, Ulingers, Gaigers, Searchers, Controulers of Customs, and generally all such proces where the M^r. of the Rolles hath a fee, belong to the Pety Bagge to make, excepte Sheriffes, and Escheators, and finable Writts.

The Pety Bagge must inrolle the Comissions of Subsidy, Reliefe, and such other, and also the Writts of Parliament, and make the Pawne.

The Clarke of the Crowne, the Clarke of the Hanaper, and the Ridinge Clarke, have allowance for their chambers and diett in the Lord Chauncelor's house, for themselves, or their deputies, one clarke, and one horsekeeper a peece; the Sergeant at Armes, and one servant; the sealer, and the chafer of waxe: and all this except the Clarke of the Hanaper, have allowance for their horses when the Lord Chauncelor doth jorney, and not otherwise. The Clarke of the Hanaper hath his allowance for horse meat in lres patents.

No. XXIII.

THE GRANT OF THE PRIORY OF STUDLEY TO JOHN CROKE, ESQUIRE.

Septima pars Patent. de anno R. R. Henrici Octavi Tricesimo primo.

From an office copy.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, in consideratione Mille, centum, octoginta septem Librarum, septem Solidorum, et undecim Denariorum, legalis Monetæ nostræ Angliæ, ad manus Thesaurarii Reverencionum Augmentationum coronæ nostræ, ad usum nostrum, per dilectum nostrum Johannem Croke solutorum, de Gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scienciâ, et mero Motu nostris, Dedimus, et Concessimus, ac, per præsentis, Damus, et Concedimus, eidem Johanni Croke, Totum Domum, et situm nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, de Studley, in comitatu nostro Oxoniensi modo dissoluti: ac totam Ecclesiam, campanile, et cimiterium, ejusdem nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus: ac omnia Mesuagia, Domos, Edificia, Grangias, Columbaria, Ortos, Pomeria Gardiina, Terram, et Solum, nostra, tam infra, quam extra, Situm, Septum, Ambitum, Circuitum, et Precinctum, ejusdem nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, existentium. Ac totum Manerium nostrum de Studley, cum suis Juribus, Membris, et Pertinentiis universis, in comitatibus nostris Oxon. et Buckingham. Ac totum Manerium nostrum de Crawcombe, alias dictum Crawcombe Studley, cum suis Juribus, Membris, et Pertinentiis universis in comitatu nostro Somerset. Ac totum Mamrium nostrum de

Longcompton, cum suis Juribus, Membris, et Pertinentiis universis in comitatu nostro Warwick. Ac Sex Libratas Redditus in Crawcombe Bere, in dicto comitatu nostro Somerset. Ac totam Rectoriam, et Ecclesiam nostram de Bekeley, cum suis Juribus, et pertinentiis Universis, in dicto comitatu nostro Oxon. Ac Rectoriam, et Ecclesiam nostram, de Hilmere, alias dictam Ilmere, cum suis Juribus, et Pertinentiis Universis, in dicto comitatu nostro Buckingham. Necnon Capellam nostram de Senekeworth, alias dictam Sakeworth, in comitatu nostro Berks. Ac Advocacionem, Donacionem, Liberam Disposicionem, et Jus Patronatus, Ecclesie, sive Rectorie, de Crawcombe Studley predicto, in dicto comitatu nostro Somerset. Ac Advocacionem, Donacionem, Liberam Disposicionem, et Jus Patronatus, Vicarie, et Ecclesie, de Bekeley, in dicto comitatu nostro Oxon. Ac Advocacionem, Donacionem, liberam Disposicionem, et Jus Patronatus, Vicarie, et Ecclesie, de Hilmere, alias dictae Ilmere, in dicto comitatu nostro Buckingham. Quae quidem Maneria, Redditus, Rectorie, Ecclesie, Capellae, et Advocaciones, dicto nuper Monasterio, sive Prioratui, dudum spectabant, et pertinebant. Ac omnia et singula Maneria, Rectorias, Ecclesias, Capellas, Advocaciones, Jura Patronatus, Messuagia, Molendina, Orrea, Tofta, Cotagia, Glebas, Teras, Tenementa, Prata, Pascuas, Pasturas, Mariscos, Boscos, Subboscos, Communias Pasturae, et Estoveriarum, ac alias Communias quascunque, ac Vasta, Jampna, Brueras, Montes, Montana, Aquas, Piscarias, Piscaciones, Redditus, Reversiones, Servicia, Annuitates, Feodi Firmas, Redditus, super quibuscunque Demissionibus, et Concessionibus, reservados, Feoda Militum, Escaetas, Relevia, Wardas, Maritagia, Decimas, Oblaciones, Pensiones, Porciones, Liberas Warennas, Curias Letas, visus Franciplegii, et omnia quae ad Visus Franciplegii pertinent, Assisam, Assaiam, et Emendationem, Pannis, Vini, et Cervisiae, ac omnium aliorum Victualium, ac Mensurarum, et ponderum quorumcunque, Catalla waiviata, Extrahuras, Catalla Felonum, et Fugitivorum, ac omnia alia Jura, proficua, Commoditates, Jurisdictiones, Privilegia, Possessiones, et Hereditamenta nostra quaecunque, tam Spiritualia, quam Temporalia, ejuscunque sint Generis, Naturae, vel Speciei, seu quibuscunque Nominibus sciantur, censeantur, vel cognoscantur, in Studley, Villa Oxon, Steple-Barton, Steple-Aston, Astwykes, Worton, Wighthill, Wightley, Benbroke, Bekbroke, Takeley, Weveley, Forstyll, Ellesford, Ellesfeld, Overhayford, Tetyndon, Tyvyton, Bekeley Parke, et Staunton, in dicto comitatu nostro Oxon, ac in Horton, Marlake, Okeley, Wornehall, Themley, Wynchyndon, Kymbell, Hilmere, Ilmere, Estclaydon, Botelclaydon, Wighthill, et Wightley, in dicto comitatu nostro Buckingham, ac in Belgrave, in comitatu nostro Leycester, ac in Wescot Fairford, in comitatu nostro Gloucester, ac in Senekeworth, et Sakeworth, in comitatu nostro Berks, ac in Langporte, et Lamport, in comitatu nostro Northampton, et in Longcompton, in dicto comitatu nostro Warwick, ac in Crawcombe Studley, et Crawcombe Bere, in comitatu nostro Somerset predicto, ac alibi ubicunque in comitatibus predictis, et

alibi ubicumque infra Regnum nostrum Angliæ dicto, nuper Monasterio, sive Prioratu, quoquo modo spectantia, et pertinentia, ac percellas Terrarum, Tenementorum, Jurium, seu Possessionum, ejusdem nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, existentes: Adeo plene, et integre, ac in tam amplis, modo, et forma, prout Johanna Wilyams, nuper Priorissa dicti nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, aut aliqua Predecessorum suorum, Priorissarum ejusdem nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, in jure nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus illius, aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem dicti nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, vel antequam nuper Monasterium illud ad manus nostras devenit, dicta Maneria, Rectorias, Ecclesias, Capellas, Advocaciones, Messuagia, Terras, Tenementa, Pensiones, Porciones, Decimas, et cetera omnia et singula præmissa, vel aliquam inde percellam, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisæ fuerunt, habuit, tenuit, vel gavisæ fuit, seu habere, tenere, vel gaudere debuerunt, aut debuit, et adeo plene, et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout ea omnia, et singula, ad Manus nostras, ratione vel pretextu dissolutionis dicti nuper Monasterii, aut ratione, vel pretextu, alicujus cartæ, doni, concessionis, vel confirmationis, per dictam nuper Priorissam, et nuper conventum, dicti nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, sub sigillo suo communi, sive conventuali, nobis confectorum, aut aliter quocumque modo deventerunt, seu devenire de debuerunt, ac in Manibus nostris jam existunt, seu existere debent vel deberent. Excepto tamen semper, et nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, omnino reservato quodam Bosco, vocato Le Priores Woode, jacente et existente inter Pawncelles, infra Forestam nostram de Barnewoode, et Oxventes, Asshamfeld, et Merlake, in dicto comitatu nostro Buckingham. Excepto etiam pro nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, omnino reservatis, Omnibus et singulis Terris, Tenementis, et Hereditamentis nostris, in Wroxton, Ardeley, Chesterton, et Wendelbury, in dicto comitatu nostro Oxon, Percellis terrarum, et Possessionum, dicti nuper Monasterii. Habendum, Tenendum, et Gaudendum, omnia, et singula, predicta Scitum, Maneria, Rectorias, Ecclesias, Advocaciones, Messuagia, Terras, Tenementa, Pensiones, Porciones, Decimas, Visum Franciplegii, et cetera, omnia, et singula præmissa superius expressa, et specificata, cum suis pertinentibus universis, Exceptis præexceptis præfatis, Johanni Croke, Heredibus, et Assignibus suis, in perpetuum, Tenenda de nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, in capite, per servicium vicessimæ partis unius Feodi Militis. Ac reddendo inde annuatim, nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, sex Libros, quatuordecim Solidos, et duos Denarios, ad curiam nostram Augmentacionum Revencionum Coronæ nostræ, ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, Singulis annis, solvendos pro omnibus Redditibus, Servicibus, et Demandatis quibuscumque perinde nobis, Heredibus, vel Successoribus nostris, quoquo modo reddendis, solvendis, vel faciendis. Et Ulterius de ampliori Gratiâ nostrâ volumus ac Auctoritate nostrâ Regiâ quâ fungimur, pro nobis Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, per presentes, concedimus prefato Johanni Croke, Heredibus, et Assignatis suis,

quod idem Johannes Croke, Heredes et Assignes sui, de cetero, in perpetuum, habebunt, tenebunt, et gaudebunt, et in usus suos proprios convertent, ac habere, tenere, gaudere, et in usus suos proprios convertere, valeant, et possint, dictas Rectorias, et Ecclesias, de Bekeley, et Hilmere, alias dictam Ilmere, ac dictam capellam de Senekeworth, alias dictam Sakeworth, ac omnes et singulas Terras, Glebas, Decimas, oblationes, proficua, et emolumenta, quæcumque, eisdem Rectoriis, et Ecclesiis, ac Capellæ, seu eorum alicui, spectantia, et pertinentia, adeo plene, et integre, ac in eisdem et in tam amplis modo et forma, prout dicta Johanna Williams, nuper Priorissa dicta nuper Monasterii, et ejusdem loci nuper conventus, aut aliqua predecessorum suorum, in Jure nuper Monasterii illius, aliquo tempore ante Dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii, aut antequam Monasterium illud ad Manus nostras devenit, predictas Rectorias, Ecclesias, et Capellam, ac predictas Oblaciones, et Decimas, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisæ fuerunt, ac in Usus suos proprios convertebant, seu convertere potuerunt, aut debuerunt, seu habuit, tenuit vel gavisæ fuit, et in Usus suos proprios convertebat seu convertere potuit, aut Debuit, ratione quacumque. Aliqua Lege, Statuto, Actu, Ordinatione, Constitutione, Prohibitione, Restrictione, vel Consuetudine, in contrarium inde antehac habita, facta, edita, ordinata, usitata, seu provisæ, aut aliqua alia, Re Causa, vel Materia quacumque, in aliquo, non obstante. Et ulterius, de uberiori Gratiâ nostrâ, volumus, ac pro nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, per præsentem concedimus prefato Johanni Croke, Heredibus, et Assignibus suis, Quod nos, Heredes, et Successores nostri, in perpetuum, et de tempore in tempus, acquietabimus, exonerabimus, et indemnes conservabimus, eundem Johannem Croke, Heredes, et Assignatos suos, versus quas-cumque personas, de omnibus et omnimodis Corrodiis, Redditibus, Feodis, Annuitatibus, et Denariorum summis quibuscumque, de prædictis Maneriis, Rectoriis, Terris, Tenementis, et ceteris præmissis, seu de aliqua inde percella, quoquo modo exeuntibus, seu solvendis, vel super inde oneratis seu onerandis, præterquam de Redditi, et Servizio, superius per præsentem nobis reservatos. Ac præterquam de Decem Solidis, annuatim solvendis Episcopo Lincoln. pro tempore existenti, pro dictâ Ecclesiâ de Bekeley, ac tribus Solidis, et quatuor Denariis, annuatim solvendis Decano, et Capitulo Lincoln, et viginti duobus solidis, annuatim solvendis nuper Monasterio de Osney pro quadam Porcione Decimarum, ac decem Solidis et septem Denariis, annuatim solvendis Archidiacono Oxon. pro Procuracionibus, et Sinodalibus, et octo libris annuatim solvendis Vicario de Bekeley pro tempore existenti, pro Pensione, sive Stipendio suo, ac viginti Solidis annuatim pro Feodo Senescalli dicti Manerii de Crawcombe Studley, et octo Solidis annuatim pro Feodo Ballivi et Collectoris Redditus dicti Manerii de Crawcombe Studley, et de quadraginta Solidis annuatim pro Feodo Capitalis Senescalli omnium Maneriorum et Possessionum dicti nuper Monasterii, ac de tresdecim Solidis annuatim pro Feodo Collectoris Reddituum infra Villam Oxon. ac viginti Solidis annuatim pro Feodo

Auditoris dicti nuper Monasterii, et de viginti sex Solidis, et octo Denariis, annuatim pro Feodo Generalis Receptoris omnium Maneriorum et Possessionum dicti nuper Monasterii, in dictis comitatibus Oxon, Bucks, et Warwick. Volentes enim, et firmiter injungendo præcipientes, tam Cancellario, et Concilio dictæ Curiæ Augmentacionum Revenciorum Coronæ nostræ pro tempore existentibus, quam quibuscumque Receptoribus, Auditoribus, et aliis Officiariis, et Ministris nostris, quod ipsi et eorum quilibet, super solam Demonstrationem harum Litterarum nostrarum Patentium, absque aliquo alio Brevis seu Warranto a Nobis, Heredibus, vel Successoribus nostris, quoquo modo impetrandis, seu prosequendis, super Solucione dicti Anni Redditus Sex Librarum quatuordecim Solidorum, et duorum Denariorum, plenam, integram, debitamque, Allocacionem, Defalcacionem, Deductionem, et Exoneracionem manifestam, de omnibus et omnimodis hujusmodi Corrodiis, Redditibus, Feodis, Annuitatibus, et Denariorum Summis, de Maneriis prædictis, et ceteris premissis, ut prefertur, exeundis, seu solvendis, vel super eisdem oneratis, seu onerandis, facient et fieri causabunt. Et hæc Litteræ nostræ Patentis erunt annuatim, et de tempore in tempus, tam dicto Cancellario, et Consilio nostro, dictæ Curiæ Augmentacionum Revencionum Coronæ nostræ pro tempore existentibus, quam quibuscumque Receptoribus, Auditoribus, et aliis Officiariis, et Ministris nostris, sufficiens Warrantia, et Exoneratio in hac Parte. Volumus eciam, ac per præsentis, pro Nobis, Heredibus, et Successoribus nostris, in perpetuum, concedimus, præfato Johanni Croke, Heredibus, et Assignatis suis, Quod idem Johannes Croke, Heredes, et Assignati sui, inperpetuum, annuatim, et de tempore in tempus, habebunt, tenebunt, et gaudebunt, ac habere, tenere, et gaudere valeant, et possint, infra Maneria prædicta, et cetera premissa, Visum Franciplegii, ac omnia quæ ad Visum Franciplegii pertinent, Assisam et Assaiam Panis, Vini, et Cervisiæ, et Emendacionem inde, Catalla Waiviata, Extrahuras, Catalla Felonum, et Fugitivorum necnon Liberas Warennas, ac omnia, et omnimoda alia, ac tot, tanta, talia, hujusmodi, et consimilia Jura, Jurisdictiones, Privilegia, Francherias, Libertates, proficua, Emolumenta, et Commoditates, quæcumque, quot, quanta, qualia, et quæ, ac adeo plene, et integre, ac in tam amplis modo, et formâ, prout dicta Johanna Williams, nuper Priorissa dicti nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, aut aliqua Predecessorum suorum, Priorissarum ejusdem nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, in Jure nuper Monasterii illius, aliquo tempore ante Dissolucionem illius nuper Monasterii, vel antequam nuper Monasterium illud ad manus nostras devenit, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisæ fuerunt, habuit, tenuit, vel gavisæ fuit, seu habere, tenere, vel gaudere, debuerunt, vel debuit, in Maneriis predictis, et cæteris premissis, seu in aliqua inde percella, ratione, vel prætextu, alicujus Doni, Concessionis, vel Confirmationis, aut aliquarum literarum Patentium, per Nos, seu per aliquem Progenitorum nostrorum, præfatæ nuper Priorissæ dicti nuper Monasterii, sive Prioratus, seu alicui predecessorum suorum, quoque modo factis, vel concessis, aut ratione

vel pretextu alicujus prescriptionis, vel aliter quoquo modo. Ac insuper Damas, et per presentes, concedimus, præfato Johanni Croke, Omnia Exitus, Redditus, Reventiones, et Proficuas prædictorum Maneriorum, Rectoriarum, Terrarum, et Teneamentorum, ac ceterorum omnium, et singulorum, præmissorum superius expressorum, et specificatorum, cum pertinentiis, a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo præterito huc usque provenientia, sive crescentia, habenda eidem Johanni Croke, ex dono nostro, absque Compoto, seu aliquo alio, perinde Nobis, Heredibus, vel Successoribus nostris, quoquo modo reddendo, solvendo, vel faciendo. Volumus eciam ac per præsentem concedimus præfato Johanni Croke, quod ipse habeat, et habeat, has Literas nostras Patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas, et sigillatas absque Fine, seu Feodo magno, vel parvo, nobis in Hanaperio nostro, seu alibi, ad Usus nostrum quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo Eo quod expressa mencio, &c. In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westmonasterium 26 die Februarii.

Per ipsum Regem et de dato, &c.

NO. XXIV.

THE LAST WILL OF SIR JOHN CROKE OF CHILTON, IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS, KNIGHT, WHO DIED THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, ANNO DOMINI 1608.

IN the Name of God, Amen, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1607, I John Croke of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, Knight, being at this present time in reasonable good health, and of good and perfect memory, I humbly praise God for it, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

First, I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God, that it may returne to him that gave it, who, I fully assure myself, will, for his onelie begotten sonne my Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus' sake, receive it into his mercifull and fatherly hands, to live in his glorious presence for ever, in whose presence is the fulnes of joye, and at his right hand are pleasures for evermore. And that, even so soon as it shall please his divine Majestic to finishe the dayes of this my pilgrimage, that my body may returne to dust as it was, which I bequeth to such funerall as his fatherlie providence hath decreed, to rest in quiet peace, untill the last day, in which he will rayse it again to live with him for ever, to the glory and praise of his holy name, and my owne everlasting blessedness in joye unspeakable. So be it.

Item, I will and bequeath unto my most dearelie beloved, and most faithful and loving wief, Elizabeth Croke, all and all manner of my housholde stuffe, which is, and shall be in my mansion house in Chilton, at the time of my decease, except all such beddinge, hangings, and other stuff, as the great chamber and gallerie in

my said house are at this day furnished with; which bedding, hangings, and furniture, I give and bequeathe to my eldest son, Sir John Croke, Knight, lately called to be one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Nevertheless my will and meaning is, that my said wife shall if she please have the use of the saide bedding, hangings, and other stuff, to be used onely in the said chamber and gallarie, during her life.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my said wief, all and all manner of my householde stuffe, and furniture of household whatsoever at this present in my lodge in my park in Chilton, except the bedding, and all the furniture, in the chamber over the kitchen there, and also all the bedding and furniture in the chamber over it, according as it used to be furnished when I and my family do ly at my said lodge, which beddinge and furniture of both which chambers I will and bequeath whollie to my sonne George Croke.

Item, I will and bequeath to my sonne Henry Croke, and to my sonne Paulus Ambrosius Croke, and to my sonne William Croke, all my beds and beddinge, and all other my stuffe and furniture of houschoulde whatsoever at this present time in my dwelling house in London, in Fleete Streete, to be equallie divided between them.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my said wief one basan and ewer of silver parcell gilte. Also two liverie potts of silver, parcell gilte, with covers, and one neast of silver boles, all gilte, with one cover to them gilte. Also two standing cupps of silver all gilte, with covers to them; one silver jugg with a cover, parcell gilte; one silver cupp with a cover, called a Mazlin Cupp¹. Also one little silver pott with a cover called a Sucklinge Pott. Also one dozin of my best silver spoons, and one trencher salte, all silver and gilte, with a cover to it.

Item, I will and bequeath to my said wief all my chaynes of golde, and of golde and pearles; and all my carcanetts^m and billamentsⁿ of golde and pearle: and all

¹ This name, in different forms, as mazeline, or mazer, occurs in old writings, foreign, as well as English, and has occasioned much discussion as to its origin and meaning. Chaucer uses it in the Rime of Sir Thopas.

They fet him first the swete wine,

And mede eke, in a mazeline.

Cypus (for scyphus) mazzinus is in a grant of Baldwin the First, Count of Guisnes in 1084. Duchesne, *Preuves*, page 28. Some have supposed it to have been of maple, from the Dutch *mæzer*, maple wood. Scalliger, as a classical critic, makes it a corruption of Murrhina, from Murrha, a valuable stone of a choageable colour, and sweet odour. Others suppose it to have been of agate, onyx, or china. In favour of the maple derivation, it may be observed, that many old cups, finely carved, of that, or some other, wood, now remain: and that the King always presents the Maynr of Oxford with two maple cups at his coronation. After all, may it not have been a large cup to hold wine mixed with sugar and spices, which was called *ippocras naslin*, or *mesclin*? See Du Cange.

^m Carcanet is a chain of gold, or jewels, for the neck, from the French *carcan*. See Shakespere, *Comedy of Errors*, Act iii. Scene 1.

ⁿ Billaments, ornaments, or clothes. *Habiliments*.

my rings of golde, with rich stones in them, with all other rings and jewells of golde, stone, and pearle whatsoever. Except one ring of golde with my arms ingraven therein, which I used for my seale, which ringe I will and bequeathe to my aforesaid sonne John Croke.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my said sonne one pair of salts of silver and gilte, with one cover to them, which were a legacy bequeathed to my mother by my grandfather, Mr. Richard Cave of Stanford in the county of Northampton, Esquire, whose daughter she was. Also I bequeathe to my said sonne one bole of silver and gilte, with a cover to it, which bole I bought of my said sonne, being a fee given him for his counsell in lawe by Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight; but yet my will is, my said wief shall, if she so please, have the use of the said salts, and gilte bole, dureinge her lief. The rest of my plate I will shall be taken by my executors, and solde, towards the more speedie payment of my debts, and the more speedy performance of this my last will and testament accordingle.

Item, I further will and bequeathe to my said wief 200lb. of good and lawfull money of England, and that the same be paid to her within tenn moneths next after my decease.

Item, I further will and bequeathe to my said wief my best coache, with the harnes, and all other the furniture thereof, and also those two horses, or geldings, or mares, which at my decease, and at some tymes before my decease, have bene or shall be used commonly in the same coache, and found most fit for the same.

Item, I further will and bequeath to my said wief for her most daylie and necessarie use, two of my geldings, two of my naggs, and two of my mares, used to the saddle, with all necessary furniture of bridles, and saddles, and pillions, and pillion clothes, the very best of all sorts of mine the day before my decease, that she, or any for her, can chuse; except the geldinge used for mine own saddle, with his furniture, which geldinge, and his furniture, I will and bequeathe to my aforesaid sonne John Croke, to whom I also will and bequeathe all my great mappes, and my two books of mappes, and my great written booke, wherein the evidence of all my lands are faire written, and also all the verdicts, and trials which have been tryed betwene me and diverse others, some in Westminster Hall, and some at the Assizes in Buckinghamshire, and some in Oxfordshire. Also diverse commissions, and depositions of witnesses *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, and other such like copies of other things to be seene in the same booke.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my said wief thirtie of my milche kyne, and one bull, of the best of my kyne, and bulls, that she or any for her can chuse. Also my horse teame of sixe geldings and mares, most commonly used in my cart and plowe at my decease, and by the tyme of three moneths before, with the carts, dung carts, plowes, harrowes, and furniture for husbandrye commonly used with the same teame. Also twenty laboringe oxen of those used in my waynes and plouges

at my decease, and commonly, and as occasion served, by the space of two moneths last before, together with yokes, and chaynes, ploughs, wagons, and waynes, and all such like necessary implements of husbandrye used commonly with them at my decease, or within three moneths immediately before.

Item, I will and bequeath to my saide wief all my corne and grayne of what kind soever which at my decease shall be in ricks, and in my barnes and garners, and also all such corn of myne as shall at my decease be either growing or felled in the feilds of Chilton and Easingdon. But yet with this condition, that all my house-houlde servants, which be of my household and familie at my decease, shall and may have meate, drinke, and lodginge convenient for them in my house at Chilton, or in the Parke Lodge, for three moneths next after my decease, if they, or any of them, will so long stay in my house to serve my said wief.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my said wief one hundred of my store ewes, and four store rams, and one hundred sheepe of all sorts, as sherroggs, theves, and teggs, equally sorted; and all my hey which at my decease shall be in my barnes for hey at Chilton House, and at my house of husbandrye in Chilton, and in my sheepe-house at Hernage, and in my stall and hey houses in my parke, or in ricks, either in the stable yeard, or yeard of husbandrye in Chilton. Except all hey ricks in Woolland, and in Bearry field, in Chilton, and in the Oxehouse, in Hornage, in Aprofte, and in Adingrove. Also all my hoggs or swyne of what age or sorte soever. Also five steares, or dry kyne, or 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in money at her choyse, towards the expences for my household servants in the said three monethes next after my decease.

Item, I will and devise that presentlie after my decease, there shall be maynteyned, and kept, as at this day there is, a stocke of cattle of twelve score good breedinge ewes, and twelve good rams, upon my farme, and pasture commonly called Adingrove, continually levant and couchant upon the same, for and duringe the tearme of yeares which shall then be to come in my lease I have of the same. And that my said wief Elizabeth Croke shall have the use, occupation, and profit of my said farm, and stock to her own use and behoof for so many years as shall expire, and runn up in her lief tyme, if she shall so long continue widowe, if not then untill the day of her next marriage. But yet under this condition that she continually keepe and maynteyne, dureing that time, the same or like stock of twelvescore ewes, and twelve rams, levant and couchant upon the said farm continually dureing her widowhood or to the day of her next marriage, and then to leave the said farme and stock upon it to my next heire then livinge, if he be then of full age, if not to my executors. And also under this condition that dureing the tyme of her occupyinge thereof she pay yearelie the rent of 20*l.* to Sir John Dormer, Knight, or to his assignes, within thirtie dayes at the furthest, next after every day of payment at or in which the said rent shall be due and payable to him by virtue of my said lease.

And also pay yearelie during the tyme of her occupyinge the saide farme to my sonne Paulus Ambrosius Croke one yearlie rent or annuity of ten pounds by yeare at foure usuall tearmes by equal portions. And after the decease of my said wief, or presentlie after her next mariage, I will and devise that my next heire then livinge and beinge of full age shall have the use and profit of my saide farme, and stock of sheepe, for so many years as shall expire and runne up in his lief tyme, if the tearme shall so long continue, and he well and trulie observe and performe all the conditions before expressed, not onlie for the stocke to be maynteyned and kept continually levant and couchant upon the saide farme, but also for the payment of the said yearlie rent thereof accordingly, and of the said yearlie annuite before mentioned, which I bequeathe to my saide sonne Paulus Ambrosius Croke dureinge his lief. And also of one other rent, or annuitie, of ten pounds by yeare, out of the profit of the saide farme, and stock of sheepe, which annuite I will and bequeathe to my youngest sonne William Croke, to be yearlie paid to him by my saide heire dureinge his lief if the saide lease shall so long continue. But if my heire shall at the tyme of my wief's leaveinge the said farme and stock be within age, then I will that my executors shall have the use and profit of my said farme and stock duringe the mynoritie of my heire, they truelic observe, performing, and fullfillinge all the conditions, bequests, and annuities which my heir if he had been of full age should and ought to have performed, according to the devise and true meaninge of this my last will and testament. And if my next heir shall dye before the end of my said lease, then I will, and devise, and bequeathe, the use and profit of my said farme and stock unto his next heire of full age, if not to my executors duringe his minoritie, for so many years as shall runn up and expire in his lief tyme, under the condition that he and they likewise observe, fullfill, and keepe, all the said conditions before mentioned, not onely for maynteyninge the said stock of sheepe continuallie upon the saide farme, but also for due payment of the yearlie rent of the saide farme, and also of the saide two annuities of ten pounds by yeare, quarterlie, to be paide to my saide two sonnes, Paulus Ambrosius Croke, and William Croke. And so my will is, that my saide lease and farme duringe the continuation thereof together with the saide stock (for the rest of the same) shall be from heir to heir of full age, and duringe his or their minoritie to my executors, for the true performinge all the conditions, and devises, concerning the same before expressed, duringe the lives of my saide two sonnes, if my said lease so long shall endure unexpired.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my saide wief armor and weapons for furnishing eight men for the warrs; that is to saie, armor and weapons for furnishing two lances, two men with morris pikes, and foure men with calivers.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my daughter Bulstrode, towards the preferment of her daughters yet unmarried, one hundred pounds of good and lawful money of

England, the same to be paid to her, or them, within one yeare next after my decease.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my eldest sonne Sir John Croke, Knight, and to my fouer younger sonnes Henry, George, Paulus Ambrosius, and William Croke, and to every one of them, one hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be paide to them, and every one of them, so soon as conveniently may be after my decease.

Item, I will, devise, and order further, by this my last will and testament, that if it shall happen that the saide yearlie rents and annuities, before bequeathed to my sonnes Paulus Ambrosius Croke and William Croke, to be paid to them, out of the profitts of my farme, and stock of Adingrove aforesaide, to be behind, and unpaide to them or either of them, in parte, or in all, by the space of thirtie dayes after any of the feasts, or dayes of payment at or in the which the same ought to be paide, by vertue of this my last will and testament, and accordinge to the intent and true meaninge of the same, then it shall be lawfull to and for my saide two sonnes, and for either of them to whome the said rent is due, and not paide, to enter into the said farme, and into any part thereof, and there to distrayne for the rent, or rents so behind and unpaide, and the distresse so taken to detayne and keepe until they, or either of them, shall be of the saide rente, and arrearages of the same, truely and justlie contented and paide. And if it happen that if any of my saide five sonnes shall depart out of this lief after my decease, before he or they be fully satisfied of those legacies, due and payable to him, or them, by vertue of this my last will, then I further will and devise that all legacies and bequests whatsoever, except onely the yearlie rents afore mentioned for my saide two youngest sonnes shall be payable and paide to his eldest sonne livinge, (if he have any sonne,) if not to his daughters, and equally amongst his daughters, if he have more than one daughter, at the tyme of my decease.

Item, I will and bequeathe to my three daughters, that is to saie, to my daughter Bulstrode, to my daughter Wingefelde, and to my daughter Tirrill, to every one of them one fayre paire of salt sellers of silver and gilt, with a cover to them, all to be made of one fashion and weight, with my armes and crest imbossed upon them, and the valewe of every paire with the cover to be twentie pounds.

Item, I will and bequeathe to every of my sonne's wives, which shall be livinge at my decease, a ringe of fyne golde wayinge fower angells, all to be made of one fashion, such as my executors shall best like of. Also three rings more of the same weight and fashion, one to my Lady Harrington, my wives deare sister, one other to my son in lawe Sir Robert Wingfelde, Knight, and the third to my sonne in law Sir John Tirrill, Knight, the same to be made, and delivered, to every one of them so soon as convenientlie may be after my decease.

Item, I will and bequeathe twenty pounds to Elizabeth Croke, daughter to my

sonne William Croke, towards her marriage portion, and twenty pounds to Katherine Croke, second daughter to my said sonne William Croke, towards her marriage portion, and also twenty pounds to his sonne Alexander Croke, towards his mayteynance in learninge.

Item, I will and bequeathe to Mary Hart my kinswoman, a ringe of fine gold, wayinge two angells. Also to Alice Higgons her sister the like ringe of fyne golde, and five pounds of good and lawful money of England; and to Robert Higgons her husband five pounds, and to John his sonne, and my godsonne, five pounds.

Item, I will and bequeathe to Prudence Eaton, my god daughter, five pounds of good and lawfull money of England, towards her marriage portion. Also to Elizabeth Beard, my wive's gentewoman, five pounds, and a like ringe of 20s. And to Elizabeth Almon a like ringe, and five pounds, and to Nicholas Almon, her husband, my servant, forty shillings.

Item, I will and bequeathe to Robert Higgons aforesaid, and to Alice his wife, my kinswoman, that tenement in Chilton, (wherein the said Robert and Alice do dwell at this present,) with two yeard land, and half, he occupieth with the same (be it more or less) with all and singular the appurtenance, to hold, and enjoye the same, from and after my decease, for fourscore yeares, if the said Robert, and Alice, or eyther of them shall soe long live, yeilding and payinge therefore yearlie 40s. to my said wief dureinge her lief, and, after her decease, to my heires and assignes duringe all the said tearme, and at the dayes, and feasts heretofore, and at this present used. And also performinge suite of court, makinge all necessarie reparations so often as need shall require, duringe the lief of the said Robert and Alice, and of the longer liver of them, and also payinge their best goods in the name of a hariott after either of their decease. And also performinge all other like duties and customarie service of my said manor of Chilton.

Item, I will and bequeathe to all the rest of my householde servants, both men servants, and women servants, having served me by the tyme of two years and more next before my decease, either in my mansion house in Chilton aforesaide, or in my house of husbandrie in Chilton, or in my parke lodge in Chilton, to every one of them 20s. to be paid to them, and every of them, within three monethes next after my decease.

Item, I further will, devise, and apoint, that the saide Robert Higgons, Nicholas Almon, Thomas Everingham, Richard Hadock, Richard Leccter, William Adkins, Robert Tarkett, and John Thame, my old servants, and every of them, shall within seven monethes next after my decease, have leases in writinge made, and delivered to them, and to every of them, and to their wives by my next heir, whereby they and every of them and their wives may holde and enjoye, dureinge their lives, those tenements, and lands, with all and singular their appurtenances, which they and every of them or any of them shall holde and have in their occupation at the

tyme of my decease in Chilton aforesaide, by the tyme of one whole yeare, and more, next before my decease, and upon such rents, customes, and serving, as they and every of them paid, and performed, in the yeare next before my decease, and with like covenants for reparations, hariotts, &c. as are above mentioned for Hig-gons, and Almon, to perform, and accordinge to the tenor of Almon's saide lease in writing, which I have alreadye made to him, savinge for tumber, and besides under this condition that they, and every of them, performe, and shew, all honest, good, and dutifull behaviour towards my wief, my heirs, and assignes, duringe their lives.

Item, I further will and devise that Prudence Phillip, one other of my old servants, have meat, drink, clothes, and lodging, in my house at Chilton, and 20s. yearelie dureinge her lief, with fyer, and all things necessarie dureinge her lief, freele without constrayning her to doe any worke, or service for the same.

Item, I will and devise that Mr. Randall Eaton, now minister and preacher in Chilton (if he shall be willing to supplie that place still) shall dureing my wives lief have twentie pounds by yeare paid him quarterlie by my executors, and also shall houlde and enjoy all such^a small tithes and other profitts as he doth at this present, and by the space of one whole year next before my decease, hold and enjoy in Chilton, if not, yet that the said stipende of twentie pounds by yeare, with the said small tithes, be employed to maynteyne some other godlye preacher in Chilton during my wief's life, and for five yeares after her decease.

Item, I will and bequeath to the poore of Chilton five pounds. To the poore of Crendon fortie shillings. To the poore of Brill three pounds. To the poore of Ockley fortie shillings. To the poore of Beckley fortie shillings; and to the poore of Studley and Horton three pounds.

Item, I will and devise that all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Elsfield, and in Tackley, in the countie of Oxford, be to my Executors presently after my decease, and sold by them att the best price they can for and towards the payment of my debts, and performance of this my last will and testament. Item, I will and devise further that my Executors shall immediately after my decease take, receive, and have the yearelie rents, yssues, and profitts of my manors, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments in Stoke Bassett, Steple Aston, and Beckleye Parke, in the countye of Oxforde, and in Henxsey and Kennington, in the county of Barks, for and during the term of twentie yeares, for and towards the payment of my debts and performance of this my last will and testament. Provided allways, and my will and meanyng nevertheless is, that if after my decease

^a The original will is not extant. In the Prerogative Office there is only an attested copy, as was often the practice formerly. Thus far is printed from an ancient copy in a book in my possession, with the receipts of the legatees. The last leaf, containing the rest of the will, is torn out. From these words the remainder is from the attested copy in the Prerogative Office, in which there seem to be some errors.

there shall be founde goods and chattals of mine sufficient to pay my debts, and to perform this my last will and testament, then and from thenceforth, my debts being paid, and my legacyes fullye satisfied, according to the tenor, and trewe meanyng of this my last will, the yearlie rents, yssues, and profitts of my said manors, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments last mentioned in the counties of Oxford and Berks, and in either of them, shall from thenceforth be payde, and payable to my eldest sonne Sir John Croke, Knight, and his heirs, to his and their owne use for ever. The rest of my goods and chattells not before bequeathed nor disposed of by this my last will and testament, I will shall be sold by mine Executors for payment of my debts, and performance of my legacyes, and bequests, before in this my last will devised and expressed.

And of this my last will and testament I ordeyne and appoint for Executors my most lovinge and dearlye beloved wife Elizabeth Croke, my seconde sonne Henrye Croke, my thirde sonne George Croke, and my youngest and fifthe sonne William Croke.

And so I finish and ende this my last will and testament, all written with my owne hand, givinge and yelding all possible praise and thanks to Almightye God, the Father, the Sonne, and the Holie Ghoste, which, in Trinitye of three personnes, liveth and reigneth for ever, one God, of eternall, coequall, and everlastinge power, glorie, and majestie; who hath ledd (or fedd) and guided me by his gracious, and most fatherlie providence, from the verie howre of my conception in my mother's wombe, unto this daye of my old age. To him, I saye, and wish from the bottom of my hart, all glory and praise to be continewallye ascribed by his whole church, and everie trewe member of the same, thorough Jesus Christ, our onelye Saviour and Redeemer, thoroughout all the generations of the world. So be yt.

There are three obligations in the custodie of my verie good brother-in-lawe, Sir John Harrington, Knight, now Lord Harrington, by which my three eldest sonnes John, and Henry, and George Croke, stand bound for the performance of my last will and testament. Of which obligations the coppies are sealed with my seale^b to the toppe of the first sheet of this my last will and testament, conteyning sixe sheets all written with myne owne hand and onely uppon one side, per me Johannem Croke. Published by myself this to be my last will and testament in the presence of John Tyrrell, Henry Brown, Round Eaton, Nicholas Almon, William Wright, John Eaton.

Proved 30 May, 1609, on the oaths of Elizabeth, Henry, George, and William Croke.

^b Something is evidently here omitted.

No. XXV.

The following is one of four speeches made by Mr. Justice Croke, when he was Recorder of London, and which are written with his own hand.

The substance of my speech in the Exchequer 29 October, 1596, upon presenting Alderman Skinner, Mayor, in place of Sir Stephen Slainey.

It is observed (most honorable) that to every city and commonwealth, laws and magistrates are the same that the sun is to the world, or health unto the body. For as the sun taken from the world, all things are covered with darkness, and health wanting to the body, whatsoever else is added, is of small regard, so laws and magistrates wanting to a city or a commonwealth, there is nothing but darkness and confusion, and whatsoever else it hath, is of no account, and for the most part doth rather hurt than profit: laws and magistrates being the foundation of all piety and justice, and without which no human society can stand.

To dispute whether laws or magistrates are more needful for a city, or a commonwealth, which are so inseparable that they cannot be divided, were curiosity, than which nothing is more vain, laws being the strength and sinews of every city and commonwealth, and magistrates the life and soul of the law. And if they should be divided, which rather in imagination than in truth they can be, the conclusion is, that better is for a city or a commonwealth, to have good magistrates, without a law, than good laws, without a magistrate: laws without a magistrate being dead, and a good magistrate being a law, both to himself and to others.

This argument, both of laws, and of magistrates, is of higher quality, than is fitting for me to speak of, before your lordships, the chief standard bearers of magistracy under her Majesty, and great judges of the law; but the present occasion leading me unto it, I am humbly to intreat your accustomed favour, vouchsafed unto them that have held this place, (myself the meanest,) and favourable supportation to be also vouchsafed unto me. By the goodness of God, and most gracious providence of her Majesty, we have both good laws, and good magistrates, the greatest blessing to any people, or commonwealth, that can be, and more than senseless we should be, if this inestimable benefit did not provoke us to all duty and thankfulness, and we that have received more than others, to be examples of this duty unto others.

And to return to that spoken of before, as the sun keepeth his continual course, and circuit, and never ceaseth, but the setting of it in one place, is the rising of it in another, so the light of the magistrate may never be put out, but is compared to a circle, both for that it is the most perfect figure, and always round and even, as also for that it never hath an end, but the ending of one is the beginning of another, as this present example sheweth; and therefore a magistrate in law is sure never to

die, but it is called the demise of the magistrate, the relinquishing and giving over of his place to another.

Neither is it to be accounted amongst the least of her Majesty's princely benefits vouchsafed to this honourable city, that we have the election of this chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor of this city, ourselves, and amongst ourselves, a liberty granted by her Majesty's most noble progenitors, but most graciously confirmed by herself, and that we retain this liberty, and have the use and fruition of it, to her Majesty only we do owe it.

In this choice we are prescribed those due observances which we are to regard, that he which is chosen be faithful to her Majesty, one that assuredly will keep his faith, and to whom faith and credit assuredly may be committed, that should receive so great a credit and charge upon him, as the custody and government of this honourable city, the eye of the kingdom, the chamber of the crown, and chief city of the realm.

It is also required that he be discreet, wherein is implied that he be advised, patient, temperate, and albeit *consilii præstantia* be in himself, a thing requisite in every magistrate, yet must he not lean altogether to his own council. That magistrate that will use no man's advice but his own, doth quickly fall into error, and is easily overthrown.

Neither must he be rash in judgement, which is to make haste to repentance. Precipitation in judgement, as Plato saith, is *labes justitiæ*, the very blemish and stain of justice, and he that doth determine on a cause, not hearing the other side, albeit it be just that he doth determine, yet doth he not determine justly of it.

Neither must there be causeless lingering, or delaying of causes, for that the justice of the law prohibits, *nulli differemus justitiam vel rectum*, but as wisdom of the law doth speak, *maturâ deliberatione inde prius habitâ*, to proceed unto judgement.

There must not be overhasty credulity in him, which is a kind of rashness, for thereby an untruth told at the beginning, shall more persuade than the truth told afterwards. Neither must he lend too easy an ear to accusations, or evil reports, against another. He that is free from evil himself, is more slow to suspect evil of another, and, as Menander saith, whosoever by and by doth give credit to an accusation or an evil report against another, he is either of evil condition himself, or else is of weak discretion. An evil man will rashly and hastily, both judge and condemn a good man, but a good man will not easily suspect, much less accuse, no though an evil man, but upon good grounds.

Yet must not the magistrate be dull sighted to spy out those that be evil, he must not only *cavere a vitiis* himself, but he must *eos qui talia faciunt aversari*, he must set his face and countenance against those that do evil. Too much lenity against offenders, is the greatest bane to a commonwealth that can be. To spare the evil,

is to hurt the good, and remissness and fearfulness in the magistrate to punish, makes looseness and fearlessness in the people to offend. There must neither be *indulgentia blanda*, nor *implacabilis severitas*, either or both is evil, the one doth let the reins of the bridle loose, the other by immoderate restraining them doth strangle, which in case of life and blood is dangerous, where no writ of error, nor other restriction lieth.

Neither must there be *acceptio personarum*, or *cupido munerum*. To do a just thing unjustly is all one to do injustice. The Grecians have a proverb, "a good thing is not good, unless it be well done." He must not be *pecuniæ mancipium*, the bondslave of money, whom the poets do fable to be a queen, and that all things do obey her, and it were to be wished it were more a fable. It is written of Philip, King of Macedon, that attempting a great war against a strange people that did border upon him, he consulted with the oracle at Delphos what he might do to get the victory. The oracle made answer to him, "*argenteis pugna telis, et omnia vinces*," fight with silver darts, and nothing shall withstand you. The breast of the magistrate must be more inexpugnable than any castle or fortress, that neither silver nor golden darts may pierce it. He must *juste quod justum est prosequi*.

The last thing which is required in this choice is this, that he be fit for the government of the city, *ad regimen civitatis idoneus*, wherein are included all needful furnitures requisite for a magistrate; religion and piety towards God, *mansuetudo*, meekness and mildness toward men, *æquitas*, uprightness in all his courses, *adeundi facilitas*, easiness of access to him, *audiendi alacritas*, cheerfulness to hear men's causes, *discernendi dexteritas*, a readiness and ripeness to discern between cause and cause, *deliberandi sagacitas*, a wisdom to determine of those causes which are brought before him, and *exequendi immobilis et immutabilis constantia, et gravitas*, an immutable and immoveable constancy and gravity, to put in execution that which it deliberates, and, neither *prece* nor *pretio*, to suffer himself to be diverted from justice.

It is true that *præmia debentur ministranti justa*, rewards are due to him that doth administer justice, but the magistrate must propound to himself *discedere à negotiis et curis publicis*, rather *conscientiâ clarior* than *divitiis abundantior*, and prefer just poverty, before unjust riches, holding for a full persuasion that which Hesiodus speaketh, that evil gains are equal to losses, nay worse than losses, for unjust gains they have short pleasures, but they are accompanied with long, or to speak more truly, if mercy prevent not, with everlasting sorrows, and therefore the Magistrate must say to himself, *sanctè et integrè conservabo et vitam meam, et professionem meam*, that he will keep both his life, and his profession, in all holiness and integrity, for it is an holy profession to be a magistrate, his life must be void of crime, his manners void of reprehension.

And three things he must always remember, the one that he doth bear rule over

men, his fellow brethren, another that the prescript of the law, not the fancy of his own brain, is the rule of his government, and a third that he shall not always bear rule: whereunto I would add a fourth, that he must yield account of his government. And therefore to whomsoever a public charge is committed, he must always stand so affected, as one that of every particular committed to him must yield account. And the end of all his travail must be, *ut cives sint quam beatissimi, et maxime inter se concordēs.*

He must not neglect *prospicere annonæ inopiæ*, to foresee to the dearth of victual, the most unable to be endured evil that can come amongst the people, by means whereof the poorer sort, both living and seeing it may perish; which as no natural father can endure to behold in his child, so the magistrate, the father of the people, to be touched with compunction of heart, to use all possible endeavour to prevent it. For as Xenophon saith, a good magistrate *nihil à bono patre differt.*

And to conclude, that a metropolitan city may be long flourishing, and happy, which we desire this to be, it must be *præcipuum pietatis exemplum*, a chief example of piety, religion to God, and obedience to man. For piety includeth both *justitiæ forum incorruptum*, an unspotted seat of justice, and a safe refuge and harbour for the widow, the fatherless, the stranger and all that be oppressed with wrong to be relieved in. And by our charters we are required to omit nothing, that may be, either *pro communi utilitate civium*, or *aliorum fidelium ad dictam civitatem confluentium.*

To these things the foregoing Lord Mayor hath applied his diligent and good endeavours, and hath run his race, and finished his course, with all uprightness and integrity: the succeeding Lord Mayor, now presented unto your lordships, desireth to equal those good courses which have been held before him, and to use his own words, “with a single and upright heart to serve God, her Majesty, and the commonwealth of this city, in all duties appertaining to his place,” humbly desiring your honourable allowance and assistance, all the time of his service, to be favourably vouchsafed to him.

No. XXVI.

A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS GIVEN BY SIR JOHN CROKE TO THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Donum Johannis Croke, Armigeri. Factus est miles An^o. 1603.

BALDI Opera, 4 vols. fol. Lugd. 1540.

Jo. Faber super Institutis. fol. Lugd. 1543.

Paulus de Castro, 3 vols. fol. Lugd. 1527.

Jasonis Opera, 5 vols. fol. Lugd. 1542.

Decius super Decretalib. fol. Lugd. 1551.

And swear, and lie, and cheat, and whore;
 Because the world shall drown no more,
 As if no judgements were in store

but water.

But by the stories which I tell,
 You'll heare of Terrors come from Hell,
 And Fires, and Shapes most Terrible

for matter.

It is not long since that a Child
 Spake from the ground in a large Field,
 And made the People almost wild

that heard it.

Of which there is a printed Book,
 Wherein each man the truth may look:
 If Children speak, the matter's took

for verdict.

But this is stranger then that Voice;
 The Wonder's greater; and the Noyse
 And Things appeare to Men, not Boys,

at Woodstock:

Where Rosamond had once a Bower,
 To keep her from Queen Elinour,
 And had escaped her poys'nous Power

by good luck;

But Fate had otherwise Deceed,
 And Woodstock-Mannor saw a Deed
 Which is in Hollinshed or Speed

chro-nicled,

But neither Hollinshed nor Stow,
 Nor no Historians such things shew;
 Though, in them, wonders we well know

are pickled,

For nothing else is History
 But pickle of Antiquity
 Where things are kept in Memory

from stincking;

Which otherwaies would have lain dead,
 As in Oblivion buried,
 Which now you may call into head

with thinking.

This dreadful Story which is true,
 And now committed unto View,
 By better Pen, had it its Due
 should see Light:
 But I, contented, doe Indite
 Not things of Wit, but things of Right,
 You can't expect that things that fright
 should delight.
 O hearken therefore, harke and shake!
 My very Pen and Hand doth quake!
 While I the true Relation make
 o' th' Wonder,
 Which hath long time and still appears
 Unto the States Commissioners,
 And puts them in their Beds to Feares
 from under.
 They came, Good men, imploi'd by th' State,
 To sell the Lands of Charles the late,
 And there they lay, and long did waite
 for Chapmen;
 You may have easy pen'worths, Woods,
 Lands, Ven'son, Housholdstuf, and Goods,
 They little thought of Dogs that would
 there snap men:
 But when they'd sup'd, and fully fed,
 They set up Remnants and to Bed,
 Where scarce they had laid down a Head
 to slumber;
 But that their Beds were heav'd on high;
 They thought some Dog under did lie,
 And meant ith' Chamber (fie, fie, fie)
 to scumber:
 Some thought the cunning Cur did mean
 To eat their Mutton (which was lean)
 Reserved for Breakfast, for the Men
 were thrifty,
 And up one rises in his shirt,
 Intending the slie Cur to hurt,
 And forty thrusts made at him for't,
 or fifty.

But empty came his Sword again,
 He found hee thrust but all in vain ;
 The Mutton safe, hee went amain
 to 's fellow.

And now (assured all was well)
 The Bed again began to swell,
 The Men were frighted, tho' with ale
 right mellow.

From heaving, now the cloaths it pluckt,
 The Men, for feare, together stuck,
 And in their Sweat each other duct.
 They longed

A thousand times that it were day ;
 'Tis sure the Divell ! Let us pray !
 They pray'd amain ; all as they lay
 close thronged.

Approach of day did cleere the doubt,
 For all Devotions were run out,
 They now waxt strong and something stout :
 one peaking

Under the Bed, found nothing there,
 Hee viewed the Chamber ev'ry where,
 But nought appeared to cause their fear,
 on seeking.

Their Stomacks then returned apace,
 They found the Mutton in the Place,
 And fell unto it with a Grace :
 they laughed
 Each at the other's pannick feare,
 And each his Bed-fellow did jeere,
 Aud having sent for Ale and Beere
 they quaffed ;

And then abroad the Summons went,
 Who'll buy Kings' land oth' Parli'ment ?
 A paper-book, contain'd the Rent,
 which lay there ;
 That did contain the severall Farmes,
 Quit-Rents, Knight Services, and Armes ;
 But that they came not in by Swarmes
 to pay there.

Night doth invite to Bed again,
 The grand-Commissioners were lain,
 But then the Thing did heave amain,
 it busled,
 And with great clamor fil'd their Eares,
 The Noyse was doubled, and their Feares;
 Nothing was standing but their hairs,
 they Nuzled.

Of were the Blankets pul'd, the Sheete
 Was closely twin'd betwixt their feete,
 It seems the Spirit was discreete
 and civill;

Which makes the poore Commissioners
 Feare they shall get but small Arreares,
 And that there's yet for Cavaliers
 one Divell.

They cast about what best to doe;
 Next day they would to wise-men goe,
 To neighb'ring towns som cours to know,
 for Schollars

Come not to Woodstock, as before,
 And Allen's dead as a nayle-dooere,
 And so's old John (celep'd the poore)
 his follower.

Rake Oxford o'er, there's not a Man
 That Rayse or Lay a Spirit can,
 Or use the Circle or the Wand,
 or Conjure.

Or can say (Boh!) unto a Divell,
 Or to a Goose that is uncivill,
 Nor where Keimbolton purg'd out evill
 'tis sin-sure:

There were two Villages hard by,
 With Teachers of Presbytery,
 Who knew the House was hidiously
 be-pestred:

But 'lasse! their new Divinity
 Is not so deep, or not so high,
 Their Witts doe (as their meanes did) lie
 sequestred:

But Master Joffman was the Wight
 Which was to exorcise the Spright;
 Hee'll preach and pray you day and night
 at pleasure;

And by that painfull-gainfull Trade
 He hath himselfe full wealthy made,
 Great store of Guilt he hath, 'tis said,
 and Treasure :

But no intreaty of his Friends
 Could get him to the house of Fiends,
 He came not over for such Ends
 from Dutchland,
 But worse Divinity he brought,
 And hath us Reformation taught,
 And, with our Money, he hath bought
 him much-land.

Had the old Parsons preached still,
 The Div'l should nev'r have had his wil;
 But those that had or Art or Skill
 are outed.

And those to whome the Power was giv'n
 Of driving Spirits, are out-driv'n;
 Their Colleges dispos'd, and livings,
 to Grout-heads.

There was a Justice who did boast,
 Hee had as great a Gift almost,
 Who did desire him to Accost
 this Evill,

But he would not employ his Gifts,
 But found out many sleights and shifts;
 Hee had no Prayers, nor no Snifts
 for th' Divell,

Some other way they cast about,
 These brought him in, they throw not out,
 A Woman, great with Child, will do't.
 They got one,

And she ith' Room that night must lie,
 But then the Thing about did flie,
 And broke the windows furiously;
 and hot one

Of the Contractors o're the head,
 Who lay securely in his Bed;
 The Woman, shee-affrighted, fled,
and he too.

And now they lay the Cause on her,
 That e're that night the Thing did stir;
 A Papist was her Grandfather,
and shee too.

They must be Barnes-Regenerate
 (A Hans en Kelder of the State,
 Of Saints in godly times create,)
they said, which

Doth make the Divell stand in Awe,
 Pull in his Hornes, his Hoof, his Claw;
 But having none, they did in draw
a spay'd-Bitch:

But in the Night there was such worke,
 The Spirit swagger'd like a Turke,
 The Bitch had spi'd where it did lurke,
and growled

In such a woefull manner, that
 Their very Hearts went pit a pat,
 The poore Bitch bristled like a cat
and howled.

The stately rooms, where kings once lay,
 But the Contractors shew'd the way,
 But mark what now I tell you, pray
'tis worth it.

The book I told you of before,
 Wherein were Tenants written store,
 A Register for many more
not forth yet:

That very book, as it did lie,
 Took of a Flame, no mortall Eye
 Seeing one jot of Fire thereby,
or Taper.

For all the Candles about flew,
 And those that burn'd, burn'd blew,
 Never kept Soldiers such a doe
or Vaper.

This curious piece is to be found in the King's quarto pamphlets in the British Museum, No. 453. I have altered some expressions, which though they passed for wit in those days, would now be considered as unqualified nastiness.

No. XXVIII.

Letter from Mons. Denys, and correspondence between Sir George Croke and Mr. Oldenburg. From the Letter Books of the Royal Society.

A Letter of Mons. Denys to Mr. Oldenburg, about a liquor newly found, staunching the effusion of all blood.

Nous sommes occupez presentement par ordre du Roy à faire des experiences dont tout le monde recevra de grands avantages. Il n'est pas necessaire de vous y preparer en vous faisant souvenir de la peine qu'on a d'arrester le sang des arteres, quand elles sont picquees ou coupées. Cependant nous avons trouvé une essence merveilleuse, la quelle etant appliquée sur quelque artere que ce soit, arreste à l'instant meme le sang sans qu'il soit besoin d'aucun bandage à la partie. Nous l'avons experimente sur des chiens, aux quels nous avons couppe les arteres crural et carotides, et la cuisse meme, et le sang s'est arresté en moins de temps qu'il n'en faut pour lire cette lettre. C'est une remede qui n'est point scarrotique ou corrosif: car la plege se guerit sans escarre, ny suppuration, ni cicatrice. Nous avens fait des experience sur des hommes aux quels on avoit ouvert des arteres temporales: sur d'autres, qui avoient este coupees aux mains et au visage, et la chose nous a reussy aussi bien que sur les animaux. Vous pouvez juger combien cette essence sera utile dans les armées, on la plupart meurent faute de pouvoir arrester le sang, soit dans les corps *tranchons*, soit lorsque l'escarre tombe, dans les coups de feu. Notre essence agit non seulement exterieurement, mais encore au dedans, quand on en boit: car elle arreste les pertes de sang des femmes, les fluxes de sang inveterez, les homoroides ouvertes, et autres hæmorrhagies. A present que ce remede a este bien eprouvée aux yeux de toute la cour, et de tout ce qu'il y a de scavans medecins et chirurgiens, qui l'ont admiré, le Roy nous a donné privelege pour la vendre dans ses armées et par tout le Royaume. J'avoit pensé qu'on en pourroit faire quelque chose en Angleterre, et que si quelqu'un y en portoit on en tireroit bien de l'argent. Mandez moy si vous jugez plus à propos que J'y envoie quelqu'un pour la debiter, ou bien s'il ny a personne en Angleterre qui vueille en acheter le secret pour en lirer ensuite le profit. Si l'on avoit un privelege du Roy D'Angleterre, il y auroit quelque chose à faire. Car pour une pistolle de dispense on en tireroit plus de mille; et c'est une chose dont tout le monde aura à faire tant à l'armee que dans tous les menages.

Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble serviteur,

A Paris, ce 1^o May, 1673.

DENIS.

Sir George Crook's letter to Mr. Oldenburg, containing his proposition about the longitudes by means of a mercurial hour-glasse.

Sir,

Waterstoke, Sep. 22, 1673.

Having had the favour of y^r correspondence, and been obliged not only for the German Ephemerides, but also for the liquor which Mons^r Denys brought over to stanch blood; I shall by way of my thankful return impart to you a proposition for Invention of the Longitudes, which if you will give me leave, I shall explain in such language, as is proper for the subject.

De Longitudine ita cogito;

Impossibile videtur, certam fieri regulam ex Cœlis, sive per Eclipsim Lunæ, sive locum ejus in zodiaco, sive per distantiam a fixis, sive ejus ingressus in lineam Eclipticam, sive per planetas Joviales, sive alio aliquo modo ex cœlis; quia sunt hæc phœnomena rarè apparentia, varièque se habent respectu loci in quo sumus. Sit igitur hoc in confesso.

Omnès insuper consentiunt, invento modo perfecto mensurandi temporis, in quo nou sit error aut defectus, Longitudinem certissime obtineri. Videamus igitur hujus mensurationis modos hactenus excogitatos.

De Sciathericis non ambigitur, scil. per ea rem confici non posse.

Nec potest fieri in Clepsydris, quia humor congelascat.

Nec in Clepsamminis; ob arenæ humido cœlo coagmentum.

Non per Automata quæ vocant Pendula; materiæ enim indoles, ex qua fiunt, talem perfectionem impedit, et diversitas aeris tollit perpetuam motus æqualitatem, ita ut in Nova Zembla, Belgis hyemantibus, omnino a motu cessaverint.

Componatur igitur *Ὠρολογεῖον*, in modum Clepsydæ; ex Argento Vivo, optime defæcato; exactissime libretur ad horas 12; lineæ horariæ circumscribantur; imponatur in navi, et sit ita suspensum aut affixum, ut unà cedat motui; observetur hora, qua discessimus, meridiana; observentur horæ quotidianæ quam diligenter per custodem etc. fiant cætera ut solet.

Besides the use of this mercury-glass, I doe not reject the cœlestial phœnomena, nor our late ingenious pendulums, of which I would have two or three in each ship. But that the measure of *time by descent* is most simple, and never shall fail as long as their is motion by gravity; that quicksilver refined is not subject to cold or moisture, as sand and water, and mineral powders are; that it is slippery, equal and very ponderous, I think will be denied by none; that it is the fittest or rather only medicine to measure time exactly, constantly, and with ease, to me seems most rational, since the phœnomena of the heavens, and magnetique variations, are rare, uncertain, laborious, and there can be nothing left for this purpose but clocks and hour-glasses; the last whereof (even very common sand-glass) I have observed to

keep a more accurate and constant account with the dial, than most watches I have yet seen.

Now, Sir, whether its descent, by the heaving, setting, or lateral motion of a ship in great waves, will be altered as to its equality and velocity, and so the precise measure of time not certainly known, the solution of such objections must be known by experiment. But 'tis by some very learn'd men believed, that it will alter as little or less than other ways hitherto proposed, nor the error be considerable as to the whole 12 hours; especially if put into such a place, as is least subject to such shaking, and be after compared with pendulums; nor is there any known place in the whole globe, wherein, if the sun, or stars, or other phænomena appear, the meridian may not be again stated, and so the account be renewed.

There is one objection to be expected, which is the facility, as if the difficulty of an invention added to the dignity. And in an age so critical, wherein the wits have been employed in nicer speculations, when this plain way of a mercury glass, and applying the *measure of time per descensum* to the *longitudes* shall be found true, I do not doubt but they will wonder it was not prosecuted before, rather than their laborious clock work, or the uncertain view of the planets. But as we do not owe our usefulest inventions to men of greatest subtilty, so if they please to consider it well, such an *exact glass* and such a *material of pure mercury* which no weather will alter, is not easy to bring to perfection. When any man shall do it, I will exchange for such an instrument the best dial or watch I have, and will be thankful to him for the great pleasure he will give me (if it were but in my study) to number one day aright. However, I conceive all the ways yet attempted for this end to have been more curious than profitable, and seem to me not capable of an exact and constant rule.

What Mr. Bond's undertaking will prove, we shall better understand when he shall please to discover it. For the present I think, there is as little certainty in the variation of the magnetic needle, as there is when the next comet will be produced, and what course it will take; these things depending upon such obscure causes and (if I may say) small and intricate wheels, that the life of man and the diseases he is subject to seem to me not more uncertain; the observations of one or two ages past will not prove it shall always continue within rules, nor is the world agreed of the cause of its direction, which some believe is influenced by the stars, others, with Gilbert, place it in the earth, all say differs according to different climates. I wish heartily, the author had found out a certainty of its variation in all climates, and (if he had done it) conceive him worthy of the reward proposed, which you know is very considerable, as Varenus states the account. In the mean time, since all the world agree, that a glass exactly made will measure an hour, especially (as I conceive) this of refined mercury, and that the longitudes are no more but the applying of the exact measure of time, I could wish this way were

curiously tried; and since I assert nothing, but only propose a problem to men of more leisure and advantages than I have to perform its operation, I doubt not the world will excuse the attempt, although it fail in the experiment; that you also will pardon this trouble, is the hope of,

Sir,

Your obliged friend and servant,

GEORGE CROKE ^b.

Mr. Oldenburg's answer to Sir George Crook's letter of Sept. 22, 1673.

Sir,

I count it the advantage of philosophy, and mine, to entertain a commerce of useful ingenuities with so worthy and intelligent a person as yourself. It was my joy, that I had any thing in my poor study to pleasure you with. I promised myself the favour of some account from you touching the blood-staunching liquor, and I do so still. Those that have used it in the last engagement at sea against the Dutch, give it, I hear, a great commendation. And I understand besides, that some have used it also inwardly with great success, to stop bleeding upon the eruption or opening a vessel in the lungs or other internal parts, being administered according to the printed direction. Mean time, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, the learned Dr. Martyn Lister, a practitioner of physick in York, assures me by more than one letter, that, before ever any of M. Denys his liquor came to York, he invented a water performing the same with that, and even with more expedition, of which, he saith, he hath seal'd up the way of preparing it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Brook, that so, when it shall please the authors of the other to divulge their way, it may be compared, and known wherein they differ. If he or others of the like ingenuity and skill had been excited to search after such a liquor, before that of the French physitian was known or brought over, they might then as well as now have found out such an one, and carried away the reward.

But, Sir, to come to your proposal concerning the Longitudes, I am obliged to thank you for the communications, and at the same time to let you freely know some thoughts of our friends here concerning it. First then, it is to be found in Ricciolo, that Tycho Brahe many years ago tryed the same way by you proposed, but in vain, complaining that Mercury played the knave with him. See him in his *Geographia Reformata*, l. viii. p. 336. col. 2^o. where he hath this passage.

Tycho (ut ipse refert, *Progym. tom. i. c. 2. p. 149.*) *excogitavit clepsydrum ex argento vivo ter quaterque sublimato, et revificato, ac defæcatissimo. Erant autem ampullæ vitreæ capaces tanti mercurii, quantum abundè sufficeret ad 24 horas numerandas. Statim vero ac fixum quoddam sidus ad meridianum pervenit, per-*

^b Letter Book, vol. vi. page 303.

missus est fluere mercurius per angustissimum ampullæ foramen, et eâdem stellâ ad meridianum redeunte, subductum est vas inferius ampullæ, et impeditus mercurii fluor. Sed et adhibita fuit illa cautio, ut per aliud vas vitreum, priori supereminens, tantum mercurii suppedicaretur ampullæ ingenti, quantum ex ea fluebat, ut pondus contenti mercurii maneret sibi uniforme, et equaliter fluentem liquorem detrueret. Collectum deinde diurnæ revolutionis mercurium ponderavit, indèque agnovit, quota pars mercurii uni horæ, quota uni minuto, quota denique uni secundo deberetur. Sed tandem deprehendit vafri hujus mercurii dolos, et clandestinas in equalitates ad subtilitates Astronomicas inutiles esse.

To this the same Author adds the attempt of another man Snill, in these words.

His tamen non obstantibus, Dudlæus lib. 1. de arcanis maris, similes Clepsydras et Horologia Mercurialia Nauclicis commendat. Ut vero minor sit impensa, proponit Horologia sex, unum ita dimensionum ut 24 libras argenti vivi continens, per tam angustum foramen fluat, ut 24 horas exæquet; secundum, quod horas 12 totidem libris; tertium, quod horas sex; quartum, quod horas 4; quintum, quod horas 3; sextum quod horam unam; monetque ut in æquilibris conserventur in infimâ parte navis.

So far Ricciolo; we have not heard that any thing hath been tried since with success.

Another thing to be considered in this matter is, that the mercury, how well soever refined, is like to be subject to alterations. And 'tis withall apprehended, that the hole itself which it runs through will in time vary. Nor do we see any ground to hope, that it will run equally in great agitations of the ship.

However, Sir, it may be that some of our ingenious and careful experimenters will try this way anew: and if any of them do with any success, you shall have an account thereof, God permitting, from

Sir,

Y^r. very humble servant,

HENRY OLDENBURG^c.

Sir George Croke's letter to Mr. Oldenburg about Mercurial Hour-glasses for the Longitudes.

Sir,

Your last came not to my hands till the beginning of this month, which yet I should have answered sooner, if continual company at my house had not prevented me.

I shall now begin with our discourse of the Longitudes, and assure you, I never read the Authors you mention upon that point of a Mercurial Hour-glasse, but am

glad my opinion is confirmed by so good authority. Nor do I like it much the worse because they failed in the experiment, since I impute it to the ill success they had in purifying the mercury, or to the bad contrivance of the vessel through which it run. For your objections, I shall add to what I said in my last paper,

1. That the hole through which it runs, shall never vary if it be made of glass; in metals, quicksilver must make an alteration.

2. For the nicety of dividing the hours, it may be done, I believe, as exactly as other manual operations, but however, if in every 12 hours (which is the running of the glass) I know where I am, I doubt not but in the routier of a ship's voyage it may be enough, especially where there is sea room.

3. As for the convenient placing of it, to avoid as much as possible its agitation, the mariner can best order it, to whom it must be referred, and I believe, the experiment will be rather nice than of great expence.

Let it therefore not be condemned upon trust, because Tycho failed in it; but rather let it be tried with the utmost accuracy, since so great a man as he judged it probable. And truly for this reason I communicated my thoughts so frankly to you, that by virtue of your recommendation, as it passes through the world, it may hit upon some lucky hand to perfect it. For, as I have good reason to believe, nothing yet experimented hath or can affect the discovery; so till this be accurately tried, I will conclude nothing, but am apt to think, a plainer and more probable way to effect it is not in nature, for many reasons I could give; the substance whereof in part you had in my other paper.

In the next place, I shall give you an account of the blood staunching liquor. I thought yours too precious to try experiments upon dogs, being the same you told me came from Mons^r. Denys; and not having any great quantity, took the opportunity of two ladies' fingers, which, in the time you read these two or three lines, tho' cut deep, it stopped: the rest of that glass I reserve for such occasions, not knowing how to command more of it. But of that of the *K*. (which is sold with a paper of direction, and is I suppose much the same) be pleased to take this account.

About the middle of October last, a very good chirurgeon opened the crural artery of a dog, and cut it half in two; the incision through the muscle the length of a finger. The Sanative Water was immediately applied with a pledget, and held on a quarter of an hour. When the finger was taken away it bled as violently as ever, so that in half a quarter of an hour more the dog died; when dead was opened, and no manner of appearance found of uniting the artery. If he should have made a strong ligature, he conceives it would have caused mortification. Upon the experiment, with relation to this liquid medicine, I am apt to conclude,

1. That if this or any other liquor staunches blood without cauterizing, it must be from some unaccountable quality; as if (e. g.) in a pipe which conveys the river water to you, a hole should be made in the middle, and you should have something

like Moses's rod; that (without soldering up the aperture) should as soon as it touched, divide the water from the water. In this case 'tis much more improbable, the blood of an artery being so thin, spirituous, hot, and flowing out with such violence, that, I conceive, it must wash away any liquid medicine, although a potential cautery, without a strong tie, and, if tied, then the trust is to the ligature.

2. When this effect succeeds (as I had forgot to tell you it did some hours before on the other leg of the same dog) there is only some small branch of an artery opened, where it lies very high, or else the artery is cut through, which is much easier to stop, because both ends shrink up and contract, whereas, opened by incision only, it lies upon the stretch.

3. That then, either in small branches of arteries, or a greater cut through, not only this medicinè, but the very flue of a hare, or other things compressed hard, with the shrinking of the ends of the divided parts, will do it, yet not without an escar: but that nothing can (I conceive) staunch violent bleeding in a great trunk of an artery, but either an actual or potential cautery: and this I fear will be found true.

Yet truly I believe it an excellent liquor to staunch blood, and possibly, if used by way of syringe, in some fluxes may be used very useful both to heal and cleanse; a thing of no mean use in the aperture of the mouths of small veins, and in some foul distempers; which I submit to the judgement of those who profess Physic; a science I do not profess, and therefore you will pardon me, if I speak at large, who am,

Sir,

Your very affectionate humble servant,

Waterstock,
Nov. 20, 72.

GEORGE CROKE^d.

Extract of a letter of Sir George Croke to Mr. Oldenburg about a Mercury Hour-glass, and Mr. Denys's Stiptic Liquor.

Sir,

As to the Mercury Glass I shall not say any thing more, without a trial. I understand how uncertain all other ways have been, and be the motion of the ship what it will, if it hath not the same effect on pendulums altogether, yet, on the other side, the difference of clime and weather have not the same effect upon my glass as on their wheels and clock-work. Therefore with all its faults, I take an exact glass to be better than the pendulum, and by consequence more certain than any other way yet found out, except the variation of the magnetical needle be brought to a certainty, which I believe impossible. Sir R. Moray was at first of the same opinion you seem to be; but I remember, walking in the Spring Garden,

^d Letter Book, vol. vi. page 339.

about a year since, I so far persuaded him to get it tried, that he promised me to get a glass contrived, and himself would take care about the purifying of the mercury, which was the greatest difficulty he conceived in it. How far he proceeded I cannot tell, but he thought Mr. Hook might be the fittest person, if his health would give him leave. I heartily wish you would so far assist me in it, as to get an hour-glass of mercury contrived and exactly stated; the charge I should willing be at, because I find the inconvenience of sand glasses, as well as of pocket clocks and watches, in damp weather. If this were curiously done, it would soon be found how far it may be improved to the end I propose.

I purpose when I get some more of the stiptic liquor, to make further trial, and shall do it faithfully, not only once, but on divers subjects, as I have occasion. I heartily wish it may be found true, as well in the opening of the trunk of an artery, lying upon the stretch, as I know it may do in small vessels cut asunder, the mouths whereof, if they be not tense, will shrink up together, and with application of proper medicines (though not without an escar which will rub off two or three times) heal themselves: upon which reasons, and others I gave you in my last, I must suspend, though I wish as well to the design as any man. *Tempus docebit.* Let a fair trial be made by opening a great artery, and not cutting it asunder, nor using a very strong ligature, and it will soon be found by what charm the medicine works, which must stop arterious blood, without being an actual or potential cautery. It would be a great satisfaction to see it done yourself, and if the experiment be made with the limitation I propose, I shall sooner believe you than the inventor.

Sir,

Your very affectionate humble servant,

GEORGE CROKE.

Waterstock,
Feb. 2, 1673.

Sir George Crook's letter to Mr. Oldenburg about the effects of Mr. Denys his stiptique liquor.

Sir,

I should be wanting to the love I bear to truth, and the inquisition the world every where makes after it, if I should conceal from you (after two very diligent experiments) what I find to be the event of your blood staunching liquor. Of the first I gave you notice: your letter in answer to me gave me encouragement to make a second trial, to which there were persons of good quality witnesses, and least we should err, I procured an eminent chyrurgeon to be the operator. Having then a dog before us of a middle size and full of blood, we bound him fast, and opened his crural artery, cutting it as you may see, half through, (for the artery itself I send you that you may see the incision,) I had the account of Mons^r. Denys,

with the other given us in your transactions before me, upon which we proceeded, stopping the orifice with a button pledged, well tinged in that French liquor, a minute watch also was not wanting, so that after a full quarter of an hour, we took it off, the dog lying very still, but found the blood spirt with the same briskness and heat it did at first. We then resolved to apply a fresh one, very well soaked, and wait it with patience, which we did for an hour and half at least, holding the finger hard upon it. The dog was at so much ease, that he slept good part of the time, and we concluded, having removed the finger, that the blood was stopped, so let the pledget remain in the orifice a little while, not without very good thoughts of the sanative liquor. Some would have had him unbound and let go, but I could not agree that it would then amount to an experiment, since the pledget being hard dried to him, it must necessarily stop it so long as it kept on, and what force the dog might use to get it off we could not tell, so we agreed to remove it very gently, which as soon as we did, the artery was so far from any coalescence, that the blood spirted with great violence, as freely as at first. It was then concluded the experiment should be tried no farther, since we had waited beyond what was done at Paris, or Whitehall, and in a quarter of an hour or less, the dog bled to death. Not that we could not have stopped it by using some ligatures and cutting the artery asunder, but only to satisfy ourselves how the incision was made, which you may see is not a great orifice, yet enough to bleed out his life. The crural artery of a man being bigger, would, I suppose, have finished it much sooner.

This I write as a matter of truth; I envy no gentleman's fame, and particularly not M. Denys, for I believe the liquor may have good virtue in some cases, but as to stopping arterial blood, being no cautery, no ligature made, nor the artery cut through, to deal ingenuously, I cannot find it, nor see reason, especially in so short an application as mentioned in his letter from Paris. I heartily wish it were as true as that I am,

Sir,

Your unknown but very affectionate friend and servant,

Waterstock,
19 May, 1674.

GEO. CROKE^f.

No. XXIX.

A paper respecting the printing of Sir George Croke's Reports. Printed on a single sheet. From the King's Pamphlets, folio, vol. 13. in the British Museum.

ABOUT the 7th of March, 1655, Master Whiting and Master Spelman came to Richard Hodgkinsonne to treat about the printing of Judge Croke's [or Sir

^f Letter Book, vol. vi. page 74.

George Crooke's] Reports; desiring the said Hodg. to tell him truly and conscientiously, what he would print it for by the sheete and finde paper? The sum the said Hodgkinsonne then pitcht unto them was a farthing a sheete, the number printed being two thousand upon each sheete, and the paper to be worth five shillings a reame (viz. five shillings and six pence perfect) so for that time they parted: but shortly after Master Whiting came to the said Hodg. with one Master Bacon, and desired the said Hodg. to make some proves, which he accordingly did.

About the 12 of September, 1656, M. Jo. Whiting, and M. Clem. Spelman went to the Warden of the Stationers; where M. Whiting desired to have Sir G. Crooke's Reports entred to the said Hodgkinsonne, declaring unto the said Warden, that he had agreed with the said Hodge for printing them, and therefore willed him to take a care that none else should meddle with the printing of them.

The 15 day, M. Whiting, M. Spelman, and Hodg. went to the Clerk, where M. Whiting declared the same words he had done before to the Warden, but the Clerke refused entrance to the said Hodg. upon pretence of a former entry to one Warren.

The 16 day, M. Whiting and M. Spelman went to Stationers' Hall, and there at a publique court, M. Whiting disclaimed the entrance of Warren, as surreptitious, and declared his agreement with Hodg. as formerly he had done to the Warden and the Clerke, but no entry was made as desired.

The 16 day of October, M. Spelman, M. Richison, M. went with Hodg. to the Hall, where he presented the copy, and required entrance, but was put off.

The 5 of January M. Spelman and M. Whiting went with Hodg. again to a publique Court, where he presented the copy requiring entrance, but was put off again, &c.

This caused M. Whiting to complain to the Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, who (accompanied with 3 or 4 other of the Judges) after hearing all that could be said by the Company, for neglecting to enter to Hodg. as also what Warren could say for his pretended claim; unâ voce ordered, That the former pretended entry to Warren, so surreptitiously obtained, should be obliterate, and the said copy be entered de novo to the said Hodgkinson.

The 20 of October, 1657, the 17 years of King Charles began to be printed, during the printing whereof, M. Whiting hath divers times declared to the several workmen, and to sundry other persons (before them in the work house) which he hath brought thither to see that work and printing, that he had agreed with M. Hodgkins for printing of Sir Georg. Crook's Reports, and that the Book then in hand of King Charles his 17 years, was not a third part of it: for there was beside 22 years of King James his time, and 11 years of Queen Elizabeth's time; before the said workmen, the said M. Whiting hath often been angry with the said Hodgkins for finishing what work he had before, and forbad him to entertain any other

worke; assuring him that he would finde him worke for 7 years, with the books aforesaid; and hee hath driven customers from his the said Hodg. house that have come to him about work.

The 23d of March, two booksellers came into the workhouse of the said Hodg. and in the presence of the workmen, did much importune the said Hodg. to take and print for them what number of sheets he pleased of the Lord Hubbard's Reports; but Hodg. told them he could not entertain their work until he had acquainted M. Whiting, and obtained his consent.

The 26th day, M. Whiting being in the workhouse, the said Hodg. moved him for his consent; but he refused, saying, That there were Reports of one Bulstrode Whitlock's printing, which he would not for 100*l.* should come out before his 11 years of King James; and therefore he willed the said Hodg. not to think of entertaining any other work, but to finish the 17 years of King Charles with all speed, and to print for him the 11 years of King James, by Michaelmas.

Shortly after Hodg. told M. Whiting that King Charles was near done, and desired to know if the copy for King James his time was ready or not; if it were not and that the presse for want thereof should stand still, it would be very chargeable: whereupon within a day or two after M. Whiting brought the said copy into the said workhouse, where Hodg. cast it off, and concluded that the last 11 years of King James should make a second volume.

About the 30th of May, King Charles was finished, and Hodg. asking Mr. Whiting for the copy of King James his time, to goe in hand with all; M. Whiting told him it was in Just. Hale's hand for perusall, but promised faithfully to bring it to him in a fortnight: the said Master Whiting came again within 2 or 3 days, and desired Hodg. to provide worke for a moneth, if he could; for (being tyred) he had a mind to goe into the country; and then promised without faile to bring the said copy to him, within a moneth; but then failed as before.

No. XXX.

Orders and Conditions required for those that are to be admitted into the almshouse in Studley, in the parish of Beckly in the Countie of Oxon, and hereafter to be observed. The 21st of September, 1639.

1. For their sexe, they shal be four men, widdowers, or batchelors; and four women, widdows, or maydes; the men to be above the age of threescore years, unlesse they shal be lame and not able to worke, or blynde; then they may be admitted, beinge under that age. Women above the age of fiftie years, unlesse they have such impediments as aforesaid. The election to be by Sir George Croke, duringe his life; and after by Dame Mary Croke, as longe as shee shall live sole, and unmarried; and, after her decease, or marriage, which shall first happen, by

Thomas Croke, sonne and heire apparent of the said Sir George Croke, and by the heirs males of his body; and for default of such issue, two men and two women to be elected, from tyme to tyme by such persons as shall be owners of the mansion house of Waterstocke; and the other two men and two women to be elected, from tyme to tyme by such persons as shall be owners of the mansion house of Studley; and the persons elected to be out of the parishes of Chilton, Waterstocke, and Beckley, if anie such persons may be found fittinge there; if not, then out of any other parishes within sixe miles as they shall think fit.

2. That the persons elected shall be poore indeede, and well reputed of for religion, and good conversation; noe cursers nor common swearers, noe idle persons, noe drunkards, none havinge committed fornication, or adultery; noe haunters of alehouses, noe gadders, or wanderers abroad from house to house, noe tale bearers, noe busie bodies, but such as shall live without common scoldinge, or brawlinge, and quietly and peaceable with their neighbours; and such as have been borne, or dwelled by the space of ten yeares, at the least, in anie of the townes aforesaid. And if anie, by misinformation, be clected, and placed there, wantinge such conditions; or, beinge elected, shall afterwards marry, or fall to such misbehaviours, that then they shall be expelled, and removed for ever, and another placed in the roome of the person amoved.

3. That such as be placed there, both men and women, shall alwaies dispose themselves to some worke, as they be able, and not to live idlie; but if they be able, and in health, and not sicke, they use some labour to get somewhat towards their maintenance, that they mayeate their owne bread, and give unto others; and they may be able to keepe themselves when they are sicke.

4. That none shall lodge with them in their chambers, or be permitted to lye in their chambers, uppon anie pretence whatsoever, but one of them to helpe another, beinge all under one rooffe, as in charitie they should; but may permit anie to help them, not lodginge there; and that none of them doe lodge out of their chambers, nor wander, or beg alms, uppon anie pretence whatsoever, uppon paine of expulsion.

5. That their allowance shall be every weeke two shillings to every of them, towards their maintenance, which shall be paid unto them weeklie, every Sunday, after eveninge prayer; soe as they be presnt alwaies uppon Sunday at public divine service, morning and evening, unlesse they be hindred by sickness, or inabilitie of body, to come; but if anie be absent, not hindred by such inabilitie, they, for that weck they shall be absent, shall lose half of their allowance for that weeke, and the same to bee given to the residue that shall be there.

6. That there shall be allowed to every of them, once every two yeares, at the feast of the Nativitie of our Lord, a livery-gowne of broad cloth, ready made for them, of couler, London-russet; and that yeare when they have noe gown, two shirts for

every of the men and two smockes for every of the women, ready made, and to be provided out of the annual rent-charge appointed towards the maintenance of the said poore: and if any of them shall dye after their livery-gown received, before the feast of the Nativitie of our Lord, then nexte ensuing; that then the same livery-gown shall be to the persons that shall succede them; and that there shall be allowed to every of them yearlie, half a chaldron of sea-coales, or two load of wood.

7. That if anie of the men or women, placed in this house, doe curse or sweare, and that testified by any credible persons, or two witnesses, without oath, for the first offence, shall loose the halfe of the next weekes allowance, to be divided in bread amongst the residue of the poore there; for the second offence, shall forfeit the whole week's allowance; and for the third offence, shall be expelled, and removed for ever from that place.

8. That if anie man or woman placed in this house, be drunke, or sitt in anie alehouse above halfe an houre, unlesse it be with some strange freinde that dwelleth out of the towne, and then remaine there above an houre, that the same beinge testified by some credible person, or two witnesses, without oath, then for the first offence, he shall forfeit the one halfe of that next weekes allowance, to be divided amongst the rest; and for the second offence, shall forfeit the next whole weekes allowance, to be divided as aforesaid; and for the third offence shall be utterlic expelled and moved from the place there for ever.

9. That there bee allowed every yeare, out of the annuities, appointed towardes the mayntenance of the poore, twenty shillings to the Baily of the Mannor of Studley for the tyme beinge, or to some other, to see those moneyes disbursed to the poore, every Sunday, and these orders performed, or to informe the neglecte of them to such as may have power to see them reformed.

Given under my hand and seal the 21st day of September, Anno Dom. 1639.

Signed and sealed and published
in the presence of

JOHN EDWARDS,
JOHN CAMMOCKE,
1639.

ROBERT DURHAM,
JOHN NICKOLS.

L. S. GEO. CROKE.

Seal, Quarterly, Croke and Heynes. Crest, the swans' necks.

Orders added to the former orders, to be observed by almspeople placed in the house for the poore at Studley, 5th of October, 1639.

1. That from henceforth Publike Prayers shall be read in the almshouse, in their several chambers, by course, or in the chappell belonginge to the Mansion-house of Studley, every morninge, and eveninge, at these hours, (that is to say,) between the

first of April and the first of October, between the hours of sixe and eight in the morning, and between the hours of foure and seaven in the evening; and from the first of October untill the first of Aprill followinge, between the houres of seaven and tenn in the morninge, and betweene the houres of three and sixe in the evening; and that the same prayers shal be the Confession of Sinns, and such other prayers now used in the Church of England.

2. That there shal be allowed to the curate or schoolemaster, if anie such shal be resident in Horton or Studley, that shal be procured to read prayers usuallie at the tymes aforesaid, four pounds per annum quarterly, or soe much as he shal be agreed with for the same: and if it shal be a layman that readeth prayers, forty shillings or fifty-three shillings and fourpence yearly, as they can be agreed with by ten shillings a quarter, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a quarter; the same paiements to be at the feasts of St. Thomas the Apostle, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativitie of St. John Baptist, and the feast of St. Michael, by equall portions.

3. That there shal be a little hand-bell, or other little bell, maintained there, which one of the poor men shal ring allwaies by turnes, for callinge them together to prayers, and that such as shal reade prayers shal alwaies reade a chapter in the Old Testament, or Newe Testament, before prayers, and if any placed in the Almshouse come not by the end of readinge the chapter, and continue there duringe the tyme of prayers, it shal be a defaulte, if they have noe lawful excuse, as beinge at worke abroad, or sicknes, or inabilitie of body to disinable them to come, or some other reasonable excuse, which the partie that readeth prayers shal thinke to be allowable; and they pay for such default two pence, to bee bestowed in bread and divided amongst the rest.

GEO. CROKE.

No. XXXI.

From Hutton's collections for Oxfordshire, &c. page 343. In Rawlinson's Manuscripts, No. 397. Bodleian Library.

THE coats of arms in painted glass, which were formerly in the church, and manor house at Waterstock. Twenty-five of the coats of arms in the church are rudely drawn by A. Wood, MS. in the Ashmole Museum, No. 8548, fol. 52. I have noticed what additional information Wood's account contains beyond Hutton's.

Waterstocke, April 4, 1660.

It begins with a description of Sir George Croke's monument.

Over against Sir George Croke's monument, on the north wall, a raised monument of grey marble against the wall. Over it, the picture of a man in armor praying, kneeling upon a cushion. Upon his surcoat, and undercoat, his arms, Ar.

on a bend, gules, 3 martlets, vert. (Danvers, Wood.) Between two women, over one of their heads, Ermine, on a canton, gules, an owle, argent. (Fowler. Wood.) Over the other, Quarterly, or, gules. Quartering, azure, 3 lions rampant, or. Inscription tore off.

In the chancell window these arms.

Qu. F. & E.

Azure, an eagle displayed with two heads, ar. charged on the breast with an escutcheon, gu. thereon a lion's face, or. (Joane Maunsel, Wood.)

Er. on a bend or, 2 chevrons gu. twice.

In the body of the church.

On a stone on the ground thus circumscribed in Saxon ³, . . . Villain de la ba.

In the north isle, in the east window, Croke, Bennet.

In the north window of this isle,

Ar. on a bend, gu. 3 martlets vert. (Thomas Danvers, Wood,) quartering er. on a bend, or, 3 chevrons, gu. (Bruly, Wood.) impaling 2 coats per fesse. 1. Er. on a canton an owle. (Fowler, Wood.) 2. ar. 2 barrs gu. on a chief, or, a lion passant, azure.

On a bend 3 martlets, quartering, on a bend 3 chevrons, impaling, on a bend 3 martlets, quartering, on a bend 3 chevrons. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence, (viz.) gu. a fesse, azure, bet. 4 dexter hands coupéd, argent. (Quatermain, Wood.)

Er. on a bend, gu. 3 martlets vert. (Danvers, Wood.) quartering, er. on a bend, gu. 3 chevrons, or. impaling quarterly, or. gules, quartering. Azure 3 lions rampant, or. (Fynes, or Fenys, Wood.)

At the bottom of these arms several broken inscriptions, (viz.) orate pro aiabus Jacobi Fený istam ecclesiam fecerent annoque gr̄ae M^o. CCCCLXXX^o. over the arms, the picture of a man between 2 women praying. Over them, the picture of saints, with their names under them, (viz.) Sc̄a Barbara, Sc̄a Trinitas, Sc̄a Anna.

In the west window of this isle.

Er. on a bend gules, 3 chevrons, or, impaling gules, a fesse, azure, between 4 dexter hands coupéd argent. Over it a man in armour kneeling. Under it this, Orate pro aiabus Thomæ Danvers, armigeri filii Johis—orat. hered. hezz ar. on a bend, gu. 3 martlets vert, (Danvers, Wood,) impaling er. on a bend or. 3 chevrons, gu. (Bruly, Wood.) Over it a man in armour.

Ar. a cross ingr. bet. 4 martlets, sable. An escutcheon of pretence imperfect. Impaling er. on a bend, or, 3 chevrons gu. Under these 2 latter coats, thus,

Orate pro aiabus Johis Danvers, armⁱ, et dn̄ae Joh̄ne Mauncell ux. sue, filie et heredis Johis Bruly, et Matild: Quatermanns, ux. suæ, quondam patronorum istius ecclesie.

³ This is evidently wrong.

In a north window of the church.

The pictures of two clergymen, all in blew, kneeling before two desks, over them pictures of saints, with their names under them, (viz.) Ignatius, Sc̄a Maria, Swythinus. Under all this inscription.

Orate pro aiabus M^o. Joh. Browne quondam Rectoris istius ecclesia; et Thome Browne, et lic. . . . ux: ejus parentum ejus, qui me fieri fecit.

In the towre window.

Gu. a fesse, az. bet. 4 dexter hands couped or. Er. on a bend or, 3 chevrons gu. Under it this: Orate pro. Hawesia Bruly dne Johne ux. Johis Danvers.

In a south window.

On a bend insin Canton a mullet sa. charged with a plate, quartering Er. on a bend, or. 3 chevrons, gu. (Bruly, Wood.) impaling ar. a fesse bet. 6 martlets sable. Under it, this Wm. Danvers filie et heredis armigeri. (Anne, uxoris Will. Danvers filie et heredis Johan. Parry, Wood.)

On a bend 3 martlets, quartering. On a bend 3 chevrons, impaling, azure on a cross argent 5 mullets or. Under it, this.

Orate pro aiabus Henrici Danvers et Beatricis ux. suae filie Radulphi Verney militis.

. Ar. a chevron bet. 3 trunks of trees eradicated and couped at the top, sable. Impaling, az. 2 bars gemells, and a chief or. Quartering, lozengy, azure, gules. Under it this:

Orate pro aia Margarete Breknok ille ux. sue ac Breknok filie et hered.

In another south window.

On a bend 3 martlets, impaling ermine on a bend 3 chevrons. (Danvers, Bruly, Wood.) Under it this.

Orate pro aiabus Johis Danvers arm. et . . . et dne Johne Bruly ux. suarum ac . . . Ricardi Danvers de p̄scote et Johis wald de Stafford.

Er. on a canton, gu. an owle, ar. quartering ar. 2 barrs gu. On a chief, or, a lion passant, guardant, azure. Impaling on a bend 3 martlets, quartering, on a bend 3 chevrons.

In another south window.

The pall of York, impaling Montague, quartering Monthermer, both together quartering Nevyle with a label of 3 points gobony ar. azure. (George Neville, Archbishop of York, Wood.)


Over all, the picture of a cardinal. A man praying with a mitre on his head, and a crozier in his hand. Over his head this, Collegium Marie . . . Under him, his arms broke out. Under all, this inscription. Orate pro aiabus Georgii Nevyle, quondam *Archi* epi Ebor. ac Willi Waynflete, Wynton Epi, et Thome Danvers, et s r onger eorum p n e tis. All this in the church.

IN MR. CROKE'S HOUSE.

In the dining-room windows.


Knolles. viz. azure, a cross sarmally between crosses-crosslets, or. Quartering, gules on a chevron, argent, 3 roses, gules, the supporters 2 antilopes rampant, argent, the crest, an elephant passant, argent.

Harrington. viz. sable, a fret, argent, quartering.

1. Barry of 6, argent and gules.
2. Azure, semi de lis, and a fret, or.
3. Argent, a chevron between 3  gules.
4. Argent, a bend ingrailed gules.
5. Argent, a chevron sable, bet. 9 martlets gules.
6. Or, a cross ingrailed, gules, in dext. cant. a martlet, azure.
7. Azure, 3 bucks trippant, or.
8. Argent, fretty sable. On a canton sable a mullet argent.
9. Azure, a saltier, and a chief, or.
10. Or, an escotcheon, gules, within a double tressure counter floured, gules.
11. Argent, a lion rampant azure. A chief gules.
12. Azure, 3 garbs, or.
13. Azure, a wolf's head erased, argent.
14. Argent, a cinque foil, azure.
15. Or, 3 pyles, gules, a canton verry.
16. Or, a fesse gules.
17. Ermine, a bend, gules.
18. Argent, 2 glaziers' snippers in saltier, sable, between 4 pears, or.
19. Gules, 10 bezants.
20. Ers (ermine) on a chief, or, 3 lions rampant, azure.
21. Argent, a fesse gules, a label of 3 points azure.

The supporters. A lion rampant, or, collared gules, and a wolf rampant, gules, collared, or. The crest, a lion's head erased, or, collared, gules.

Sa, a saltier arg. impaling ar. 2 glaziers' snippers, in saltier, sa. bet. 4 peares, or. Under it, [Harrington, Kalwy.]

Sa, a crescent in fesse point, or, bet. 3 stags' heads cabossed, ar. Quartering, ar, a saltier ingrailed, azure, on a chief, azure, 3 saltiers argent. The supporters, two red deer, proper, collared, azure, on their collars 3 cinquefoils argent. The crest, a snake, after the manner of a figure of 8, thus .

Argent, a lion rampant, gules, on a chief sable 3 escallops argent. Quartering,

1. Azure, a towre triple towred argent.
2. Or, 3 bars, gules.

3. Gules, 3 lucies, hauriant, in barre, paly, ar.
4. Sa, a griffin rampant bet. 3 cross-crosslets fitchee argent.
5. Sa, 3 chevrons, ermine, in chief a cressant, or.
6. Sa, 3 dovecoats, argent, in chief, a mullet, or.
7. Argent, on a crosse, gules, 5 mullets, or.

The supporters, a lion rampant, gules, collared, or, and a goat rampant, argent : the crest, a goat passant argent.

Argent, a lion rampant, gules. On a chief sable, 3 escallops argent, impaling, sable a fret, argent. Under it (Bedford, Harrington.)

Sable, on a cross ingrailed, between 4 eagles, displayed, argent, 5 lions passant sable. Quartering, argent, a crescent, azure, between 2 barres, gu. On a canton, azure, a cinquefoil argent. The supporters, two tigers, rampant, sable. (Over all their body bushes of hair argent,) collared, and chained, argent. The crest, a demi-tyger like the former, gorged with a crown, argent.

Quarterly. Ar. gules. In the 2d and 3d a fret or. Over all, a fesse, azure. Quartering,

1. Argent, a chevron between 3 ravens' heads erased, sable.
2. Or, 4 bars, azure, a bordure, gules.
3. Barry nebuly of 6, gules, and or.
4. Azure, a lion rampant, between de lis, argent.
5. Gules, 10 bezants.
6. Argent, a lion rampant, sable, crowned or. A bordure, azure.
7. Azure, a fesse, dancetty, between 10 billets, or.
8. Azure, a lion rampant between de lis, or.
9. Or, 3 garbes, and a double tressure, counterflowered, gules.
10. Gules, 7 mascles conjoined, 3. 3. 1. or.
11. Gules, a cinquefoil, or.
12. Gules, a lion rampant between crosses crosslets, or.
13. Azure, 3 garbs, or.
14. Quarterly, or, and gules, and argent. Over all an eagle displayed, or.
15. Azure, 3 cinquefoils, or.

The crest, a raven, sergreant, sable.

The supporters, 2 otters rampant, argent, collared, and chained, or.

King James, with crest, supporters, and motto.

King James, impaling Denmark, with quarterings, supporters, and crest.

The Palsgrave, with quarterings, impaling King James his daughter, with supporters and crest.

The Prince of Wales his ostrich feathers, with motto.

All these are in the dining room.

In the Great Parlour windowes.

Gules, a fesse between 6 martlets, argent. Impaling, azure, fretty of 10, argent. Under it (John Croke, Esquier, and Prudence, daughter of Richard Cave, Esquier.)

Croke, impaling, azure, a fesse ingrailed, or, between 3 cronells of a tilt spear, argent, a grayhound, current, sable. Under it

Sir John Croke, Knight, and Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Alexander Unton, Knight.

Croke impaling barry nebule of 6, or, and sable. Under it

Sir John Croke, Knight, and Katherine daughter of Sir Michael Blount, Knight.

Croke, on the fesse a cressant sable. Impaling argent, a chevron, between 3 ravens' (hawks) heads erased, azure. Under it, Henry Croke, Esquier, and Bennit, da. of Robert Honywood, Esquier.

Croke, with a mullet, sable. Impaling, gules, a bezant between 3 demillions, rampant, argent.

Under it, George Croke, Esquier, and Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennet Knight.

Croke, with a martlet, impaling, gules a griffin, rampant, or debruzed by a bend ermine. A chief, cheekey, or and gules.

Under it, Paulus Ambrosius Croke, Esquier, and Frances daughter of Frauncis Welsborne, Esquier.

Croke with a martlet, impaling, argent, 3 pyles, wavee, gules. Under it, Paulus Ambrosius Croke, Esquier, and Susan, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Choe, Esquire.

Croke, with an annulet. Impaling, argent, a chevron, between 3 ravens' (hawks) heads, erased, azure. Under it, William Croke, Esquier, and Dorothy, daughter of Robert Honywood, Esquier.

Sable, a buck's head cabossed, argent (pierced through the mouth with an arrow, or) attired, and betwixt them a cross paty fitchee, or. Impaling Croke. Under it, Edward Bulstrode, Esquier, and Cicell, daughter of Sir John Croke, Knight^b.

Gules, a chevron between 3 lions' paws, erased and erected, argent, armed, azure, within a bordure, argent. On a chief argent, an eagle displayed, sable. Impaling Croke. Under it, Sir John Browne, Knight, second husband of Cicell, daughter of Sir John Croke, Knight.

Argent, on a bend, gules, cotised, sable, 3 pair of wings, argent. Impaling Croke. Under it, Sir Robert Wingfield, Knight, and Prudence, daughter of Sir John Croke, Knight.

^b In Edmondson, Sa. a stag's head cabossed, argent attired, or; in his mouth fesseways an arrow of the last; on the scalp, between the attire, a cross formée fitchee, or. Formée, the same as patée.

Attired or, pierced through the nose with an arrow feathered of the second, (or) cross of the last, (or.) Browne Willis, Bucks. 13.

Argent, 2 chevrons, azure, a bordure ingrailed gules. Impaling Croke. Under it, Sir John Tyrell, Knight, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Croke, Knight.

In the Little Parlour windowes.

Per fesse, Croke with a mullet, and, argent, a fesse, nebule, azure, charged with bezants. Impaling Bennet, with mantling and crest, 2 swans' heads erased, with rings in their mouths, issuing out of a cressant, argent.

Quarterly, ermine, and paly of 6, or and gules, a bordure, azure, a file of 3 points, or. Impaling Unton. Under it, Sir Valentine Knightley, Anne, daughter of Edward Unton, Knight.

In the Hall windowes.

Croke, with a mullet, quartering, argent, on a fesse nebule, azure, bezanty, between 3 annulets gules. Impaling Bennet, with mantlings, and both their crests. Croke's as before. Bennet's is a lion's head, erased, gules, charged with a bezant, issuing out of a crown, or.

Argent, on a bend, gules, 3 martlets, vert. Quartering, ermine, on a bend, or, 3 chevrons sable. Impaling, azure, on a crosse ingrailed argent, 7 mullets, or.

Argent, a crosse ingrailed between 4 martlets sable. Impaling, ermine on a bend, or, 3 chevrons, gules.

Danvers quartering Bruly. Impaling 2 coats, per fesse. 1. Ermine, on a canton gules, an owle, argent. 2. Argent 2 barrs, gules. On a chief, or, a lion passant guardant, azure.

Bruly impaling Quatermayne. Croke impaling Bennet, under it, Croke, Bennet.

Ermine, on a canton, gules, an owle, argent. Quartering, argent, 2 barrs, gules. On a chief, or, a lion passant guardant, azure. Impaling Danvers, quartering Bruly.

Danvers quartering Bruly, impaling, quarterly, or and gules, quartering, azure, 3 lions rampant, or.

Dauvers impaling Bruly.

In Saint Michael's Church at Oxford^c. Ibid. p. 60.

In a chappel, on the north side of the chancell, against the north wall, is an alabaster monument. Thereon the proportion of a man, kneeling before a table. Over his head this inscription,

In obitum doctissimi religiosissimique Juvenis Thomæ Crooke, Cornubiensis, filii unici Caroli Crooke, generosi, et Collegii Exoniensis Commensalis.

iii lapides non sunt tumulus, sed saxea moles,

Sub qua non unus sed jacet una domus.

Quæ patris, et patruī, patriæque novissima vota,

Pro dolor! hoc stricto carcere clausa premit.

Te modò qui spectas hæc spectant, talis ut ipse es.

Is fuit, ut nunc est, tu cito forsàn eris.

Obiit 3^o. die Januarii, Anno Domini 1608. Ætatis suæ 19.

Over all his arms, viz. Argent, on a bend, vert, between 2 dogs rampant sable, 3 martlets, or.

This person by the arms and county appears to have been of another family.

No. XXXII.

Bradford's Letters to Mrs. Honeywood.

To Mistress M. H. (Mary Honeywood) a Godly Gentlewoman, comforting her in that common heaviness and Godly sorrow, which the feeling of sense and sin worketh in God's Children. From Foxe's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 271. Ed. 1684. Coverdale, p. 426.

I humbly and heartily pray the everlasting God and Father of mercy to bless and keep your heart and mind in the knowledge and love of his truth and of his Christ, through the inspiration and working of his Holy Spirit. Amen.

Although I have no doubt but you prosper and go forward daily in the way of godliness, more and more drawing towards perfection, and have no need of any thing that I can write, yet because my desire is that you might be more fervent and persevere to the end, I could not but write something unto you, beseeching you both often and diligently to call unto your mind as a mean to stir you hereunto, yea as a thing which God most straitly requireth you to believe, that you are beloved of God, and that he is your dear Father, in, through, and for Christ and his death's sake. This love and tender kindness of God towards us in Christ is abundantly herein declared, in that he hath to the godly work of creation of this world made us after his image, redeemed us being lost, called us into his Church, sealed us with his mark and sign manual of Baptism, kept and conserved us all the days of our life, fed, nourished, defended, and most fatherly chastised us, and now hath kindled in our hearts the sparkles of his fear, faith, love, and knowledge of his Christ and truth, and therefore we lament, because we lament no more our unthankfulness, our frailness, our diffidence and wavering in things wherein we should be most certain.

All these things we should use as means to confirm our faith of this, that God is our God and Father, and to assure us that he loveth us as our Father in Christ; to this end (I say) we should use the things before touched, especially in that of all things God requireth this faith and fatherly perswasion of his fatherly goodness as his chiefest service. For before he ask any thing of us, he saith, I am the Lord thy God, giving himself, and then all he hath, to us to be our own. And this he

doth in respect of himself, of his own mercy and truth, and not in respect of us, for then were grace no grace. In consideration whereof when he saith, Thou shalt have none other Gods but me, Thou shalt love me with all thy heart, &c. though of duty we are bound to accomplish all that he requireth, and are culpable and guilty if we do not the same, yet he requireth not these things further of us, then to make us more in love, and more certain of this his covenant that he is our Lord and God. In certainty whereof, as he hath given this whole world to serve to our need and commodity, so hath he given his Son Christ Jesus, and in Christ himself, to be a pledge and gage, whereof the Holy Ghost doth now and then give us some taste and sweet smell, to our eternal joy.

Therefore (as I said) because God is our Father in Christ, and requireth of you straitly to believe it, give yourself to obedience, although ye do it not with such feeling as you desire. First must faith go before, and then feeling will follow. If our imperfection, frailty, and many evils which Satan would have us to doubt, as much as we can let us abhor that suggestion as of all others most pernicious: for so indeed it is. For when we stand in a doubt whether God be our Father, we cannot be thankful to God, we cannot heartily pray, or think any thing we do acceptable to God, we cannot love our neighbours and give over ourselves to care for them and do for them as we should do; and therefore Satan is most subtle hereabouts, knowing full well that if we doubt of God's eternal mercys towards us through Christ, we cannot please God, nor do any thing as we should do to man. Continually casteth he into our memories our imperfection, frailty, falls, and offences, that we should doubt of God's mercy and favour towards us.

Therefore (my good sister) we must not be sluggish herein, but as Satan laboureth to loosen our faith, so must we labour to fasten it by thinking on the promises and covenant of God in Christ's blood; namely, that God is our God with all that ever he hath: which covenant dependeth and hangeth upon God's own goodness, mercy, and truth only, and not on our obedience or worthiness on any point, for then should we never be certain. Indeed God requireth of us obedience and worthiness, but not that thereby we might be his children, and he our Father, but because he is our Father, and we his children, through his own goodness in Christ, therefore requireth he faith and obedience. Now if we want this obedience and worthiness which he requireth, should we doubt whether he be our Father? Nay, that were to make our obedience and worthiness the cause, and so to put Christ out of place, for whose sake God is our Father: but rather because he is our Father, and we feel ourselves to want such things as he requireth, we should be stirred up to a shamefulness and blushing, because we are not as we should be: and thereupon should we take occasion to go to our Father in prayer in this manner.

Dear Father, thou of thine own mercy in Jesus Christ hast chosen me to be thy child, &c. therefore thou wouldst I should be brought into thy Church and faithful

company of thy children, wherein thou hast kept me hitherto; thy name therefore be praised: now I see myself to want faith, hope, love, &c. which thy children have, and thou requirest of me, where through the Diavel would have me to doubt, ye, utterly to despair of thy fatherly goodness, favour, and mercy. Therefore I come to thee as to my merciful Father, through thy dear Son Jesus Christ, and pray thee to help me, good Lord, help me, and give me faith, hope, love, &c. and grant that thy holy Spirit may be with me for ever, and more and more to assure me that thou art my Father, that this merciful covenant that thou madest with me in respect of thy grace in Christ and for Christ, and not in respect of any my worthiness, is always to me, &c.

On this sort (I say) you must pray and use your cogitations when Satan would have you doubt of salvation. He doth all he can to prevail herein: do you all you can to prevail herein against him. Though you feel not as you would, yet doubt not, but hope beyond all hope as Abraham did. For always (I said) goeth faith before feeling. As certain as God is Almighty, as certain as God is merciful, as certain as God is true, as certain as Jesus Christ was crucified, is risen, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father, as certain as this is God's commandment, I am the Lord thy God, &c. so certain ought you to be that God is your father. As you are bound to have no other Gods but him, so are ye no less bound to believe that God is your God. What profit should it be to you to believe this to be true, I am the Lord thy God, to others, if you should not believe that his is true to yourself? The Diavel believeth in this sort, and whatsoever it be that would move you to doubt of this, whether God be your God through Christ, that same commandeth undoubtedly of the Diavel. Wherefore did he make you, but because he loved you? Might not he have made you blind, deaf, lame, frantick, &c. might not he have made you a Jew, a Turk, a Papist, &c. and why hath he not done so? Verily because he loved you. And why did he love you? What was there in you to move him to love you? Surely nothing moved him to love you, and therefore to make you, and so hitherto to keep you, but his own goodness in Christ. Now then, in that his goodness in Christ still remaineth as much as it was, that is, even as great as himself, for it cannot be lessened, how should it be but that he is your God and Father? Believe this, believe this, my good Sister, for God is no changeling; then whom he loveth he loveth to the end.

Cast therefore yourself wholly upon him, and think without all wavering that you are God's child, that you are citizen of Heaven, that you are the daughter of God, the temple of the Holy Ghost, &c. If hercof you be assured as you ought to be, then shall your conscience be quieted, then shall you lament more and more that you want many things which God loveth, then shall you labour to be holy in soul and body, then shall you go about that God's glory may shine in all your words and works, then shall you not be afraid what man can do unto you, then shall you have

wisdom to answer your adversaries, as shall serve to their shame and your comfort, then shall you be certain that no man can touch the hair of your head further than shall please your good Father, to your everlasting joy, then shall you be most certain that God, as your good Father, will be more careful for your children, and make better provision for them, if all you have were gone, then you can, then shall you (being assured I say of God's favour towards you) give over yourself wholly to help and care for others that be in need, then shall you contemn this life, and desire to be at home with your good and sweet Father, then shall you labour to mortifie all things that would spot either soul or body. All these things spring out of this certain perswasion and faith that God is our Father and that we are his children, by Christ Jesus. All things should help our faith herein, but Satan goeth about in all things to hinder us.

Therefore let us use earnest and hearty prayer, let us often remember this covenant, I am the Lord thy God; let us look upon Christ and his precious blood shed for the obsignation and confirmation of his covenant; let us remember all the free promises of the Gospel; let us set before us God's benefits, particularly how he hath made his creatures after his image, how he made us of perfect limbs, form, beauty, memory, &c. how he hath made us Christians and given us a right judgment in his religion; how he hath ever since we were born, blessed, kept, nourished, and defended us; how he hath often beaten, chastised, and fatherly corrected us; how he hath spared us and doth now spare us, giving us time, space, place, grace. This if you do, and use earnest prayer, and so flee from all things which might wound your conscience, giving yourself to diligence in your vocation, you shall find at the length (which God grant to me with you) a sure certainty of salvation, without all such doubt as may trouble the peace of a conscience to your eternal joy and comfort. Amen, Amen.

Yours to use in Christ,

J. BRADFORD.

Another Letter full of Godly comfort written to the same person. Fox, vol. iii. page 272. Coverdale, p. 426.

The good Spirit of God which guideth his children be with you, my dear sister in the Lord, for ever, Amen.

Although as I to you so you unto me in prison are unknown, yet to him whom we desire to please we are not only in persons, but also in hearts, known and thoroughly seen: and therefore as for his sake you would by that you sent, of me be perceived how that in God you bear to me a good will; so that I to you might be seen in God to bear you the like, I send to you these few words in writing, wishing that in all your doings and speech, yea even in your very thoughts, you would labour to feel that they are all present and open before the sight of God, be they

good or bad. This cogitation often had in mind and prayer made to God for the working of his Spirit, thereby as a mean you shall at length feel more comfort and commodity than any man can know, but such as be exercised therein. Howbeit, this is to be added, that in thinking yourself, and all that you have and do, to be in the sight of God; this (I say) is to be added, that you think his sight is the sight not only of a Lord, but rather of a Father which tendereth more your infirmities than you can tender the infirmities of any your children. Yea, when in yourself you see a motherly affection to your little one that is weak, let the same be unto you a trace to train you to see the unspeakable kind affection of God your Father towards you.

And therefore upon the consideration of your infirmities and natural evils which continually cleave unto us, take occasion to go to God as your Father through Christ: and before the merciful heart lay open your infirmities and evils with desire of pardon and help after his good will and pleasure, but in his time and not when you will, and by what means he will, not by that way you would; in the mean season hang on hope of his fatherly goodness, and surely you shall never be ashamed. For if a woman that is natural cannot finally forget the child of her womb, be sure God, which is a Father supernatural, cannot, nor will not, forget you. Yea, if a woman could be so forgetful, yet God himself saith he will not be so.

This opinion, yea rather certain persuasion of God our Father, through Christ, see that you cherish, and by all means, as well by diligent consideration of his benefits, as of his loving corrections, whether they be inward or outward, see that you nourish; knowing for certain that as the Devil goeth about nothing so much as to bring you in a doubt whether you be God's child in Christ, or no.

For if for your goodness or illness sake, which you feel or feel not, ye should believe or doubt, then should you make Christ Jesus, for whose sake only God is your Father, either nothing, or else but half Christ.

But rather take occasion of your wants in good, and of your plenty in evil, to go to God as to your Father, and to pray to him, that inasmuch as he commandeth you to believe that he is your God and Father, so he would give you his good Spirit, that you might feel the same, and live as his child to his glory: and cease not upon such prayers to look for comfort in God's good time, still hoping the best, and rejecting all dubitation, and so all evil works, words, and cogitations, as the Lord shall enable you by his good Spirit and grace, which I beseech him to give unto you, my good sister, for ever. And further I pray you, that as he hath made you to be an helper unto your husband, so you would endeavour yourself therein to shew the same as well in soul as body: and beg grace of God that your endeavour may be effectual to both your comfort in Christ. Amen.

JOHN BRADFORD.

To my good sister M. H. (Mary Honywood.) From the Letters of the Martyrs, by Myles Coverdale, p. 426. Ed. 1564.

The peace of God wyth encrease of fayth and feeling of his mercy to your comfort in Christ the Holy Ghost work in your hart now and for ever. Amen.

As it is much to my comfort, that God hath given you such a love and zeal to his truth: so I exhort you (my good sister) diligently to labour as by continual reading and meditation of God's holy word, so by earnest prayer and other godly exercises, to maintain and increase the same: that by the feelynge of God's gracious Spirit working in you such goode frutes as wytnesses of your fayth, you may grow in strength thereof and certainty of God's favour and good wyl towards you. For about all things, of thys I would have you to be most assured, that you are beloved of God, that you are his dear chyld, and shall be for evermore through Christ, in whom you are by faith, and he in you. Out of thys certaintie (the cause whereof is God's own goodness, grace, and truth) spryngeth true love, and loving fear, and obedience to God continually and in all things. Where it is, (I mean this faith, certaintie, and perswasion of God's eternal goodness to you, in Christ,) there no sinnes are imputed to you, or laid to your charge to condemnation, nor shall be: though for correction's sake now and then your heavenly Father visit them fatherly, or rather you for them, where it is not, there is nothing, be it never so well done, that pleaseth God. Labour therefore for this certaintie of fayth, through Christ, whensoever you dont, you heap sin upon sin. If satan, your conscience, or God's law do accuse you, confess your fault, and hide it not before the Lord. But when they would inferre, that because of your sin you are condemned, you are cast away: then answer them, that it is but their office to accuse and witness, not to give sentence and judge; it only appertaineth to God to give judgment. Paul saith, It is God that absolveth, who then shall condemn us. God himself promiseth before he demand any thing of us, that he is our Lord and our God, and are not they happy which have the Lord for their God? Is he God to any whose sins he remitteth not? Through Christ he is our Father, and therefore we are commanded so to call him: and can there want any fatherly kindness in him towards us which be his children? No, verily. Therefore be sure, and waver not, of God's love and favour towards you in Christ: the cause of his love is his own goodness and mercy: this lasting for ever, his love lasteth for ever. Now can you then but be quiet and happy? Use this grace to comfort the weak conscience, and not to unbridle the mighty affections of the flesh or old Adam, which must have other meat.

Your own in the Lord,

JOHN BRADFORD.

The letter to her sister is addressed "To Mrs. J. H. (Joyce Hales,) a faithful woman, in her heaviness and trouble, most comfortable for all those to read, that

“are afflicted, and broken hearted.” He calls her “Joyce, my good Joyce.” It is in Fox, page 273, and Coverdale, rather fuller, page 322.

No. XXXIII.

Entries of births, deaths, &c. in a manuscript of Solomon's Proverbs, arranged.

This is a manuscript of the duodecimo size, very fairly written, and perfect, except part of the title page, or preface, which is this: “The rich cheine farr surmounting all the riches and treasures of the world. The lincks whereof are all those parables and heavenly sentences of King Solomon, contained in the bookes of the Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, sorted into such consequence as best might helpe memory to attayne them all by heart, collected for the furtherance of all those, which heartily desire to possesse and enjoy continually in their hearts and minds the most sweet and unspeakable comfort of such an infinite and unestimable treasure. Collected first Ano 1589.”

At the end are the following entries.

(1. The children of William Croke and Dorothy Honywood.)

Alex. Croke nat. die Dom. Feb. 23, 1594.

Ob. — Eliz. Croke nat. die Mar. Jun. 21, 1597.

Ob. — Kath. Croke nat. die Jov. Octob. 12, 1598.

Ob. — Ed. Croke nat. die Ven. Feb. 11, 1602.

Fr. Croke nat. die Ven. Sept. 6, 1605.

(2. The children of Alexander Croke by Anne Brasey and Sarah Beke.)

By Anne Brasey.

Ob. Mar. 17, 1662. Ri. Croke nat. die Mar. Octob. 12, 1619. Ob. Mar. 17, 1662.

Ob. Eod. an*. Jo. Croke nat. die Mer. Jul. 10, 1622.

Anne died 22 March, 1622, that is 1623.

By Sarah Beke, to whom he was married in 1624.

Ob. 1627. Geo. Croke nat. die Lun. Aug. 29, 1625.

Guliel. Croke nat. die Lun. Feb. 26, 1626.

Ob. Feb. 1649. Sim. Croke nat. die Jov. Jul. 16, 1629.

Colibery Croke nat. die Dom. Sep. 11, 1631. Ob. Au. 20, 1652.

Ob. Dec. 15, 1641. Eliz. Croke nat. die Mer. Mar. 26, 1634.

Ob. Eod. an*. Tho. Croke nat. die Sab. No. 5, 1636.

Sarah Croke nat. die Sat. Maii 9, 1640.

(3. One child of Richard Croke, and Anne his wife.)

Anne Croke fil. Ri. Croke nat. die Dom. Feb. 27, 1641.

(4. Children of William Croke, and Susanna Fettiplace.)

Sarah Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Mart. Novemb. 15.
1653, circa hor. secund. in auror.

- Guliel. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Mer. Jul. 25. circa hor. 11, 1655.
- Alex. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Jov. Jul. 23, 1657, circa hor. 6. in pomeridiano.
- Ob. Sep. 16, 1662. Susan. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Mer. Sep. 5°. circa hor. 11. An°. 1660.
- Ob. Dec. 22, 1663. Jo. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Mart. 4°. die Martii. An°. 1661, circa hor. 9. noct.
- Ed. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Lun. Feb. 15°. circa hor. 9. in auror. An° Dni. 1663.
- Jane Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Lun. Maii 15° circa hor. 9 in auror. An°. Dni. 1665.
- Geo. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. Feb. 2°. 1668, et ob. Jul. 1°. 1669.
- Eliz. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. die Jov. Jan. 26, circa hor. undec. nocte An°. Dni. 1670.
- Geo. Croke fil. Guliel. Croke nat. Maii 22°, 1672, circa hor. 3 in auror. die Mer.

No. XXXIV.

Thomas Hearne's account of his walk to Studley, March 31st, Saturday, 1716. From his Diaries, in the Bodleian Library.

THIS morning, a little before five o'clock, I walked over to Stodely, five miles from Oxford, on purpose to see that place, having never been there before. I was mightily pleased with the manor house, tho' I was not in it, by reason I did not care to give any trouble to the inhabitants; but I was in the chapel. Richard and Edward buried in the chapel, were brothers to James Crooke, Esq. now Lord of the manor, who lives with his sister Charlotte Crooke. The said two here buried were the eldest and youngest brothers. The father is also buried here, but nothing is yet put up to his memory. He died about two years since. This is a very small chapel: they bury at Beckley. The chapel adjoins to the manor house. The greatest part of the manor house of Studley is of a modern erection, (being built by Judge Crooke, who also built the almshouse,) but the other parts are very ancient, particularly those on the east end, and the kitchen too, as they tell me, tho' I was not in the kitchen. But I am told the present Mr. Crooke, and his sister too, would have willingly shewed me the whole house, if I had desired it, or let them but known of my being there. This gentleman and his sister are both young, and live together, neither of them being married. Their mother also lives with them, mostly above stairs, being in a melancholly, drooping condition, occasioned, as I am

told, by her husband Captain Crooke, who died about two years since, and used to go much astray. She has been a handsome woman, and used formerly to be much at the old Earl of Abingdon's, both at Rycout and Wightham, and it was at the Earl's house that the said Captain Crooke courted her.

The almshouse at Stodely is a pretty place enough. It is for four men and four women. They have 2s. a week, each, and which is paid them constantly every Sunday in the chapel at Stodely, besides gowns, and firing, and rooms, and some other advantages. And one of them too hath 20s. as an addition for reading of prayers every day, morning and evening.

From Studley I went to Borstall, a mile and half farther, on purpose to look at a distance upon the great house there, which is famous for its being a garrison in the late rebellion against K. Charles I. I say at a distance, because I did not care to ask to go in, the present family of the Aubreys that live there being great enemies to the hereditary succession, for the sake of which I am a sufferer. It is an old house, and is moated round, and every way fit for a strong garrison. At the north end is a tower, or fort, much like to a small castle. The chapel or church of Borstall is at the east side of the house. But I could not go into it, the clarke living at a great distance from it, and the keys (as I was told) being kept at the great house. I observed in the churchyard a gravestone to the memory of one Edw. Mayne, who died May 28th, 1702, in the 90th year of his age. I was mightily pleased to see this house, tho' only at a distance.

Having done at Borstall, I returned homewards, and stopping at the royal oak, at Stowe-wood (on this side Beckley,) Master Haynes, the tenant of the house, told me that his mother was living (somewhere about Woodbury Farm I think,) being about 102 years of age.

The said Woodbury Farm is above a quarter of a mile from Stowe-wood, and Haynes gives several reasons to show that it was formerly a town. He says many foundations of buildings appear continually, and that in a plain below the farm house, many human bones have been dug up at different times, and that this was the churchyard, and that therefore the church stood there^a.

The said Haynes moreover told me, that at Bayard's watering-place, beyond the smith's shop against Staunton, two entire corps were dug up, having stones fixed

^a That there was a church and town at Woodperry appears from an inquisition in the time of Edw. III. published amongst the records, by order of Parliament. Where it stands thus,

Wodepirie.

Ecclesia Par. ejusdem, &c. &c. A. C.

Hearne, in his Diary, vol. 137, p. 100, in the year 1732, says, that Woodbury house was built by Mr. Morse, a bachelor of 74 years of age, that he was worth 300,000*l.* and was purchasing estates. I have heard that he was a banker in Child's house.

over them, a few years since. He says he either digged them up himself, or at least was at the digging of them up, and that they were carefully buried again. He supposes them to be two of the Scotchmen, that were drove along the road in the rebellion, and many of them knocked on the head like dogs.

No. XXXV.

Proposals for Drying of Malt with Hot Air; invented and brought to perfection by John Busby, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society.

THIS inventor having been at great expence in making experiments, new build-ings, alterations, &c. has at last brought to very great perfection a kiln to dry Malt with Hot Air, so that in the said kiln he can dry off a greater quantity in less time, and with almost half the expence of fuel, then other maltsters shall be able to do in a kiln of the like dimensions. He therefore desires to have it observed,

1. That the malt so dried proves very bright, and far better tasted, than England hitherto has been able to produce, as having nothing but clear air passing thro' fire, in convenient receptacles, to dry it, and may be dry'd to what colour the maltster shall think fit.

2. That in the said kiln you may burn either turf, peat, coals, wood, or any combustible matter, without the least smoak coming to the malt; and that a kiln may be dry'd off for near the expence the mere coaking the coals will come to, and the ashes will serve to manure either gardens or lands.

3. That the expence more than a common kiln (the receptacles made of iron) will be made under twenty pounds, tho' the kiln be made of that extent as to dry off fourteen or fifteen hundred quarter in the season. Any old kiln may with ease have all proper conveniences made for this way of drying: and altho' crucible clay might serve tolerably well, it is more advisable to use iron, because it will last much longer, and when dispos'd of, will lessen the first expence considerably.

4. That not only malt, but hops, beans, or oats for meal, &c. may be dry'd far cheaper, and with more ease, and for a little more expence the kiln may be so contrived as to dry hops and malt, or any grain, at the same time; and, if occasion be, one person is capable of attending several kilns, not far distant from each other, it being requisite to turn the malt, or renew the fire, but once in three or four hours, and impossible to set the kiln on fire.

5. That this invention has been experimented, and brought to perfection about twelve months past, and some hundred quarters dry'd off; which malt has been approved of by the gentlemen in the county of Bucks, especially that part of it near where the kiln was made, (at Mr. Saunders's at Brill, Bucks, near Thame,

Oxfordshire,) where the kiln may be seen, and samples of the malt had; and the inventor is now giving orders for the alteration of old, and building new kilns, in several other parts of the county.

6. That this invention, proving for the general good, not only in lessening the expence in fuel, making the malt better and sweeter, but in greatly advancing and improving impoverished lands, (by the great quantity of straw formerly made use of in drying, which may now be turned to fodder, manure, or whatever use the farmer shall think fit,) his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his Letters Patents for the sole use of this inventor for fourteen years, in recompence for the great expenceth said inventor has been at in bringing all things to perfection.

The premisses being duly considered, this inventor proposes to all maltsters which have a mind to dry after this method, to put up, or alter any kiln (they being at the expence) to make as many hundred quarter in the season as they shall think fit, provided they will consent to pay the inventor for every kiln so made that can dry off an hundred quarters, or less, the sum of one guinea in hand, towards the expence of the Patent, and twenty shillings per annum during the term of the Patent. But for those kilns which will dry off several hundred quarters (more than the before-mentioned hundred quarter) the maltster shall pay five shillings per hundred quarter in proportion, not exceeding ten hundred quarter in the whole. For whatsoever is above, if to twelve or fifteen hundred quarter, payment is required but for one thousand quarter in proportion, as above.

And further it is proposed, that if any maltster is not willing to put up, or alter any kiln at his own expence, the proprietor will be at the whole charge, provided he may be allowed five pound *per cent.* for the money laid out, and be paid in proportion as above specified, in case it answers, and be allowed to take away the iron at the expiration of the Patent, and be reimbursed three fourths of the first expence. But if the maltsters will continue their kiln, paying down the first expence for the materials, the kiln in that case becomes their own property.

If the persons desirous to come into this method will come to the proprietor of the Patent, at his chambers, No. 11. Coney Court, Grays Inn, London, or to Mr. Pole, Merchant, in the Old Jewry, London, or to Mr. Saunders in Brill, Bucks, they will have sufficient satisfaction, and be put in a way how to proceed.

No. XXXVI.

THE HERMIT.

*Written in an Hermitage at the Lodge, the Villa of Sir John Wentworth, near Halifax
in Nova Scotia.*

Lines in an Hermitage are common, and the Hermit is always happy. The following are written upon the contrary supposition, which perhaps is nearer the truth.

1. THOUGHTLESS worldlings, who pursue
 Joys on vanity depending,
 And, disappointed, still renew
 The bootless chase in sorrow ending,
 Within this mossy, straw-clad cell,
 The seat of pious melancholy,
 Ye deem true happiness must dwell,
 Without alloy of sin, or folly.
2. Though boundless shade, and trickling rill,
 Far severed from the world's temptation,
 Should bid the troubled soul be still,
 Lulled in heaven-born contemplation ;
 Deep in the Hermit's hallowed breast
 Grief for pleasures lost is lurking,
 And gnawing cares his thoughts molest,
 In wild and earthly passions working,
3. And when he hears gay music steal
 From yon Rotonda's dome ascending,
 The heart-felt laugh, the circling reel,
 And singers blithe in glees contending,
 His chaplet beads uncounted glide,
 From heaven to earth his soul is turning,
 Plunged low in a tumultuous tide
 Of days of yore no more returning.
4. He sees, like visions from above,
 His Cloe's cheek with rapture glowing,
 As when it blushed, when mutual love
 She owned, in tears so gently flowing.
 The hand soft pressed, the converse sweet,
 Each tender glance, when recollection
 Recalls, how hateful this retreat,
 The tomb of every dear affection !

5. From thought to thought unquiet hurled,
 He joins the chase o'er hills resounding,
 Or travels through the various world,
 Each restless flight his bosom wounding.
 Then, roving still, his mind arrest
 Scenes of mirth the night beguiling
 With brisk Champagne, improved in zest
 From Cloe in the bumper smiling.
6. Splendid temples, pictured views,
 Knightly shows of rich procession,
 The stage illumed by Shakespeare's muse,
 Dazzling float in quick succession.
 Sparks of pride reviving flame,
 And fancy paints, in living dyes,
 The laurel wreath, the patriot's fame,
 And all sublimest mortals prize.
7. Nought avail the Palmer's weeds
 Strong passions of the soul to bridle,
 The cowl, and scrip, the cross and beads,
 Are outward trappings, vain and idle.
 Warned by my fate, despise the sage
 Who dreams of solitary duty—
 The mind's its own best hermitage,
 And social life is moral beauty.

15 Aug. 1807.

THE SONG OF THE BRAVE MAN.

The story founded in fact.

From the German of Bürger, in the same measure with the original.

Loud as the belfrey's swelling sound,
 Loud as the pealing organ's chords,
 The praises of the brave resound,
 And song, not gold, their deeds rewards.
 Thank God! In rough carols my voice I can raise,
 A gallant man's actions to sing, and to praise.

From Afric's coast the South wind blew,
 And roared through Lodi wet and rude,

The fleecy vapours swiftly flew,
 Like sheep by hungry wolves pursued.
 It swept o'er the fields, and it shattered the trees,
 And it burst up the ice of the rivers and seas.

The summits yield their melting snow,
 A thousand falling waters pour,
 Lakes o'er the buried vallies flow,
 The mountain torrents swell and roar.
 The billows high-rolling, tumultuous, and strong,
 Roll great islands of ice their deep channels along.

On Adda's stream, of massy stone,
 Long since by Lombard artists reared,
 There stood a bridge, and, all alone,
 Mid-way a tenement appeared.
 Here dwelt the Toll-keeper, with children and wife.—
 "Fly, Toll-keeper! Toll-keeper! Fly for your life!"

Loud howled the storm and waves around,
 The trembling walls, and arches shook,
 The good man rushed upon the mound,
 And saw the crash with hopeless look.
 "All merciful Heaven! Human efforts are vain!
 "In thee all our hopes of salvation remain!"

Piece after piece, the spreading tide
 Detached huge fragments from the shore,
 From both the banks, with ruin wide,
 The piers and parting arches tore.
 The trembling Toll-keeper, with wife and with child,
 Cried as loud as the waves, or the tempest so wild.

Mass after mass the stream descends,
 The tottering bulwarks disappear,
 Bursting and falling, at both ends,
 Arch follows arch, pier after pier.
 The centre arch now was remaining alone,
 Kind heaven! On these wretches thy mercy be shewn!

High on the neighbouring hillock stands
 A croud of people, great and small,
 And scream, and cry, and wring their hands,
 But none will aid amongst them all.

The bewildered Toll-keeper, with wife and with child,
Called for help through the noise of the tempest so wild.

When sound'st thou, song, in accents loud

As organ's swell, or belfrey's chime,

The man with fearless heart endowed?

O call him forth, my song, 'tis time!

The ruin approaches the centre arch near;

O gallant man! gallant man! now appear!

A Knight swift galloped to the crowd,

On stately steed, a noble Knight,

Displaying, as he cried aloud,

A full purse, tempting to the sight:

“Two hundred pistoles here I hold in my hand,

“For the man who will save these poor people to land.”

Who's the brave man? Is it the Knight?

Proceed, my song, and tell us true.

The Knight, by Heaven! was bold in fight,

And yet a braver man I knew.

O gallant man! gallant man! now appear!

Destruction advances, how dreadfully near!

The stream swelled higher o'er the bank,

Louder and louder roared the blast,

Lower and lower courage sank,

O come, thou saviour, come in haste!

Each moment, piers, buttresses, arches, and wall,

In dreadful succession, crack, thunder, and fall.

“Will no man gain the golden stake?”

All longing eyes the prize regard,

All bear, yet all for horror quake,

Of thousands none will stir a yard.

In vain cried aloud, with his wife and his child,

The Toll-keeper for help through the tempest so wild.

Honest and plain, a peasant lad,

With oaken staff, came whistling by,

In russet homespun poorly clad,

Of rustic physiognomy.

He came just in time the Knight's offer to hear,

And saw the destruction approaching so near.

And, bold in God's protecting might,
 Leaped to a fisher's small canoe,
 In whirlwind, storm, and waves' despite,
 He reached the scene of hopeless woe.
 But, alas! the canoe was too leaky and small
 To receive the poor Toll-man, wife, children, and all.

Then thrice he drives the small canoe,
 In spite of whirlwind, storm, and waves,
 And thrice he gains the scene of woe,
 Till each reviving soul he saves.
 And scarce had the boat reached in safety the bank,
 When the last shattered fragment shook, tumbled, and sank.

Who's now the man of dauntless heart?
 In strains of truth, my song, proceed.—
 The Peasant nobly played his part,
 Did gold incite the generous deed?
 His life risked the Peasant, adventurous and bold,
 But the Knight might have saved both his silver and gold.

“Here,” cried the Knight, “thy well-earned meed,
 “My friend, receive”—and warmly pressed.
 Was not the Knight's a gallant deed?
 The Knight a lofty soul possessed.
 Yet far greater the heart, and to heaven more allied,
 Which the poor peasant youth felt to beat in his side.

“Gold against life I never weigh,
 “Content, though poor I'm rich withall,
 “There your kind charity display,
 “On this good man, bereft of all.”
 Thus spake the poor Peasant, saluted the Knight,
 Trudged whistling along, and was soon out of sight.

'Tis verse, not gold, such deeds rewards—
 Loud as the pealing turrets' sound,
 Loud as the swelling organ's chords,
 This brave man's praises shall resound.
 Twang your harps, divine minstrels, high chorusses raise,
 Never-fading such merits, immortal your praise.

An occasional prologue to the Comedy of the Rivals, with the farce of the Mayor of Garrat, performed by the Officers of the garrison at Halifax: spoken by Lieutenant Colonel Byng, the 15th of February, 1803.

THROWN by Dame Fortune's ever-whirling wheel
 On this fair coast, a just surprize we feel!
 JOHN BULL, who damns all countries but his own,
 And thinks all bliss, beyond the seas, unknown,
 Talks of her iron-bound rocks, her chilling fogs,
 And holds her scarcely fit for breeding frogs.
 Shrewd politicians style her, with a sneer,
 "Hard featured brat, not worth the pains to rear."
 E'en chattering nurses, when their bantlings roar,
 Wish the vexed boy on Nova-Scotia's shore.

Heavens! what a change from those primeval days,
 When truth from facts could such opinions raise!
 When the rank wilderness o'erspread the strand,
 And beasts and Indians occupied the land.
 For see, at WENTWORTH's call, before our eyes,
 Palladian domes and palaces arise;
 Exhausted lakes unnumbered herds adorn,
 Whilst cliffs of granite wave with fields of corn.
 Through trackless wilds adventurous roads pervade,
 And wealth flows in, from every clime conveyed.
 On Windsor's plains, descend the sacred nine^b,
 And Avon's banks may boast a bard divine.

Behold this Theatre, so finely gilt!
 Where Micmacks erst the smoky wigwam built.
 For filthy squaws, see lovely maids in rows,
 And shaggy chiefs displaced by powdered beaux.
 Fashion's a fickle Goddess, as they say,
 I'm sure she alters here from day to day.
 Otter of roses now perfumes the fair,
 Late the sweet odours of the rancid bear.
 Blankets hid charms transparent gauze reveals,
 Whilst clouted maug'sins sink to Gypsy heels^c.
 Now clumsy hoods to flowery chaplets yield,
 And scalps for Brutuses must quit the field.

^a Mr. Burke.

^b The new University at Windsor in Nova Scotia, on the banks of the Avon.

^c Maugasins are the shoes of the Indians, made of soft leather.

Heroes no more, tattoo'd with azure powder,
 Prefer fat porcupines to beef and chowder^d,
 Eel soup to turtle, water to champagne,
 Nor fasts, and gluttony, alternate reign.
 The blood-stained Sachems, whilst their rage they lose,
 Bury the hatchet which they fear to use,
 And where the war-whoop urged the murderous steel,
 No sounds are heard but Lucy Campbell's reel.
 On that same beach where fishermen, with pain,
 Hauled forth the scaly natives of the main,
 Alcinas meek, without or net, or line,
 Can hook the fish on which they mean to dine.

But stop—sure there's no end to all this prating—
 The green-room's full, the actors all are waiting—
 Yet, ere I go, take it who will amiss,
 I just must note our metamorphosis—
 If, in these times, when acting's all the rage,
 We too should quit the barracks for the stage,
 Yet let not malice view, with eye severe,
 Our bold attempt—*compassion* brought us here.
 To aid this little bark we kindly flew,
 The winds were adverse, and the hands but few;
 To modest merit lent an helping oar,
 And hope to bring the vessel safe to shore.
 Ye, in whose breasts like sympathies prevail,
 Applaud the motives, though the actors fail.

ODE TO DEATH.

I.

MID cypress groves, and monumental gloom,
 When the pale moon, in ill-foreboding node,
 Adds deepening shadows to the lonely tomb,
 I woo thee, Death, in this thy drear abode.
 Nor shalt thou hear from me the dastard strain
 Which hails thee King of Terrors, fear impelled
 Each conscious wretch, whose sin-distorted brain
 In thy benignant form a monster's shape beheld.

^d Chowder is an American dish, composed of slices of cod fish, salt pork, and sea biscuits, in alternate layers. A bottle of madeira, with cayenne pepper, is poured over it, and the whole is stewed together in a tin kettle. It is a usual dish upon fishing parties of pleasure.

II.

When, at the last sad bed, the skilful leech
 Despairs in musing silence of relief,
 Not thine the spouse's desolating screech,
 The loved domestic's loud acclaim of grief;
 Not thine the ghastly smile convulsions stamp,
 So void of thought, and mirth, on the fixed cheek,
 The falling lip, the cold and viscid damp,
 The glassy eyes, which cease the feeling soul to speak.

III.

The sbroud, eternal habit! is not thine,
 Nor the last solemn, tributary, woe,
 The tolling bell, the long-extended line,
 The solemn dirge, and anthem swelling slow.
 When, the dear friend consigned to kindred clay,
 Last on the hollow coffin's lid are shed
 The sounding clods, and daggers of dismay
 Pierce through surviving souls, unconscious are the dead.

IV.

Behold, chained upon the torturing wheel,
 The man who dared to rouse despotic ire.
 The present tyrant guides the glowing steel,
 And plies his molten lead, his hooks of fire.
 Whilst, nature wreathing to its utmost stretch,
 Calm he enjoys the trembling nerves, and eyes
 Distorted inwards, rescuest thou the wretch,
 Smiling at helpless rage, and bearest him to the skies.

V.

If, in this vale of tears, misery's chill hand
 Presses the sinking heart, and cold despair,
 And guilt, and fear, and all the hellish band
 Of passions, struggling against virtue, tear
 The soul, and earth can proffer no repose,
 Thy lenient hand the healing balsam bears,
 And binds in ice the soul's destructive foes,
 And now she soars on high unclogged by worldly cares.

VI.

Where'er thy power tremendous points its course,
 From thy resistless wing's wide-circling stroke
 Chill currents, of disorganizing force,
 Stream radiating. The gigantic oak
 Collapses to a ruin, flowery dales
 Shrink to a desert, herds and flocks aghast
 Fall motionless, in human bosoms fails
 The stoutest heart, and nature sickens at the blast.

VII.

In awful majesty, upon the storm
 Impetuous now thou thunderest from afar;
 Or sweetest nations in an earthquake's form,
 Or clothed in steel in war's ensanguined car.
 And whilst again descends thy gentler aid,
 Soft as the dews of heaven, unfelt, serene,
 The smiling infant, and the guileless maid
 Escape the untasted woes of this polluted scene.

VIII.

Ah Death! from yonder grave, which darkly gapes,
 Thy victim to receive, I see thee rise
 In all thy grandeur. Thy still varying shapes
 Expand mysterious, till thy wondrous size
 Fills the whole scene this glance can comprehend;
 Nay, far beyond the spangled skies, in space
 Unbounded, where the mind can scarce ascend,
 Lost in the vast expanse of all creation's place.

IX.

Lord of created being! This vast earth
 And its inhabitants are but thy slaves,
 To thee perform due homage at their birth,
 And shrink at thy command into their graves.
 E'en this substantial globe, and yon bright ball,
 And stars, like Gods, subject to thy control,
 On that last day, summoned by thy dread call,
 Through heaven's great void no more their darkened orbs shall roll.

X.

Yet not thy will, all-powerful as thou art,
 Directs thy course, but he, at whose command
 Worlds sink to nought, or into being start,
 Ordains thy progress. His all-gracious hand
 Disarmed thee of thy sting, thy venom'd spear,
 Decked thee with cheering smiles, and bade thee ope
 The ponderous portals of the blissful sphere,
 And realize to man the fondest dreams of hope.

1809.

No. XXXVII. a.

To Walter Bromley, Esquire.

Sir,

As you have done me the honour to request my becoming a Vice-President of the institution which you propose to introduce into this country, for the education of the poor, I hope you will excuse my stating shortly, but explicitly, my ideas upon the subject, and the reasons which have induced me to decline the honour. As misrepresentations, both of actions and motives, are not uncommon, I have thought proper to send my letter to a public newspaper.

I avow in the most unqualified manner my decided opinion in favour of the better education of the lower orders in society, which I conceive extends to their being taught to read, write, and perform the common operations of arithmetic. My reasons for it are plain and simple, but to my apprehension incontrovertible. It is a great convenience to themselves, it qualifies them for many occupations from which they must otherwise be unavoidably excluded, and it enables them to perform better much of the other business which they have to do. But, above all, it gives them access to the Scriptures, and to the many excellent books which have been written upon the subject of religion. The latter is an inestimable advantage *to themselves*, by placing within their reach the means of obtaining comfort both here and hereafter; *to society* by forming in them every habit which can render them truly serviceable to their fellow creatures, and which will prompt them to perform, from their hearts, and from the highest motives, the respective duties of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant; which will render them sober, chaste, and industrious; obedient subjects, honest tradesmen, diligent labourers, mild and inoffensive neighbours, and disposed to contribute by all the means in their power to the general and to individual happiness. I cannot comprehend those fine-spun political theories, which for the sake of selling our cotton or other manufactures a few pence per yard cheaper than other countries, or some such advantages, would destine

a large portion of my fellow-creatures to be converted into machines, and deprived of all the blessings which I have before stated, or that society would be really benefited by reducing a large portion of its members to the state of brutes.

I believe likewise that the mechanical mode of instruction proposed by you, as far as I can judge, without having had any experience of its effects, is well calculated, by saving expence and labour, to facilitate and to extend the education of the poor.

Thus far, therefore, I approve of your proposals; but as I have before stated that religious improvement is by far the most important part of education, I conceive that your plan is not only *deficient*, but *highly injurious*, in that most essential point; your proposal, as stated in the Recorder, is this: "That the children will be instructed in the Old and New Testament, and this will not preclude any particular sect, as they will be permitted to learn their own Creed or Catechism, without the slightest comment or remark from the tutor, and on no account be compelled to attend any forms or ceremonies, except those prescribed by their parents."

If the Christian religion were in its infancy, if the Scriptures were only now first published, nothing more would be necessary than to give them universal circulation, and to leave every man to form his own comments. But those days of primitive simplicity are long gone by: the Scriptures have been promulgated near two thousand years, and a great variety of interpretations and meanings have been assigned to them. These have given occasion to the prodigious number of sects, into which Christianity has been unhappily divided. Those divisions have subsisted from the earliest times, and their numbers have rather increased than diminished in the present. Their doctrines are various, inconsistent, opposite, and irreconcilable, many of them absurd, destructive of all morality, presumptuous, and even blasphemous. A Christian cannot keep aloof from all religious communion with his brethren; public worship is a duty as well as private devotion. It is expedient, it is necessary, that he should join some congregation. Amidst this infinite variety, where is the young catechumen to choose? Ignorant, unexperienced, well disposed, and docile, his situation loudly calls for a friendly hand to lead him into the safest path, and to guard him from error. In this helpless state, by this plan, he is exposed without a guide, his instructor is not to interfere on any account, he is left to his parents. The parents of poor children are always ignorant, frequently vicious, and generally inattentive to religion; *they* are incapable of instructing them, and they send them to these schools for the purpose of being instructed. This most important duty devolves upon their masters. If young minds are incapable of reasoning, or of comprehending arguments, it is the office of their teachers to direct them according to the best of their own judgment, to place them in that course which they believe to be the best, and to leave it to the children themselves, when they advance to years of more discretion, to examine the grounds of the faith which

is in them, and to quit, if they find conviction in any other quarter, the path in which they have been taught to tread.

In this important part, in my opinion, your institution shrinks from its duty. If children are not to be required to attend any particular church, it is probable that they will go to none. "They are to be permitted to learn their own Creed or Catechism, without the slightest comment or remark from the tutor." That is, they are to be taught, in fact, that all opinions and doctrines, however opposite and inconsistent, are equally true, and equally respectable. The consequences of this uncontrolled latitude are likely to be very injurious, and to lead to great confusion. It is easy to imagine what would be the effect. Let us suppose three boys seated together, learning their respective Catechisms, and repeating them loud as boys are apt to do—one, a Church of England boy, keeps repeating, "There are two sacraments as generally necessary for salvation." Another, of the Romish persuasion, proclaims as loud, "Seven sacraments are admitted by the holy church." A third, a plain Quaker, is as boisterous, that "there are no sacraments at all." One is praying to Christ, another proclaims him to be a mere man, and a third doubts his divine authority. One is looking for salvation in faith, another in works, and a third by having Christ himself in him, and being one flesh with him^a. If to these we add the doctrines and catechisms of the New Lights, the Methodists, the Anabaptists, the Sandemannians, and of all that pleasing variety of religions which are the ornaments of this province, it would be found that Babel was absolute harmony to such spiritual discord. It may be conceived what impressions respecting religion would be produced by this republic of jarring doctrines. A shrewd boy would naturally draw the conclusion, that all religion was absurdity. If it were intended to render religion ridiculous, no fitter plan could be devised, and an infidel would wish for no better project for promoting his own opinions.

I am far from designing to attribute any bad intentions to yourself. I give you credit for the purity and disinterestedness of your views. I have read with pleasure and improvement some of your publications, which are very useful, and I think the public much indebted to you for the excellent institutions which you have set on foot. But perhaps you have not sufficiently considered the awful subject of religion, and I lament that your plan has not been properly directed to that object, and therefore has not all the utility of which it is capable. I fear that in this respect you have been misled by men, whose designs are less pure and honest than your own.

I am sorry, therefore, to see those latitudinarian principles, by which all religions are considered as indifferent, that is, all as equally false, or, which leads to the same result, as equally true, and respectable, forming so conspicuous a part in a plan

^a See Marshall on Sanctification, direction 3d.

which is capable of being converted to the most excellent purposes. I am sorry, because I know their origin, and the effects which they have already produced. It is well known, and it was expressly admitted by Condorcet, one of the leaders in the French revolution, that the whole disorganization of Europe was occasioned by the writings of Voltaire. From accident I happen to be tolerably acquainted with the works of that celebrated writer; and I must own, that the weakness, flippancy, disingenuousness, and absurdity of all the arguments, which a man of such talents could produce against the Christian religion, with all the powers of his mind directed to this one object, for a period of fifty years, and extended through fifty volumes, has done full as much to convince me of the truth of that religion, as any direct arguments in its favour which I ever read.

In these works I see, that to set up *the morality of the Christian religion as contained in the Scriptures*, in opposition to the Christianity which is taught by any particular Church, was employed as one of the most efficacious engines to destroy all Christianity. I might shew this from a hundred passages, but one may suffice: "We see," he says, "in an express discourse upon the subject, in the sentiments attributed to Christ, the love of God, and our neighbour, a sublime and universal morality. But Christ did not found the religions which we see. Christianity, even as it was in the time of Constantine, is farther removed from Jesus than Zoroaster, or Brama, yet he is made the pretext of all our fantastic doctrines. I flatter myself that I can demonstrate that Jesus was not a Christian according to any modern sect of Christianity." In other places, the first principles of the Christian religion, "as contained in the Old and New Testament," are often the subject of his panegyrics, provided it is not the Christianity of any particular Church, or form of it. There, he insinuates, is to be formed a fine philanthropy, free from all partial attachments to any human establishments, which may animate the breast of an heathen, and, from any thing of exception which I can see made, might exist as well in a worshipper of Juggernaut, as in a member of a Christian church.

These insidious principles have been introduced with too much effect into the British dominions. Under the bewitching names of liberality, and freedom from prejudice, they have imposed upon the generous, the good, and the unthinking. Two centuries ago, religion was the cover for the most selfish and ambitious designs. In our own days, in France we have seen the sacred name of liberty prostituted to cover the most abominable crimes. In the same page of our own experience, we have seen liberality, and freedom from prejudice, the watch-words for general disorganization, for the overthrow of kingdoms, and the abolition of all religion.

These pernicious doctrines have been circulated through Great Britain in a variety of periodical publications, amongst which the Edinburgh, the Critical, and the Monthly Reviews, have been amongst the principal. The conductors of these publications saw early the benefit, or the injury, which their cause might derive from

these universal institutions for the education of the poor, according as they were directed. The plan of Dr. Bell, which was connected with the national religion, was therefore the unceasing object of their attacks; but that of Mr. Lancaster, from which religion was either totally excluded, or kept aloof from every particular form of Christianity, according to the system of Voltaire, which had proved so successful, was cried up in the most unbounded applauses. The artifices, as well as the design of their criticisms, was manifest. It was curious to observe, that the principal topics of their commendation were common to both those plans, namely, the extension of the blessings of education to persons in the inferior classes; but this benefit was brought conspicuously forward only in speaking of Lancaster's plan, and carefully kept behind when Bell's plan was in discussion, and which was at once to be swept away by a torrent of bad names, in which bigotry, narrowness of mind, and such general abuse, formed a predominant part. The testimony which you have produced in favour of your plan from the Edinburgh Review, will rather tend to render it suspicious with reflecting men, who have impartially examined the principles and the conduct of that publication. Believe me, Sir, the Edinburgh Review seldom praises any thing but what its sharp-sighted conductors perceive to be calculated to unsettle men's minds, and to undermine the British Constitution in Church and State. To this point, its efforts are unceasingly directed, and it follows it through falsehood, calumny, and every unjustifiable art and misrepresentation. To pursue, without sticking at trifles, an object which of all others most tends to produce the greatest quantity of human misery, to promote the worst ends by the worst means, is the just character of that malicious work. I cannot therefore but lament to see, that whilst you profess, and I doubt not really profess, the greatest liberality, you have adopted incautiously the intolerant language of a party, and that not the most remarkable for its good wishes to the civil and religious constitution of Great Britain. You stamp all those who may not be inclined to give the fullest approbation to your plan in all its parts, with the odious characters of *bigotry* and *prejudice*, with *envy* and *corruption*; you give credit to yourself and friends for the exclusive possession of philanthropy, virtue, and benevolence, humanity and religion, and you charge the plan of Dr. Bell with narrow-mindedness, because it teaches only the established religion of his country.

It may be asked then, what I would propose? There are only three possible modes of proceeding; either to teach *no religion at all*, which I suppose would hardly be defended; to teach *every religion*, according to the present plan; or to teach *some one religion* in particular. The two former modes appear to me to be highly exceptionable, and the third alone proper to be adopted.

But what is the religion which is to be taught? In a country in particular like this, which abounds with so many different religions, many of them perhaps equally extensive in the number and respectability of their members, are we to select one,

and condemn all the rest? Amongst the great variety of sects, to which ought the preference to be given? The answer is easy, to *the religion which is established by law as the national religion*. When the legislature of a country by its own free choice has determined what religion shall be established, it ought to be protected and maintained, without infringing upon liberty of conscience. The uniformity of religion, as far as it is practicable without restraining the free choice of individuals, ought to be maintained, as the principal means of promoting the tranquillity and happiness of the society, which is more endangered from a variety of different religions than from any other sources. With this view, in all public institutions under the eye of government, where religion is to be taught, it is *the national religion* to which the preference should be given.

Since then this country by its own legislature, composed of representatives freely chosen by the people, of his Majesty's Council, and under the sanction of our Sovereign, has enacted, "that the sacred rites and ceremonies of divine worship according to the Liturgy of the Church established by the laws of England be deemed the fixed form of worship among us^b." I apprehend that the sense of the legislature thus declared, should be supported and carried into effect; and that in a public institution like the present, the children should be taught to become members of that Church, from which they are at free liberty afterwards to dissent if their consciences should so dictate.

As unity of religion is desirable, as far as it can be accomplished, and therefore ought to be promoted by every fair means, so the establishment of the Church of England is of all others the best adapted to accomplish that end, because it is *the central point* amongst all the divisions of Christianity. There are few sects now in existence which did not prevail at the time of the Reformation, when this Church was modelled; and there are few doctrines and opinions now followed which were not then maintained by their respective advocates. The persons who established the Church of England, were not only pious and learned men, but they were men of good common sense and understanding, and perfectly free from bigotry and enthusiasm. The principle upon which they established it was, what every man who is not himself a bigot, or a fanatic, would wish religion to be founded upon, plain common sense. When other different sects were running wild into all kind of opposite extremes, they took the middle road, and upon every question they embraced the medium, in which truth is usually to be found. It is to be considered therefore in itself not so much in the light of a particular system of positive doctrines, but as negating the eccentricities and excesses to which many other sects had been led. Whilst, in affecting a reformation from the corrupt state to which Christianity had been reduced by the gradual corruptions of the Church of Rome, some enthusiasts

^b Provincial Statutes, 32 Geo. II. c. 5.

considered every thing as polluted which had been consecrated by the usage of that Church, the Church of England retained all such parts as could stand the test of the Scriptures, and which could be traced up to the practice of the apostolic times. In fixing its *doctrines*, in the important questions relating to faith, justification, and salvation, it avoided those extremes which were not reconcilable to reason and Scripture, and many of which could not but affect the moral conduct of men. Upon the more curious, but less useful points of original sin, of free-will, and such other questions, which in those times had much exercised the talents, and embittered the minds, of men, it preserved either a cautious silence, or the same prudent medium. The same temper was observed in regard to *discipline*. They neither incumbered the religion of the heart with ambitious pageantry, or stripped it entirely naked, but retained some plain and modest formalities to preserve an outward appearance of decency, which might contribute to produce some degree of external respect. Though they allowed to no man on earth the power of forgiving the sins of his fellows in sin, which they thought the uncommunicated attribute of the Discerner of hearts, they considered that a particular order of men, who had dedicated their whole lives to the study of religion, would be better qualified to teach others, than those who had not had such advantages. Many points were designedly left very wide, to comprehend those whose opinions were not very different from their own, though they did not perfectly coincide. It was admitted by the largest and most considerable sects of dissenters, that though they differed as to church government, in point of doctrine they agreed in the main with the Church of England.

But whilst the founders of the Church flattered themselves that by this moderation they should maintain the unity of true religion in the bond of peace, and effect a reconciliation of all the different parties in one church, the passions of men were too much raised at that period to prevent the full effects of this prudent and benevolent design. They who differed from it on all sides united in their opposition to it; they who thought *too much* had been done, were as violent as those who thought that *too little* had been effected. With the true perversity of human nature, they were more disposed to separate than to agree. The smallest trifles, a printed prayer, a linen garment, a greater or less number of stewards of the church, and such immaterial points, were made the pretext of irreconcilable hostility, and, to use the words of the poet, they became in all so opposite as if they worshipped God for spite.

Time, however, has at length effected in some measure what argument could not do. Wherever it has fair play, and its operations are not impeded by passion or interest, good sense will always ultimately prevail. Excepting some ignorant or enthusiastic persons, and some congregations whose basis is fanaticism, I believe most of the principal sects are approaching continually nearer and nearer to the Church of England. Amongst the dissenters, practices are daily gaining ground,

which their severer predecessors would have abhorred as idolatrous. The difference between those sects and the Church of England, amongst people of sense and education, has been for some time rather in name than in reality. Many persons of that description are prevented only by habit, by the unjust odium which sometimes attends a change of religion, from conforming to the Church; still more are even desirous that their children should conform to it, and would gladly embrace the opportunity when it was connected with their general education.

But it is not expected of children that they should enter into any of the nicer questions upon which all the differences between the sects arise. It is only required that they should be taught “the first principles of the Christian religion as contained in the Old and New Testament.” For this purpose I know of no better summary of the Christian religion than the Church Catechism. It is chiefly in the words of Scripture, it steers clear of obscure and controversial points, it is short and plain. It would be difficult to find in the same compass a more admirable abridgment of our duty to God, our neighbour; and ourselves, than is to be found in the two answers which relate to those topics, or a more rational and intelligible account of the Sacrament: so general and so unexceptionable is this composition, and so much in the words of Scripture, that, with the exception of the Roman Catholics, and those who do not admit of Sacraments, I will venture to assert, that *there is no Christian, of any known sect or persuasion whatever, who cannot conscientiously assent to the Church Catechism.* They all go with the Church of England as far as that Catechism goes, and their respective Catechisms only differ by the *addition* of the peculiar tenets in which they vary. If a form had been drawn up for the express purpose of *this very institution*, to teach, as it professes, “the first principles of the Christian religion as contained in the Old and New Testament,” which indeed was the object of those who wrote it, a more appropriate form could hardly have been devised.

The same observation will apply to the Liturgy: in respect to doctrines, it is so general, so few particular opinions are introduced into it, that *a Christian of any denomination, with the single exception of those who do not believe in the divinity of Christ, may safely and conscientiously join in the Church service.* Whoever reads with attention this excellent composition, will find addresses to the Deity adapted to every state and exigency in which a Christian congregation can be placed, expressed in language short, manly, comprehensive, and often eminently beautiful, many of them having been the productions of the earliest professors, and the most primitive days of Christianity.

It is evident, therefore, from this view of it, that the Church of England is so far from being a system of bigotry, that it is founded upon principles diametrically opposite to bigotry; that it was erected for the express purpose of abolishing superstition on the one hand, and wild enthusiasm on the other; and that it affords a

kind of *neutral ground*, where the hostile parties on all sides may lay down their arms, and meet in peace and friendship. To lead the minds of youth to this happy spot of charity and conciliation must be the wish of candid Christians of all persuasions, when they thoroughly understand the nature and design of it.

Since then, upon the best consideration which I am able to give the subject, I am satisfied that the proposed plan is deficient, because it neglects the means, which a scheme of general education for the poor, so extensive and so useful as the present holds out, of supporting and increasing the national Church, of promoting union and benevolence amongst men by the firmest bond, that of an agreement in their religious sentiments, and by joining as brethren and fellow-creatures in the same worship of God, of teaching young people a deference for the institutions of this country, of rescuing innocence from the delusions of error and fanaticism, and of teaching them a rational and moderate system of religion, I cannot but think that it throws away one of the finest opportunities which can be presented by Providence for doing the most essential service to mankind; and, on the other hand, by rendering religion contemptible, by teaching young minds that no deference ought to be paid to the public institutions of their country, that it tends to the destruction of all religion, and is well adapted to prepare the way for the introduction of the greatest miseries which have ever yet been experienced from the foundation of the world.

These, Sir, are the sentiments of a layman, who is perfectly disinterested, and without prejudice, and they are the result of much enquiry into the subject of religion, which I conceive to be the most important concern of life. They may be erroneous, but as long as they are impressed upon my mind with the conviction which I feel, I must decline interfering in an institution, of which I think the benefit may be very problematical, and may be more than counterbalanced by its disadvantages. If any alteration should be introduced into the institution to render it conformable to those ideas, there is no man who would be more ready to give it every support in his power.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEXANDER CROKE.

*Studley Minor, Nova Scotia,
August 10, 1813.*

No. XXXVII. b.

Winter, and Skating: written during the uncommonly severe season at the beginning of 1814.

Sive Aquilo radit terras, seu bruma nivalem
Interiore diem gyro trahit. *Hor.*

JAMDUDUM terras flammata caloribus æstas
Fugit, et Autumnus mortem, pestesque voraces
Mille ferens, agros tepido cum sole reliquit.
Tandem ululavit hyems per campos rauca procellis,
Descendere nives, facies mutata rigescit
Naturæ, sævis equitatæ flatibus Euri
Durescunt undæ fluviorum, pontus et ipse
Consistit, scopulis hæret quoque lapsus aquarum,
Vixque gelu cedens, fluctus devolvit inertes.
Amplius haud præbet tellus animalibus ægris
Pastum, sed macies denudat corpora, et artus
Viribus exhaustis franguntur; dura cohortes
Opprimit esuries volucrum, instigatque volatu
Per rura agrestem distantia quærere prædam.
Nec minus humanum genus implacabile tangit
Frigus, nam medio peregrina negotia fluxu
Omnino pendent, operum vitæque labores
Cessant: aspiciens glacie vincta arva, colonus
Jam queritur brumam, nolens atque otia carpit.
Amplius haud vulpem canibus per jugera fulvum
Exagitat venator equo, nec cornua sylvis
Neve jugis inflata sonant, sed inutilis antro
Grex latrat; solo ille carens lenimine curæ,
Ut glaciem solvant, Austrosque precatur et orat.
Quanta sed ardescunt juvenili gaudia vultu,
Quà lacus aut flumen numerosum convocat agmen.
Ferratis nexi soleis nunc ocyùs omnes
Corripuere æquor; resonant strepitantibus undæ
Passim sub pedibus duræ; prævertere cursu
Seu gratum est comites, motu seu labier apto.
Neptunus fluvios, inclusaque tecta, relinquens
Jam sedes, impunè manu calcata frequenti
Prospicit, et glaciem super indignatur euntem.
Ecce peritus ubi mirandas exhibet artes

Antè alios juvenis; trahit omnia lumina gnarus,
 Et vulgus delectat hians; ille orbibus orbes
 Implicat, et flexus sinuat variosque reflexus:
 Tum quoque designat suspirans nomen amantis,
 Et rerum, multo ducens curvamine, formas.
 Littera multa illic ferro, et describitur annus.
 Sed quæ tentantem ludi fortuna labores
 Consequitur primos? Trepida formidine claudum
 Anxius urget iter, standi vix ulla potestas
 Est pedibus; tendit, spatia et per lubrica crebrò
 Labitur infelix: dant infortunia lusum,
 Incenduntque sales plebis, risusque malignos.

Lætities præbet tales fera bruma juventæ;
 Commoda nec desunt: febres, nimiumque calorem
 Infestum membris expellit, dona salutis
 Larga refert, venisque infundit pura cruoris
 Flumina, languentem stimulat, nutritque vigorem.

Ast heu! quanta instant mala nunc quantique dolores
 Pauperibus; duris horroribus urget egestas
 Nunc accincta inopes; illis nequit inscia tellus
 Fundere quod satis est; alimento vivitur arcto.
 Undique divitias supplex penuria clamat,
 Undique vox cladis; nunc O, quibus arca tumescat,
 Queis vel opes Fortuna suas diffudit, Avari,
 Nunc haurite manu non parcâ munera plenis
 Ex loculis, vos et, si pectora moverit unquam,
 Nunc stimulet pietas; clementia et ipsa levare
 Vos agitet cives: voci parete benignæ,
 Nec pudeat facilem præbere rogantibus aurem.

No. XXXVIII.

A Catalogue of the principal books and documents made use of in the Genealogical History.

I. PRINTED BOOKS.

IN Book I.

LAMBERTI Ardensis Historia Comitum Ardensium et Ghisnensium, ab anno 800 ad 1200. Printed in the eighth volume of Reliquiæ Manuscriptorum omnis ævi diplomatum ac monumentorum ineditorum adhuc. Ex museo J. P. Ludewig.

Frankfort et Leipsic, in eleven volumes, printed in 1720, et sequentibus annis to 1737. (For an account of Lambert, see book i. chapter 4.)

Histoire Genealogique Des Maisons De Guines, D'Ardres, De Gand, et De Coucy, et de quelques autres Familles illustres, qui y ont esté alliées. Le tout justifié par Chartes de diverses Eglises, Tiltres, Histoires anciennes, et autres bonnes Preuves. Par André Du Chesne, Tourangeau, Geographe du Roy. Paris 1631. in folio.

Duchesne was born in Touraine in 1584, and died in 1640. He was, first, Geographer, and afterwards Historiographer, to Lewis XIV. and was author of many histories, and genealogical works. He was called the Father of French History. *Voltaire, Siecle de Louis quatorze*. This book contains 455 pages, besides 691 of the proofs. He is a writer of great accuracy, and asserts nothing without producing his authority at full length. Besides large extracts from Lambert D'Ardres, there are others from a Chronicle written by William, Abbot of Anders, which finishes in the year 1233, the Chronicle of the Abbey of Saint Bertin, and other manuscripts, and a large collection of original charters.

Histoire Generale et Particuliere de la Ville de Calais, et du Calaisis, on Pays Reconquis, précédée de l'Histoire des Morins, ses plus anciens habitans Par M. Lefebure, Prêtre de la Doctrine Chrétienne. A Paris 1766, 2 tom. in quarto.

Valesii Notitia Galliarum. Paris, 1675.

Oliveri Uredii Genealogia Comitum Flandriæ. fol. 1642.

————— Sigilla Comitum Flandriæ. fol. 1639.

Ant. Meyer, Annales Flandriæ. Antwerp, 1556. Svo.

Muratori, delle Antichità Estensi ed Italiane. 2 vols. folio. 1717.

Leibnitz, Origines Guelficæ, a Christ. Lud. Scheidio, Hanov. 1750. 2 vols. fol.

Gibbon's Antiquities of the House of Brunswick.

Gallia Christiana. 13 vols. in folio. Paris 1715—1785.

Du Cange, Familiæ Byzantinæ.

L'Art de Verifier les Dates. 3 vols. folio.

Pontani Historia Danica. Amstel. 1631.

IN BOOK II. AND GENERALLY.

Dugdale's Baronage. London, 1675.

————— Summonses of the Nobility. Lond. 1685.

————— Monasticon. Lond. 1655, 1661, 1673.

————— History of Warwickshire. Lond. 1656.

————— Origines Juridiciales. Lond. 1671.

Canden's Britannia, by Gibson, 1772, by Gough, 1789.

Collins's Peerage, third edition, and the new edition by Sir Egerton Bridges, in 9 vols. 1812.

——— Baronetage, ed. 1741. This work was published by Thomas Wotton, but as he was assisted by Collins, it usually goes under his name.

Fuller's Worthies of England. Lond. 1662, and the new edition.

——— Church History. Lond. 1655.

Bentham's Antiquities of Ely. Cambridge, 1771.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

Brown Willis's History of Mitred Abbeys. London, 1718.

——— Notitia Parliamentaria. Lond. 1750.

——— History of the Hundred of Buckingham. 1755.

Collier's Historical Dictionary. Art. *Blount*.

Speed's History of Great Britain. Lond. 1614.

Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter. Lond. 1672.

——— Antiquities of Berkshire. Lond. 1719.

Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter. Lond. 1724.

——— On the Order of the Bath. Lond. 1725.

Rowe Mores's *Nomina et Historia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege militantium*. A small quarto printed at Oxford in 1749 in the black letter. It is merely a catalogue of the names, with the coats of arms; from a manuscript at Queen's College, and another amongst Rawlinson's. There is another copy in the Harleian Collection. For an account of Rowe Mores, see *Letters from the Bodleian Library*, vol. i. page 246.

Peacham's *Complete Gentleman*. The edition printed in 1661 only has some notes relating to the Blount family, communicated to the editor by Thomas Blount the Lawyer. See *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii. page 34.

IN BOOK III. AND GENERALLY.

Spanish Books for the history and genealogy of the Ayala family.

Cronicas de los Reyes de Castilla, Don Pedro, Don Enrique II. Don Juan I^{mo}. Don Enrique III. Por Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, Chanciller Mayor de Castilla. Madrid, 1779. 2 vols. 4to. It ends in the fifth year of Henry the Third.

Mariana, *Historia General de España*. Toledo, 1601.

Synopsis Historica Chronologica de España. Por Juan de Ferraras. Madrid, 1775.

Origen de las Dignidades seglares de Castilla y Leon. Par el Doctor Salazar de Mendoza. Madrid, 1657.

Berni, *Creation, Antiguedad y Privelegios de los Titulos de Castilla*. 1769. 2 vols. 4to.

Historia Genealogica de la casa de Lara, Por Don Luis de Salazar y Castro. 1696. 4 tom. 4to.

This is a most authentic work. Every part is proved by documents, which occupy the last volume. As there are few noble Spanish families which have not intermarried with the house of Lara, all whose pedigrees are given, it is an immense mass of genealogical information. An ancient history of the Ayala family from this book is given in this Appendix, No. XVI.

Nobiliario Genealogico de los Reyes y Titulos de España. Por Alonzo Lopez de Haro. Madrid, 1622. 2 vols. folio.

Amongst the writers whom he refers to, he says in his preface, *Escribió curioso y galanamente el noble cavallero don Pedro Lopez de Ayala, gran Chanciller, y cronista de los Serenissimos Reyes don Pedro, don Enrique, y don Juan primero, el origen de muchas familias nobles destos reynos, cuyos papeles he visto originalmente.*

Nobleza de Andaluzia, por Gonçalo Argote de Molina. Fol. Seville, 1588. He refers for his authorities, amongst many others, to the *Linage de la Casa de Ayala*, escrito por Don Pero Lopez de Ayala, el gran Chanciller. El libro de Cetreria, por Don Pero Lopez de Ayala. Anotaciones de Geronymo Curita a la Historia de Don Pedro Lopez de Ayala. Lignages de la Casa de Ayala, por Atanasio de Ayala.

Erasmus's Works by Le Clerc.

Jortin's Life of Erasmus.

Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope,

Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*. Lond. 1653.

Birch's *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1754.

Biographia Britannica. Old edition, 1747. new edition, 1778, &c.

Walsingham, *Hist. Angl. à Camden*. Franc. 1603.

————— *Ypodigma Neustriae*. Lond. 1574.

The Works of the Earl of Surrey by Dr. Nott. 2 vols. 4to.

Leland's *Account of the Deistical writers*.

Leland (the Antiquary) *Miscellanea*, vol. 5. *Poemata*.

Nash's *History of Worcestershire*. 2 vols. fol. 1781, &c.

Bridges's *History of Northamptonshire*. 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1791.

Morant's *History of Essex*. 2 vol. fol. Lond. 1768.

Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*. Lond. 1798, &c.

Erdeswick's *Survey of Staffordshire*.

Burton's *History of Leicestershire*. fol. Lond. 1622.

Nichol's *History of Leicestershire*. 4 vols. fol. Lond. 1795, &c.

Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire*. Lond. 1700.

Salmon's *History of Hertfordshire*. Lond. 1728.

Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*. Now publishing.

Collinson's History of Somersetshire. 3 vols. 4to. Bath, 1791, &c.

Sir Robert Atkins's History of Gloucestershire. Lond. 1712.

Rudder's History of Gloucestershire. Cirencester, 1779.

Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire.

Hasted's History of Kent. 4 vols. fol. 1778, &c.

Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, containing his ten years travels through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmark, Poland, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Divided in three parts. Lond. 1617. folio.

Moryson was born in Lincolnshire, and was brother to Sir Richard Moryson, Vice-president of Munster. He was Fellow of Peter House in Cambridge, studied the civil law, and in 1590, was incorporated Master of Arts at Oxford. The next year he set out upon his travels, which occupied eight years. Upon his return he went to Ireland as Secretary to Lord Mountjoy, the Lord Lieutenant. After his death, which happened in 1614, his Itinerary, which he wrote first in Latin, and afterwards translated into English, was published in 1617. (Wood, Fasti, Oxon. i. col. 765.) It is in three parts; the first contains the journal of his travels; the second is the history of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone; and the third, discourses upon various subjects. In the second he gives a minute account of the war in Ireland, and the various transactions in which Lord Mountjoy was engaged.

Leland's History of Ireland. 3 vols. 4to.

Dodd's Church History of England from 1500 to 1688, chiefly with regard to the Catholics. Brussels, 3 volumes in folio, 1737, 1739, and 1742.

Historia Missionis Anglicanæ Societatis Jesu, ab anno salutis MD.LXXX.ad DC.XIX. et Vice-Provinciæ primum, tum Provinciæ ad ejusdem sæculi annum xxxv. Collectore Henrico Moro ejusdem Societatis Sacerdote. Audomari, typis Thomæ Geubels, M.DC.LX. in folio.

IN BOOK IV.

Sir Harbottle Grimston's Prefaces to Sir George Croke's Reports, giving an account of his family.

Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors. fol.

Delafield's History of Chilton, printed in Dr. Bliss's edition of Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, first ed. 1641, and 1642, and the new edition.

——— Historia Universitatis Oxon. the old, and Gutch's editions.

L'Historia di Milano da Bernardino Corio.

Corio was born at Milan in 1460, and died in 1500. He was Secretary of State to the Dukes Galeazzo Maria, son of Giovanni Galeazzo, and to Giovanni Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Ludovico Sforza employed him to write the History of Milan, and he had access to all the original muniments. He performed his task with fidelity,

relating all events with an amusing detail of circumstances. The original edition, beautifully printed at Milan in 1503, only is perfect. The subsequent edition by Porcacchi at Venice in 1565 is much curtailed, *reformata* as he calls it.

Cremona rappresentata in disegno et illustrata, et de i ritratti naturali de Duchi et Duchesse di Milano, Da Antonio Campo, pittore e cavalier Cremonese. Cremona, 1585. The etchings were by Agostino Caracci. The head of Giovanni Galeazzo is from this work. (See Bartsch, *Peintre-Graveur*. Printed at Vienna in 17 volumes.)

Pauli Jovii Novocomensis, Episcopi Nucerini, Vitæ duodecim Vicecomitum, Mediolani Principum. In Grævii Thesaur. Antiq. Ital. vol. iii. col. 320.

Pfeffel, *Abregé de l'Histoire du Droit Public d'Allemagne*. 2 vols. 12mo.

Kenet's *Parochial Antiquities*. Original edition in 1695, and the new edition by Dr. Bliss.

Gough's *Genealogical View of the Cromwell Family*.

Noble's *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*. 2 vols. 8vo.

——— *Lives of the Regicides*. 2 vols. 8vo.

Lives of Anthony à Wood, Leland, and Hearne. 1772.

Stow's *Annals*, Lond. 1592.

Guillim's *Heraldry*.

Hollinshead. Lond. 1587.

Herbert's *Life of Henry the Eighth*. Lond. 1649.

Leland by Hearne.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes' *Journals of the Parliaments in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*. fol. 1682.

Fox's *Martyrs*. 3 vols. Lond. 1684.

Coverdale's *Letters of the Martyrs*. Lond. 1564.

Strype's *Memorials*.

Thurloe's *State Papers*.

Rushworth's *State Papers*.

Historia Genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza, por D. Antonio Caetano de Sousa. 6 vols. 4to. Lisbon 1739 to 1748.

Lowth's *Life of William of Wykeham*.

Chandler's *Life of William Waynflete*.

Derham's *Physico-Theology*.

Hakewell's *Apologie, or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*. Lond. 1635.

Ludlow's *Memoirs*. Edit. Edinburgh, 1751.

Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*.

Whitelock's *Memorials of English Affairs*. 1682.

——— *Swedish Embassy*. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1772.

South's *Sermons*.

Weever's Funeral Monuments. Lond. 1631.

Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana. Lond. 1717—1719.

Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More, by Hearne. Oxon. 1716.

Camden's Elizabeth. Hearne, 1717.

——— Remains. Lond. 1629.

Letters of Eminent Persons from the Bodleian Library, 3 vols. 8vo.

Holland's *Heræologia Anglica*, printed at London in 1620. This is a scarce book, and contains the heads of some of the principal persons in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, beautifully engraved, with short lives in Latin.

II. MANUSCRIPTS.

1. *In public collections.*

The Public Records preserved in the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the Exchequer, and the Chapter House at Westminster, of which the following catalogues and extracts have been published by the authority of Parliament; many of the original records have been consulted.

Domesday Book, at length.

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, from King John to Edward the Fourth.

Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum et Inquisitionum ad quod damnum, from King John to Edward the Fourth.

Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio. From Henry III. to Edward III.

Calendarium Inquisitionem post mortem, sive Escaetarum, in Hen. III.

Testa de Nevil. Henry the III. and Edward I.

Inquisitiones Nonarum, Edward III.

Placitorum in Curia Regis Abbreviatio. Richard I. John, Henry III. &c.

Wills in the Prerogative Office in Doctor's Commons. They begin in 1383. In the Registry of the Diocese of London, which begins in 1540.

The Visitation books, and Records, at the College of Arms.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Harleian Manuscripts.

No.

78. Lord Charles Mountjoy's Will. "Willingly have I sought."

433. Grants in Edw. V. and Rich. III. Croke, Mountjoy, Guisnes.

806. Pedigree, Blount.

965. Church Notes, by Symonds, p. 72. Monuments in Maple Durham Church.

1102. Visitation of Bucks, by Philpot and Ryley, 1634. Barker pedigree from

- William of Wykeham, Bulstrode, Unton, Beke, Mayne, Ingoldsby, and Whitlock.
1052. Fol. 28. Pedigree, Cronwell, Blount, fol. 114. Beauchamp.
1068. P. 71. Knights in Edw. I. and Tournay at Dunstable, 2 Edw. II.
1074. Fol. 56. Pedigree, old of Croke, Heynes, &c. Dessenz of noble Noblemen.
1095. Descent of Croke.
1102. P. 7. Visitation of Bucks, by Philpot and Ryley, 1634, Croke.
1139. Visitation of Bucks, by Richard Lee, Portcullis, Hawtrey, Croke, Unton, 1574.
1156. 44. Arms of Mountjoy on Ld. Montjoy's Hearse. Pedigree of Beauchamp.
1193. P. 34. Hugh Barker, Bulstrode, p. 51. Beke, 68.
1196. P. 97, 99. Blount's pedigree, old part.
1233. Pedigree by Sir Rich. St. George, Seymour, Mountjoy.
1386. P. 104. Mich. Blount, Lord Mountjoy, knights, Edw. I. II.
1391. Blount.
1411. P. 27, 55. Pedigree of Gilbert de Blond, De Ferrers, Wingfield. A well written and painted book. Vere E. of Guisnes.
1425. Fol. 116. Blount of Kidderminster, pedigree.
1482. Visitation of Buckinghamshire.
1500. Pedigrees of Blount, fol. 1.
1520. Pedigree, Blount.
1533. Mich. Blont Ld. Montjoy. Visitation of Bucks, in 1575. Pedigree Croke.
1543. P. 164. Blount of Eldersfield's pedigree and arms.
1556. Some notes.
1583. Art. 71. fol. 227. Letter of Father Blount to Father Saguiran.
3968. Pedigree of Unton.
5181. Blount.
6079. Ld. Monjoy. Sodington Deeds.
6141. Sir Mich. Blount. Title to Mountjoy.

Cotton Manuscripts.

- Faustina. 7. Some notes.
- Galba D. 3. fol. 213. Sir Christopher Blount to the E. of Leicester, Justification, 1588.
- Titus. B. 12. fol. 13. Lord Mountjoy's Expedition to Kinsale.
- B. 13. fol. 561. Letter to Queen Elizabeth from Ireland, 1600.
578. Ditto, Agreement Ld. Mountjoy with Don John de Aquila, 1601.
- C. 6. fol. 149. Ditto, Letter of Complaint from Ld. Mountjoy.

- Calig. D. 6. fol. 299. Willm. Montjoy, 3 Letters to Wolsey, from Tournay. Intelligence.
- E. 2. fol. 65. Montjoy to Hen. VIII. about Tournay.
4. fol. 29. Montjoy to Wolsey, 3 Letters from Tournay.
- Otho. C. 10. fol. 199. Report of Interview with Queen Catherine.
- Vitel. B. 13. Letters from Rich. Croke in Italy. Much burnt.

*Lansdown MSS. used.**Blount.*

- No. 58. Art. 12. 34. Petition of Francis Blount, R. C.
65. 14. Sir Michael Blount. List of Prisoners in the Tower.
79. 1, 2. Charge of Treason against Sir Michl. Blount.
80. 20. 79. Ditto.
88. 70. E. of Devonshire to Mr. Hicks.
91. 100. Sir Edw. Blount's Letter to Sir Mich. Hicks.
98. 16. History of Sir Charles Blount's Quarrel with Leben.
106. 44. Case of the Earl of Devonshire: not Blount but Courtenay.
114. 1. Sir Mich. Blount's Account of Riots in the Tower.
165. 86, 87. Lawsuit between Sir Tho. Pope Blount and Sir George Tipping.
255. 72. Two Letters recommending Sir James Blount to the Deputy of Ireland, 1624.
259. 66. fol. 100. Blount de Sodington, release to Margery Crophul of the Castle of Webley.

Croke.

107. 74. John Croke's Petition to Lord Burleigh.
163. 74. Maister Croke's Ordinances, (See Hargrave,) and lists of Six Clerkes.
165. 95. Sir J. Lawrence v. Sir J. Croke.
259. s. 100. Sir Robert Croke, petition about Pipe Office.
616. 5. Ship-money Arguments.
938. Will of Rich. Busby, D.D. Master of Westminster.

Cole's MSS.

- Vol. 31. p. 100. Ely. Gent. Mag. for 1779, p. 585. Do.
13. Richard Crocus.
42. 151. 383. Richard Crocus.
42. 78. 89. 333. Richard Crocus.
29. 85. 96. Prioresses of Studley.

King's Pamphlets. vol. 859. Art. 10. Devil of Woodstock.

Sir Hans Sloan's Manuscripts. No. 1691. fol. 91. Will of Sir Robert Croke.

Manuscripts in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House.

The collections of Mr. Thomas Habington, an antiquary, who lived in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, and James the First, and died in 1647, aged 87 years. They were intended for an History of Worcestershire, and great use has been made of them by Nash. The parts which I have found most useful are No. 143, the description of all the parishes in the county of Worcester, alphabetically arranged, in four volumes in folio: under the articles of Elmley-Lovet, &c. &c. No. 145, Article 4. the genealogical descents of Worcestershire families. See the Catalogue of Manuscripts belonging to that Society, page 48.

Manuscripts belonging to the Royal Society.

The Letter Books of the Society.

MANUSCRIPTS AT OXFORD.

Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.

The collections of Roger Dodsworth in 163 volumes. Jointly with Dugdale he was the author of the *Monasticon*, was born in 1585, and died in 1654. They consist of copies, and extracts from original charters, registers, records, and other authentic documents.

John Leland's *Collectanea de Rebus Anglicis*.

The Diary of Thomas Hearne from the 4th of July, 1705, to the 4th of June, 1735, in 145 volumes. Honest Thomas kept a Journal of every thing he heard or saw, from points of literature to the gossip of Oxford. They are very entertaining, and, with a great deal of trash, contain much original anecdote, and useful information. He died the 10th of June, 1735.

The collection of manuscripts of Richard Rawlinson, LL. D. Those in the catalogue marked B, are about 511 in number, and are the most useful in genealogical and local enquiries. The numbers 66, twelve volumes from number 73 to 84 inclusive, consisting of pedigrees, 103, 133, 142, 229, 397, have been principally used.

The manuscripts of Brown Willis, Esquire. They relate principally to Buckinghamshire. Volumes 3, 19, 21, and 40, were most useful.

The manuscript histories of the parishes of Hasely, Great Milton, and other places in the neighbourhood, in Oxfordshire, by the Reverend Thomas Delafeld. Of this, the history of the parish of Chilton has been published by Dr. Blisse in his new edition of Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities*.

Gough's extensive and valuable collection.

Manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum.

Sir William Dugdale's manuscripts, in 48 volumes.

Elias Ashmole's manuscripts, rei antiquariæ, rei heraldicæ, historiae. Principally volumes 779, 804, 834, 825, 831, 797, 804, 839, 846, 853, 854, 1078, 1117, 1118, and 1120. List of the Knights at Acre.

Anthony à Wood's manuscripts. Particularly the numbers 8465, 8466, 8468, 8474, 8518, 8522.

The manuscripts of Brian Twyne in Corpus Christi Library, and in the Archives of the University of Oxford. In the Archives, in the manuscript marked 6, from page 642 to 670, are *Excerpta ex libro Cænobii Monialium de Stodley* (quondam) penes Magistrum Thomam Allen, Aulæ Glouc. Oxon. The original register of the monastery formerly belonging to Allen is not now to be found. For an account of Brian Twyne, see Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 27, and Letters from the Bodleian Library, vol. i. page 148.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

The manuscripts of William Knight, surgeon to King Charles II. in Gonville and Caius College. They consist chiefly of Visitations by Heralds.

The manuscripts of Pepys in Magdalen College.

2. PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS.

“The genealogy of Michael Blount, Esq. of Maple-Durham, in the County of Oxford: regularly deduced from the ancient family of Blount, or Le Biondi, heretofore Lords of Guisnes in Normandy.”

This is a beautiful manuscript book on vellum, consisting of 21 pages, 19 inches and $\frac{5}{8}$ by 14 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ each page. The title and other parts are illuminated by fine drawings, and the coats of arms are emblazoned in the proper colours.

At the end is the following certificate.

We do hereby certify that this pedigree of the ancient family of Blount was collected and compiled by Ralph Bigland, Esq. late Garter Principal King of Arms, from the Records of the College of Arms, London. Witness our hands at the said College this 21st day of June, 1792.

ISAAC HEARD, Garter.

FRA. TOWNSEND, Windsor.

It begins with Robert le Blond, and William le Blund, in the reign of William the Conqueror, is brought down to 1790, and comprehends the genealogies of the two families of Maple-Durham and Sodington.

From 1790 to the present time a continuation has likewise been made by the

Reverend Charles Lefebvre, Domestic Chaplain to Michael Blount, Esquire, with many valuable notes.

Bigland's genealogy of the Sodington family is printed in Nash's History of Worcestershire. The main of this pedigree, and consequently that of the Maple-Durham family, is nearly an exact copy of the Visitation of Shropshire in 1623. Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. iv. page 523.

A pedigree of the Croke family, from Jacobus Croke alias Le Blount, to the children of Alexander Croke, Esquire, of Chilton, with that of the Honeywood family for four generations, beautifully illuminated, with the coats of arms, on vellum. Penes me. Printed. Genealogy, No. 38. and part of it in p. 392. note *e*.

A pedigree from William of Wykeham to the Barker family. On vellum. Penes me. Printed. Genealogy, No. 42.

An account how the Blounts in Warwickshire changed their name to Croke. Penes me. Printed in the Appendix, No. XX.

Family settlements, conveyances, and wills, in my own possession.

The Studley Chartulary. This is an ancient book of evidences, containing the charters of foundation, and of subsequent benefactions to the Priory of Studley, documents relating to the Rectory of Beckley, the estates at Studley and Chilton, houses in London, and other property of the Croke family. It consists of 65 folios, and of about 45 different articles. As many of these documents are not to be found elsewhere, it is extremely valuable. There are many notes, and an index in the hand-writing of Sir George Croke.

Corrections of the Report of Master Croke upon the Court of Chancery, in the Appendix, No. XXII. from another copy in Hargrave's MSS. No. 249. page 180.

- Page 819. line 3. *for orders read ordinances*
 4. *after orders of read the*
 20. *for Aumore read Almoner*
 22. *for proces read pens*
 820. 15. *after Master of the Rolls only read The Bowgiers and the Cursitors be admitted by the Master of the Rolls only.*
 17. *for but theis read be theis*
 24. *amotus is omitted*
 last but two, *after Westminster read Lambeth*
 821. 8. *for Ulingers read Alnagers*
 13. *for pawne read same*

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ERRATA.

Page 260, note, last line but three, *for* Sir Walter *read* Sir Thomas

348; last line but five, *for* delivered *read* demised

439, l. 4, *for* Groyn *read* Grocyn

500, l. 19, *for* solas *read* solos

555, l. 8, *for* Platonisus *read* Platonicus

562, l. 19. *after* " as" *read* " an"


703, *for* Mary Lane Freer *read* Mary Jane Freer

707, l. 8, *for* Thomas *read* Timothy

896, last line but seven, *for* nexi *read* nixi

Genealogy, No. 8, *for* Tinkin *read* Tinker

No. 25, 27, *for* John Russell Greenhill Russel *read* Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq.

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